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THE MONTHLY JOURNAL
OF
HOMŒOPATHY,
AND THE
Journal of Health & Disease.

Πάντα δοκιμάζετε, τὸ καλὸν κατεχετε.
"Prove all things: hold fast the *kalon*. (i. e. good, by being suitable.)"—PAUL.

VOLUME VI.



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A D D R E S S .

The VIth volume is now completed. The matters, which have helped to complete it have been numerous, and, it is hoped, useful. The progress of the glorious truth, which this Journal was instituted to develop, has been indeed great, and the opposition caused has been proportionally strong. The course of truth is grand and cheering. The victories, which attend its onward steps, multiply daily, and the day will come, when it shall stand alone, having driven from the field of human benefit the two great systems, which, at present, by their advocates, are doing their utmost to expel it. The fact is great, that homœopaths cure diseases, that allopathists cannot; and the additional fact attends the one just noted, namely, that the public recognize the fact, and that hundreds can and do, in answer to the charge that homœopathy is a delusion, avow, " Whatever it be, this I know, that I was ill and by it now I am well:" and the Scribes and the Pharisees, the holier than thou of the old system, can no more gainsay this, than could the Pharisees and the Scribes of old gainsay the argument of the blind man, " I was blind and now I see."

July, 1851.

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Vol. VI.]

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[No. 1.

WARLINGHAM COMMON IN RELATION TO HEALTH
SEEKING.*—No. 3.

SUMMER.

Surely it is the gate of heaven:
The God is here!
And we revere
His holy dwelling place.
The veil of worldly care is riven.
Inly adoring,
Our thanks outpouring,
We see the Father's face.

“Dio fece lo giorno, e la luce joconda, e cielo, e terra e onda.”

Now comes summer, whom we all love. Imperceptibly he creeps in upon us: we are made sensible of his presence in the sweet odours which render the air nectareous: we see him in his glorious paraphernalia of flowers and leaves, rich grass, transparent gooseberries and currants: we hear him in the crackling of hay, in the rustling of myriad insect wings, in a chirping of grasshoppers, in a mingled song of many birds and bees. Summer imparts a glow of pleasantness to every spot. We have passed through some of the most miserable districts—places which in gloomy seasons have appeared in

* Errata to the May number of “Warlingham Common.”—Page 314, last line but 3, for “both in ourselves and the pleasant conventions of society,” read “both in ourselves and in the pleasant conventions of society.”

In the June number.—Page 345, line 4, for “and you make up your minds,” read “you make up your minds.” Page 19, for “the more you take,” read “the more you take away.” Page 352, line 12, for “contact with fellows,” read “contact with his fellows.”

an extreme degree wretched, and which were really among the acknowledged dens of poverty and dirt—we have accidentally passed through such districts on a gorgeous day, when every thing was burnished with sunbeams, and while we saw little children playing about, and heard their mirthful voices, looked up at the open windows where were displayed a stray flower pot or two: listened to people who, as they loitered about, seemed to have their subjects of interest and mutual pleasure whereon to converse, and to laugh and pass their jokes; we felt assured that *there* were sympathy with the summer day and enjoyment of existence; nor could we loathe the place where this evidence was recognizable of the poetic and divine nature, however much that nature might be crushed under a weight of opposing exterior circumstances. Supposing us to have been heedless of the fact before, here, in the most dirty squalid individuals, we hailed our fellow men—could sympathize with them in one refined pleasure, at least. If there should be any persons who, in passing through such neighbourhoods, have not had these same feelings, who “never thought of it,” it might be well for them, as members of the great family, did they choose some brilliant day of sun and clear air, and make their walk through parts of St. Giles’s, also through such places as Mutton-hill, Field-lane, Iron-monger-row, &c. &c. It will not be time misspent if they make use of their eyes, and if in their hearts they are determined to treasure up all the information conveyed to them through those channels. There are individuals in the grade of which we speak, as, indeed, in other grades also, who seem scarcely capable of the love of nature; whom vice, possibly, has too much debased to allow of the enjoyment in them of such a feeling. But even in these individuals there is a feeling, under the circumstances which we name, evidently, of gaiety, of exhilaration, often shown in a rough unpleasant manner, but still, the manifestation of the same is sufficient to testify that they are, in some mysterious way, acted upon by the influences of nature, and the opinion is dear to us that they are thus made in some small degree better—mere gaiety is better than moroseness

If any would be convinced of the eagerness with which poor people seek fresh air, and a sight of the green fields and trees, let them visit Greenwich, Gravesend, Hampstead Heath, or other favourite resorts near London, to which there is cheap conveyance, on a public holiday, or any fine Monday: and let them observe the class of people who form the majority of the visitors. There will be no longer any room for doubt on the subject, if doubt had previously existed. They will meet with crowds of people who evidently can but ill afford to spare money for pleasure excursions. There they are: and happy as any dukes and duchesses of the realm. There is no denying *that*: it is written too clearly on their countenances to allow of mistake, for they are not sufficiently civilized to have, generally speaking, the power of concealing their emotions from the inspection of the world, or we might not be able so easily to pronounce concerning them. With them all bursts forth; their joy blazes up and sparkles merrily, and whatever may be our private views of what the pleasures of the people ought to be, and what they ought not to be, it must be acknowledged that here, for the time, is happiness. It is to be regretted that, too often, on these occasions, the evening should present a spectacle, in the same individuals, so widely different from that of the morning. Many, too many, indeed, wanting reason, self government, religious and moral principles to guide them, convert their own pleasures into pains, their health seeking into a means of producing disarrangement and disease. It is true that many do this from whom a more rational conduct might be expected, and the circumstances of whose lives will afford fewer excuses for such delinquencies, than will those of their less favoured brothers and sisters. Let us make every possible allowance for the poor and uneducated.

But stop! Here you are at Warlingham! mother, father, eight children, and an attendant or two, alight safely, on as bright and burning a summer day, as could be desired for such an event, at the door of the future residence—one of the strange and certainly not very pretty cottages of this village. It is a lowly unpretending place enough, but your mind

throws over it a poetic beauty which not every one would discover in it. Your Ideality, stimulated by the subtle charm which is infused into it, has hung it over with the sweetest flowers and made of it a very paradise.

You alight, we say, on a burning summer day—a day like what our grandfathers tell us summer days used to be when they were boys. Great as is the heat, however, you obtain a gentle fanning when you reach the common: there is generally a pleasant breeze up there, which has been by some compared with that of the sea, and which indeed very well bears the comparison. The sea in a direct line across is distant about 20 miles only, so that in certain directions of the wind you may really obtain some benefit from it, if homœopathic to your state, in infinitesimal doses it is true. When the children enter through the little gateway, brushing along past the humble shrubs, words cannot be found to express their rapturous pleasure: they laugh, they shout, they are like mad creatures, so do they rush about over every inch of ground—a state which continues till the first burst of energy is exhausted. After this general outbreak, which one so much loves to witness, a minute examination takes place of windows, doors, roof, chimney pots: not the minutest object escapes observation. Every separate flower in the garden seems to be conversed with, every tree surveyed. They linger not long outside, however: they are curious to see the little parlour and the bed rooms. These you find clean and comfortable, and you seek for nothing further; all else your own minds and hands can supply. You stay within doors merely to partake of the refreshing meal called “tea.” The best country bread is prepared for you, good butter, new laid eggs, and the richest milk. By the way, in these days when homœopathy has rendered *cocoa* a very usual and almost fashionable beverage, superseding in great measure the use of the pernicious drug *coffee*, we may say that those who would taste *cocoa* in its perfection must go to Warlingham, or other country place, where rich milk abounds and is cheap enough to allow of its lavish use, and partake of it made with milk entirely, that is to say, the boiling milk poured on to the *cocoa*,

previously made into a paste with a little cold milk. It is thus truly a luxurious and yet delicate beverage, and no patient except one whose stomach rejects milk, as is sometimes the case, can find it a penance to partake of cocoa thus prepared, whatever may be their opinions as to the usual London made cocoa. We met with a gentleman who, when asked his opinion respecting a cup of cocoa which he then tasted for the first time, said, as the utmost politeness which he could muster on the occasion: "It is not nauseous." Properly made, we are sure that a more decided tone of approval would be indulged in, even by those possessing the most fastidious taste, or being the most scrupulous in the use of terms.

You spend your evening in a state of happy excitement, delighted with every thing which you behold. The children are busy gathering the wayside butter-cup, now so abundant—this is not really the ranunculus, but the potentilla—feeding the ducks and fowls, and riding on a "dear" pet donkey, which they love with all their warm hearts, the *more* because it is a pet and beloved by others. Children generally possess that part of the angelic nature which loves what is dear to other people, and especially to their relatives and friends, and it is a beautiful impulse, first because it is unkind and ungenerous to take a mean dislike to whatever seems precious in the eyes of others, whether those others are our friends, or are strangers: it is a mark of excessive selfishness and of an absence of enlarged sympathy. Secondly, creatures who are made pets of are, as a general consequence, more intelligent, and should be more interesting, even to strangers. Children have not yet gained this unlovely trait which is, by some persons, manifested towards any thing that seems very dear to another—even towards one of their own species, if they see it cherished with peculiar care and tenderness. You look round at the products of the homely garden: the peas and beans and cabbages are interesting to you: the gooseberries and currants, the strawberries and raspberries, are a very poem before your eyes: then there is the wide spreading apple tree: there are the bees.

As you saunter a little on the common, you make a few

enquiries of the villagers respecting a house or two which attract you ; but very little can be gained. One old place which, it appears, has been called the Manor house, though *wherefore* cannot be ascertained, may be very aged. Some years back it was used as the Wesleyan chapel ; but a building, one of modest pretensions, having been erected by the Wesleyans for the purposes of worship and preaching, the cottage, of which we now speak, became again inhabited : part of it is now let out in small tenements : of this house you would like very well to know the history, could it be ascertained.

Long after the young ones are in bed, an incessant chattering is kept up, concerning all that has been seen and done. The same tune over and over, over and over, like the chimes of the church bells ; till an unseen agent gradually infuses those soporific influences which still the tongues, and, happily, calm all the senses for some hours : strong indeed is the contrast between your last night's slumbers, and to-night's : then you were hushed and serenaded by sounds produced by the wheels of all descriptions of vehicles, such as throng the city up to a late hour, and by many other causes : now there is the inimitable harmony of nightingals, every pause in which is filled up by the gentle breathings of innumerable leaves. Such is your summer night at Warlingham.

In the morning the very little ones are wide awake and staring round in a sort of half-timid wonderment, about five o'clock, when the sun is pouring his light and warmth in upon them profusely. Glorious is this wide common for sunrise ; but should your windows front the east, as is the case with those which we now have before us, you cannot, in the height of summer, sleep after he has fully arisen, until you have both opened and darkened them. In other rooms you older members of the family are, in your morning dreams, listening perhaps to some strange wonderful music, unlike to any thing earthly, an effect which, when gradually you regain the senses and memories of daily life, you discover to have been produced by the sharpening of scythes, some distant and one seemingly quite near. This is one of the most delightful sounds to those whose early associations are

those of the country. You open your windows, and soon the rooms are filled with fragrant particles from the newly-mown grass: you look out, and there is a mower on the lawn: the common is bathed in warm sun-light, like a landscape of Cuyp. It invites you out so pressingly that you seem to have scarcely time to dress. On descending there is the little parlor, looking like a pleasant summer-house; the window sill is full of plants and shells; on the pure table cloth are plates full of the ripe summer fruits. Warlingham air is favourable for stimulating the appetite, and the plates of thick bread and butter rapidly disappear. After breakfast there is no staying within doors: the little ones, under proper care, play on the lawn, or sport about upon the common at large: there they are perfectly safe, while you, who will be companions to each other, saunter forth, bent on exploring and enquiring. You find on the common an old brick building, which excites your curiosity from its gloomy solitary aspect. This is called *the college*: it forms three sides of a very *small* square, formed by six houses, and is of dark brick, with nothing to relieve the dull uniformity of its lowly appearance but two venerable trees, a few yards distant, in front of it. Formerly this building was the abode of the clergyman, who kept a school there, but it is now devoted to the charitable purpose of affording shelter to six widows, two from Sanderstead, two from Chelsham, another village close by, and two from Warlingham: the charity allows one shilling a week to each person, and the parish another shilling, with, moreover, a ton of coals and a load of wood in the winter. At the back of this building is a house wherein is held one of the village schools.

Opposite to this somewhat interesting old building, viz. *the college*, is the vicarage, the residence of the Rev. — Dalton. It is not a building of great age, perhaps, though far from modern, and is certainly one of the best-looking places in this neighbourhood: it has a large roof, long narrow windows, and is well supported and ornamented with trees and shrubs and flowers: it bears also the farm-house character, presenting stacks of hay and other indications of the same.

Near to the vicarage is a pond, abutting from which is a lane which may lead to some pleasant spot; you find, indeed, that this lane increases in beauty as you proceed, becoming very narrow, winding, sloping, shaded with hedges and trees, and presently a landscape is presented before you which delights and rivets your attention. You are descending one of the hills which characterize the neighbourhood, and there is a quiet placid valley beneath you, with hills again sloping up, on the opposite side. Beside you is one of those little thickets which are so frequently met with in this vicinity: you enter it, and stay to gather the white hyacinthus, which is very rarely found, the geranium robertianum, (herb robert,) and other plants which attract you.

At the end of the thicket, which is also on the slope of the hill, you see again the valley before named: both right and left the eye sweeps over smooth fields of corn and clover: here is a small farm to be seen, and yonder, beyond the first hill, in a park-like situation, and thrown out by dark trees behind, is a simple white house called Birch Wood House, the residence of Mr. Burford. You descend the slope, and pass along the path, appearing as a white line, which you see between the rich green, till you find yourselves ascending,—an ascent which you continue till you gain a graceful slope covered with fine wheat, and whence you have another striking aspect presented to you of this favourite spot. Near here, should you not have met with it before, you will be pleased to discover the white catchfly, (*lychnis vespertina*,) which yields a pleasant scent, and grows abundantly here, and to such a height that it arrests your attention at some little distance. Another thicket lies now before you, and as these cool retreats are not to be passed without especial notice on a summer day, you enter it. In this thicket, which lies at the back of Birch Wood House, there is a beautiful individual of the orchis family, (*viz.* *orchis nemoribus*,) bearing delicate white flowers, and yielding a sweet fragrance in the evening. Here is abundance of the orchis mascula, of the orchis pyramidalis, and other specimens, while every spot is covered with geranium, fragaria, vinca, and hyacinth; the

effect, in these shady spots, of such exquisite assemblages of flowers is wonderful, and sometimes overpowering. A very curious plant, and one very abundant in this thicket, is the euphorbia or spurge: there is also the star-like agrimonia, pointing upwards its one bright yellow flower.

Now at your feet is Marden park, with its fine clusters of elm, beech, and chesnut trees: the house, to which this park appertains, is enclosed in a beautiful retirement, situated on a wide expanse of lawn: it is beautifully white. This mansion is occupied by — Ricardo, esq. M. P., a gentleman who deserves, from his labours on the navigation laws, to have a good resting place to relieve the brain when overworked. You go back through the park, till you arrive at the point where you had passed through the clover fields, when, instead of retracing your steps along the white clear path, you pursue a narrow rough way which is midway up the hill, so that you have the valley below you, and hills above. Although the way is narrow and rough, it affords you one of the sweetest walks that you can take in this neighbourhood. Most of your journey, now, you must perform one by one, procession-wise; very often halting to salute the great bunches of dog rose, and the flowering boughs of the guelder, which here luxuriate. There is the vipers' bugloss, as high as yourself, with its rough woolly leaves, and brilliant blue and pink flowers, seated close along the top of the stem, forming what botanists term a spike; you take the entire plant along with you, and it is really worth preserving. This narrow lane takes you up and down, and winds about, now beside the undulated fields of corn, now through a sylvan shade; then, again, there is before you an almost perpendicular elevation crowned with firs. After much of nature's wonderful variety the end of the lane comes at last, and you are opposite the Hare and Hounds, through a sort of farm-house gate. Here are the children still playing about amongst the daisies and wild thyme, but quite ready for the *mid-day meal*, as the Germans call the dinner, and as it ought to be, we think.

In the afternoon the hay must be made, on the lawn,

to please the little ones; and while you sit and read under the shade-giving trees, those busy untiring people are throwing about the grass, raking it up in rews, and lastly disposing it into bundles.

Evening comes, and there is no staying within the boundaries of private grounds. You must follow the sheep bell, or try to find the beautiful little gentian which you know may be met with in the neighbourhood, the gentiana amarella. London people often say there is no object to induce walking in the country. This is not the case with you; but on the contrary you have so many objects to pursue, and pleasurable refined objects too, that time fails for their accomplishment. You stroll across the common in the direction opposite to your dwelling. You pass the clean and pretty cottage of Mr. Green the butcher: next to which, a few yards further on, is the blacksmith's shop—always an interesting object: there is the great blazing fire, there are the rough dark looking beings about it, the various strange implements, and then the sonorous strokes, to you perhaps most musical, if your early associations are connected with a village. Next again are two very old ragged looking cottages, with latticed windows, and fronted by small gardens full of various gay bright flowers which seem to be for ever in bloom, from the first to the last day of the year. Up in this nook one usually meets some stately companies of geese—very purely white, proudly holding up their long necks and poking out their bright yellow bills. Then you see Meadow cottage, occupied by Dr. Epps; beyond which, finding a little stile, you cross into the fields, past a small thatched cottage, for you are attracted by a modest spire and a piece of white building in the midst of a cluster of trees, announcing to you the church—you *must* see the village church, you who are here for the first time. The church is always an object of interest when one arrives in a new neighbourhood. That of Warlingham does not offer to you any great charm. It stands in a rather gloomy situation, and certainly cannot be called in itself a very beautiful object; while its ground is too much enclosed, and presents a neglected melancholy aspect. The age of this structure, as it

now stands, may not be more than two hundred years, but it is proudly *said to be* the oldest church in England, and in all probability on its site a church has stood for many centuries. We adopt this conjecture from the appearance of a most remarkable yew tree, evidently the growth of centuries. The yew has ever been a sacred tree, and this individual was, it is likely, placed where it now stands, after the church was erected. You find this tree to measure about seven yards in circumference: but its curious growth interests you more than its extraordinary girth, and you gaze long and talk much of the appearances presented by it. There is another yew of considerable age, in this same church yard; but of small interest compared with that one just distinguished.

From this spot you wind about through field and thicket till you see on an elevated situation the mansion of — Smith esq. near Sanderstead. This house commands another beautiful valley, along which you now trace your steps towards home. It is a deep retirement. You will most probably find, as you proceed, the very beautiful little *hypericum pulchrum*, or smaller St. John's wort, much of the *cistus helianthemum*, the *geum urbanum* and other of your favourites, not forgetting the lovely unpretending *myosotis (arvensis)* which is abundant here and is so much like its near ally the veritable forget-me-not (*myosotis palustris*) as to be easily mistaken for it.

As you approach Warlingham common again, you see the farm of Mr. Johnson whose excellent arrangements have been so frequently admired, and have rendered him a model farmer in this neighbourhood, as indeed they should render him an example in other parts of the county. Q.

To be continued.

NOTICES OF MORAL DISEASES: WITH HINTS FOR THEIR TREATMENT.—No. VI.

“*Quod decet, honestum est; et, quod honestum est, decet.*”—CICERO.

“What becomes is honourable; and what is honourable, becomes.”

A departure from the healthful standard is frequently detected in the opinions and the conduct with respect to *dress*;

a subject which although interesting, and not unworthy of consideration by the better part of the community, yet has been so inappropriately ranked, and has usurped such undue allegiance, that these more correctly judging individuals have been perpetually outraged in feeling by witnessing the most absurd and painful exhibitions, with also their sad results. How many a tragedy, in every-day life, could be discovered to have had its origin in a passion for dress. Those who study such subjects, have seen this passion go hand in hand with vice: they have observed the young allured by it to the edge of a vortex which imperceptibly drew them in, and soon were they lost to all honourable and virtuous action; when, *but* for it, they might have made progress in a course of usefulness and respectability, however humble, and become a blessing to their own little world, and *consequently*, in an indirect manner, to the larger world. In the poorer grades finery, if seen, attracts the notice of and induces attention from the licentious: notice and attention dangerous in the extreme to weak minds, and at a period when thought and experience are wanting. The very minds, which would become a prey to the passion for dress, would be those which, at that period of life, would be most impressible by the base and designing, for the reason that they must be minds whose over-balancing quality is *vanity*, frequently a weakness of the juvenile period, which by judicious care is gradually removed, giving place to an amiable and useful striving after the good will and just respect of others. But this time once past, the frivolous and *dishonest* taste for show once allowed to master the better nature, we know but too well what must ensue.

Those things the good and observing have deplored; but they have also seen that the passion for dress is by no means limited to the youthful period, and have marked how many and what bad feelings in all ages have been engendered by it: how it has been so coupled with "envy, malice, and all uncharitableness," with flagrant dishonesty and depravity, as almost to seem inseparable from them. Many good people have hence argued for mere *usefulness* in dress. Man is apt to fall into extremes, and it is, in fact, not always

easy to draw the line between use and abuse. We should, however, reason wisely, and upon the most extensive range of facts, if we would arrive at just decisions. Is dress to be a mere covering of the nude figure? If so we may be content with any kind of rude material, no matter what: for *use* only a baize for winter and holland for summer will satisfy almost all our demands. Should we be so satisfied? It is presumed that most persons would reply in the negative. Then if our notions respecting the exterior of our fabrics are not to be thus satisfied, the question at once presents itself, what is to be the limit, where shall be the point at which we shall halt? Are we to have some standard dress to which all shall conform? Are we to be blown about by every whim of caprice, or by the opinions of those who are richest and most lavish, or is there some principle by which we may regulate our course in this particular.

We find that those who advocate extreme simplicity and uniformity in dress, are often not a whit the less heedful of the subject as one of considerable importance, than are others. Perhaps the most indifferent are the abjectly poor, in whom hard necessity frequently induces the ultimate disregard, from habit, of what those more favourably situated, in many points, consider to be a part of their very existence.

An indifference to dress would lessen considerably the stimulus given to arts and manufactures, by the taste for good and elegant articles used for its purposes: and although when thus arguing we have heard it said in reply that the labour would soon be turned to better account, we have not yet heard to *what* better account it is proposed to direct the talent so directed. Shall it be to decorate our houses? That is already done. Our public places of amusement or of more direct use? Human industry and invention have laboured and do continually labour for these purposes. The splendid tapestry, the curtains, the carpets, the rugs and infinite varieties of beautiful and gorgeous furniture, are to be met wherever we turn, bearing testimony to artistic skill and ingenuity, as well as to considerable inventive power.

Why not also make use of such talent and inventive power for purposes of covering and adorning the human form? We confess that we see no sufficient reason why such should not be the case.

This subject seems to have been considered of importance in all nations and times. Its progress has kept pace pretty much with the degree of civilization in a people, and forms an interesting study. In the dress of a people may be seen some of their peculiar characteristics, such as their idea of form, their appreciation of colour, their taste and judgment. Much of the mental state is made evident in the dress; and to be perfect in this as in every other particular, requires skill and talent in that direction. Viewed under this aspect, dress must be considered as not a mere matter of caprice and chance, but as bearing relation to the laws of nature. It has, however, eccentricities; and for the very reason that it has been regulated by the mere whims of the one party, and the paltry imitations of the other.

Dress *is* of importance, but not so in the way in which inferior minds make it of importance, an importance which is not in nature and truth, but in mere fashion; thence becoming an idol, before which if tempted to bow down, we shall produce for ourselves considerable unhappiness. For if our happiness or unhappiness depend on the possession by us of this or that comfortable and suitable or beautiful article, and on the being able or not to compete with the multitude with whom to ornament the exterior is the chief study, disappointment and misery must ensue. An individual once said to us, "I know that *you* make dress a *secondary* consideration," we were then young, and the remark completely electrified us, for the idea was new that people existed who made it any thing but a secondary consideration. The remark seemed dictated by either ignorance or pique: years correct many a juvenile error, and this one has been subject to such a process. There is an immense mass of people, who find this subject worthy of occupying the chief place in their thoughts. With what accessories it couples itself need not here be told.

The great error with respect to this subject seems to be that of studying rather what other people think and say, (irrespective of those other people being worthy references) how we shall vie with them in costliness of material or newness of *cut*, rather than how we shall form for ourselves a judgment on which, under all circumstances likely to occur to us, we can safely fall back. Persons thus in error are rendered unhappy if they find some article in vogue which is too costly for them, some shape of which they cannot possess themselves, or if they think themselves in any way *behind others*; when it is possible and very probable that the object of their intense wish is one not at all becoming to them, and that articles which they possess or which are within the limits of their means to possess, are in better taste for them, more suited to their age, or style, or complexion, than those which they so much desire. They cannot brook the thought of being considered unable to procure expensive materials; and many will be induced from such motives, to obtain the materials whether they can afford the same or not. Hence the frequent exhibition of bad taste in matters of dress—a frequency to which, in this country, most observing and cultivated people can bear testimony: and hence much of the ill feeling and uneasiness too often to be seen in families, not to mention the fertile source which is thus formed of pecuniary difficulties, or the deleterious effects on the minds of children produced by such agencies.

G. H. was for many years a sufferer through this unhappy weakness. With him it really amounted to a disease of such a nature as to have created much wretchedness for those more immediately connected with him, as well as to himself. He possessed no small share of reflective and reasoning power: would often talk of the folly of being “a slave to the opinions of other people,” would say “we must think for ourselves,” “I have my own opinions.” “I do not choose to be guided by any one,” and many other phrases of this kind. So that frequently in conversation he appeared to be the very opposite of what he at other times proved himself to be. No one per-

haps admired more than he did a character great in its own independence and force, when he met with it; and he had, moreover, some power of discerning such a character from among others. The very independence and force of that character, if he came much in contact with it, were displeasing to him, for they knocked hard against some of the weaker points in his own; he would sometimes be up in arms against such a character, and under the influence of bad impulse would vilify it considerably. But the evil hour past, the convictions of his sound sense would return, and with them also, alas! bitter remorse and the wish to make reparation. Perhaps no one, also, could sooner detect in other people those very weaknesses of character of which he himself was the prey, or despised them more heartily.

In this case, as in most others, the hereditary tendency was the foundation of the diseased condition; but the subsidiary agencies were even more powerful. The only child of a man considerably advanced in years, and an uneducated man, a man moreover unfit in many ways for the duties devolving on a father. The silver spoon placed in the child's mouth by fortune, and no occupation given him, no outlet for whatever of energy he might possess, no strengthening influences applied to rear up the moral and intellectual man. Naturally unstable, he became wayward, uncertain, capricious, yielded himself to every fresh whim. Sometimes his whims came in the shape of *people* who were not likely to do him good and often did him much harm. In fact his whims assumed a variety of forms. But these we leave; our object being to introduce one peculiar disease, which marked him out, and which considerably affected those persons immediately around him, when he became by the death of his father, his own master, possessing good property, and having the happiness and unhappiness of others to some extent in his power.

Whenever it became a question of going out—say for a visit, to a place of amusement, to a place of public worship—was generally the testing point. If the dress were as he considered *comme il faut*, or if it chanced that, for some reason best known to himself, dress need not be a subject of serious

consideration to-day, well and good : but generally speaking the dress *was* to be seriously considered, and but too frequently some unfortunate circumstance rendered it a source of particular discomfort. Such as, for instance, observing while out, that a material or colour, or cut, which he had nearly decided on adopting but had relinquished in favour of that in which he now appeared, was worn by some rather distinguished looking persons, and became them well. Or that the fashion, which so and so told him was "quite out," and which consequently he had forthwith abandoned, was, after all, still very much in favour with the ton, or with some parties who had the influence of *ton* over him. If alone he would sullenly proceed homewards as soon as possible, failing perhaps of having accomplished the object which he had had in view when he left home, or if that had been accomplished, it was with pain and misery ; and so soon as he reached home, the bad feeling pent up within him perhaps for an hour or two, was vented right and left on unoffending people, perhaps on people whose benevolence had been active for his good, and who awaited his return in the hope that out-of-door events might have been propitious, and that he would return with a happy smile. For the time the world had for him no charms : every body was his enemy : this person "ought to have told him that such a thing was old fashioned," that other person "had avoided telling him on purpose to wound his feelings," and a third, he was quite sure, "was enjoying it as a good joke." And so on perhaps for some hours, till, it might be, some one chanced to come in, who knew all about fashion, and who disclosed to him that the article which he had been undervaluing was a thing more *recherché* than was that which he had seen worn by such and such people. More often, however, he comforted himself in the resolve to change away the article which had offended ; perhaps the very next day. Should a friend have accompanied him on the occasion brought forward by way of illustration, the ill humour would have found vent instantly ; then woe to the ill-fated friend for the rest of the journey. If kindly feeling prompt him to pursue the walk so that he may try to divert attention and dissipate the un-

happy illusion, he has indeed made a sacrifice. If on the contrary he be selfish, and not under the power of G. H. in any degree, he will make off as speedily as possible, and leave this diseased being a prey to his own reflections.

On one occasion a morning concert was to be attended in the town. G. H. was fond of music, and he was to be attended by his cousin, an excellent girl who knew his state and deeply regretted it, labouring in so far as she could to improve that state, without seeming to do so. G. H. was, however, too familiar with her, from long association, to be under any restraint in her presence, and thus *she* often had to suffer when a stranger would have escaped.

Like many other persons labouring under mental and moral afflictions, G. H. was an incongruous mixture. With his great wish to appear well dressed, and equal to any in and even beyond his own circle, there was also a tendency to parsimony; and sometimes he would be seized with a nervous fear lest this or that article of dress should be spoiled. Thus it was on the morning in question: it was a sad morning, pouring with rain. The decision was arrived at that things of first rate elegance (in relation to *his* wardrobe,) would not be required to-day, that it would even be downright extravagance to take them out; and, in fact, that dull weather would make all the difference with respect to a *second rate* article, and set it forth to the best advantage. While complying with this dictate he felt, however, a misgiving, but against it he fought manfully, and conquered so far as to keep the elegant articles in his wardrobe, and to sally forth with his cousin in a coat which was not fresh from the hands of the tailor. But he did not feel happy: a something lay dormant, ready to ignite at the first touch of the appropriate excitement. For a little time the music diverted and pleased him sufficiently to keep out other thoughts. Unfortunately, however, between the parts he had time to look about at the beauty and fashion around him, and for him unfortunately the sun had by this time shone forth, and was pouring in at all the windows, throwing up all the brilliant colours, and making but too evident that the room was full of elegantly

dressed people. G. H. immediately fell back upon himself with dissatisfaction and almost disgust, feeling himself to be the only person present unbecomingly and shabbily dressed. He was angry with himself for having decided on appearing in his present costume, and was annoyed with other people that they had not dissuaded him from the course he had pursued. He so worked upon himself that he could no longer enjoy the entertainment, it became distasteful to him, it was not to be borne. He whispered to his cousin—"Are you not tired of this? Do you not think we should go?" Who, suspecting his state of mind, from her intimate knowledge of him, after some little lingering yielded to his whim, with the benevolence with which one yields to an afflicted person, and they withdrew to pursue an uncomfortable enough journey home, a distance of some four miles from the town, and with dark night advancing.

The above may seem an exaggerated but is a faithful picture of an actual case which has come under our notice. Many such cases there are, if not exactly like, still but slightly modified according to circumstances. Every one who has studied mental phases, and looked deep into the hearts of his fellows, having first made acquaintance with himself, will perhaps have seen some such character, and may have been a sufferer from such morbid states either in himself or in others.

In a case like that of G. H., the advice given is as follows.

Betake yourself to the grave study of some business or profession; and since there are in you the love of praise and the wish to excel, consider seriously what occupation seems likely to gratify these states of mind worthily, and to assist you in gaining a healthful tone. Very frequently when the faculties of the human mind are perverted, so that their manifestations become those of a wicked or an imbecile person, it is to be attributed to the fact of their not having been directed into other channels, viz. into such channels as conduct to usefulness and happiness. You have had your eye constantly fixed on the petty concerns of self, as the prime object of study, and yet the better part of your nature has

seen the folly and impropriety of this in other people. You are evidently in so very selfish a state, as to work out unhappiness for those about you. You should not stay in one narrow spot, where you are not likely to meet with opposition, but where all yields before your own self-will, for your weaknesses are thus fostered: almost every one aids in prolonging and increasing your diseased condition: this person from benevolence, that from fear, another from self-interest. Whenever it happens that you are opposed you consider yourself a much aggrieved party, for you feel that you are a kind of choice specimen of humanity, which is to be treasured and petted, and which, for its part, cannot do wrong to others. The very serious study which you give to dress is weakening in the extreme, both from the selfishness which it fosters and keeps active in you, and from the innumerable, unlovely, and unjust results of selfishness, which are by this means worked out. By entering a wider circle, by mingling with various grades, in differing sects and parties, conversing much, and noting much the opinions of good men, and how they estimate character, and by finding that you are now reduced to your proper level and have to give place to others, in your turn, your mind will be hoarding up useful lessons, lessons which, when once learnt, must be abiding. It is well for us all, so far as we have opportunity, to see other countries and peoples: many an error is thus shaken out of us, and we are likely, by a comparison of ourselves with the world at large, to judge our own characters with less partiality.

But change of place and travel are not sufficient, in themselves, for the accomplishment of your object; there must also be study, the habit must be cultivated of thought and investigation; the mind must be established on solid judgment, on the fixed principles of true taste. Take *botany*, as an useful exercise for the eye on beautiful and true forms and colors; or *painting*, which refines and elevates the nature above the paltry, grovelling notions, of competing with this or that individual in costliness of exterior covering; or writing your various observations and experiences as things

pass before you, an occupation which will be of incalculable benefit in fixing your thoughts on truth, both as applied to the external and the internal man.

Such a course has been found salutary to many: in the most inveterate cases it will be *palliative*; but often it will most assuredly prove to be curative.

K.

 IN REPLY TO THE ARTICLE ON MUSHROOMS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Journal of Homœopathy.

SIR,

I am very glad that you have started the subject of mushrooms, because I am very fond of them, and would eat them every day for breakfast if I knew how to procure them at a moderate expense.

A second reason for being glad that you have started the subject, is, because the growth of mushrooms is attended with the greatest uncertainty. Even when cultivated in hot beds under cover, there is much uncertainty about getting a crop; but as it regards cultivating them out door, there is no individual knows any thing about it. No one knows how to sow, how to plant, how to water or manure; why they come in one place and do not come in another. The whole is at present one of the mysteries of nature. A gardener of great eminence in this neighbourhood made a bed for their cultivation, and obtained a few. At the same time he sowed some cabbages upon a piece of ground he manured with road droppings. The mushrooms, at the latter place, came up so thick at to destroy the cabbages; in fact he had ten times as many by chance as he had by cultivation. What should we think of a farmer that got a worse crop of wheat by cultivation than what he had grown wild? There is no doubt that a good God has made mushrooms grow by laws as definite, as invariable, as certain, as he has the growth of wheat, but man has not yet discovered those laws; and I look upon your article as an attempt to penetrate the veil of mystery, and with this feeling I hail it.

Our gardeners know nothing about the use of salt in the

growth of mushrooms, though they are in the habit of using it in growing asparagus.' My gardener tells me he sowed a sack of salt upon a $2\frac{1}{2}$ acre meadow some years ago, that the sheep got from other fields to this field and were very fond of the grass it produced, but that it did not produce any mushrooms. There are mushroom growers in this neighbourhood, that think the dung and the urine of the uncastrated horse is necessary to the production of mushrooms, whether in hot beds or in fields.

I am afraid that Starkey's mushrooms will turn out a coincidence and not a consequence. If salt produced mushrooms, we ought to have more growing on the turf near the sea shore than we have inland, but this is not the case.

Any investigation that the subject can undergo I shall be glad to hear, and to hear an account of experiments even though they turn out failures.

Hoping you may think the above worthy of insertion,

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

JOHN BROWNE.

INCREASED CONSUMPTION OF COCOA.

Nothing proves more strikingly the progress of homœopathy, than the increased consumption of cocoa: an increase, much greater than in the other articles of drink, tea and coffee, though in these there has been a steady increase.

1849 up to May 5.		1850 up to May 5.
Tea,... 8 million lbs.		Tea,...11 million lbs.
Coffee, 2 million lbs.		Coffee, 4 million lbs.
Cocoa, $\frac{1}{4}$ million lbs.		Cocoa, $\frac{1}{4}$ million lbs.
rather less.		

Thus Tea shows an increase of... $37\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Coffee shows an increase of 50 „

but Cocoa shows an increase of 75 „

These accounts are taken from Trade and Navigation Returns, as published in *Manchester Examiner* and *Times*.

UTERINE DISEASES AND THE INJURIES FROM THE OLD-SYSTEM TREATMENT.

A rage exists in some medical men of treating diseases of the uterine system by local burning and application of remedies: to guide in this application, it is deemed necessary to institute examination by instruments, which, on married and especially on unmarried persons, is attended with much injury, besides other inconveniences. When the supposed uterine disease is discovered, then the patient is injured by the remedies applied. Of both these results the following case, published in the *Union Medicale*, and quoted in the *Medical Gazette*, p. 1025, vol. xlv., gives illustration.

“ *A case of mercurial poisoning caused by cauterization of the cervix uteri with acid nitrate of mercury. By Dr. Laforgue, of Toulouse.*

“ Mme. C——, aged fifty-four years, of a feeble constitution and highly nervous temperament, suffered for several months from profuse menorrhagia. Astringents of all kinds were tried without avail. On examination, the cervix uteri was found to be the seat of ulceration, and of scirrhus alteration of its structure. *Hæmorrhage followed the examination.* Cauterization appeared to M. Laforgue the suitable means of arresting the progress of disease. The first cautery was effected with nitrate of silver, and was attended with benefit. Subsequently the nitrate of mercury was employed as being more energetic, and was not followed by any bad results. A second application of this caustic was made with every precaution.

“ Serious symptoms soon showed themselves, as vomiting, pain, frequent stools, tenesmus, pain in the hypogastrium, and fever. The neck of the uterus and the vagina were in no pain, nor was there any hæmorrhage. Opiates were administered, and the patient was relieved. In a few days inflammation of the mucous membrane of the mouth occurred. These symptoms of mercurialization subsided several days after.”

Here hæmorrhage followed the examination: then the nitrate of mercury was applied, and the patient was poisoned.

DEATH FROM DRUGS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Journal of Homœopathy.

SIR,—The following extract from the registrar-general's report of the causes of death, (published April 20, 1850,) may be useful in cautioning persons against the usual use of drugs, and especially warning them of the dangerous habit of sending to shops for medicines.

Your's obediently,

Pimlico, June 10, 1850.

P.

“ In Charing Cross sub-district, at 22, Salisbury-street, a gentlewoman, aged 37 years, died of aneurism and extensive disease of the aorta, spasmodic collapse, (35 minutes,) post mortem.”

Mr. Leonard states, that deceased retired to bed, having previously taken a draught, made up by a chemist on the verbal report of her servant. She was seized with vomiting and violent pains in bowels, and soon died, exclaiming “ Am I poisoned ?” just before death.

WANT OF SCIENCE AMONG OPERATING SURGEONS.

A few weeks ago a fine young man, the son of one of our senators, died. He had a bony swelling on his leg: it did not interfere much with his power of movement. He was persuaded, after a consultation of surgeons, to have his leg removed. Chloroform was administered, and his parent rejoiced at the fact that it was removed without pain. He even asked rather patronizingly, what homœopathy would have done in the case? The homœopathist answered, Not have cut off the limb.

A few days after the father was summoned to the death-bed of his son. Had these surgeons science, and they were head men, they would have known that the diseased condition which caused the growth of bone on a bone must exist in the constitution, and consequently that when the part was removed, the diseased state would again manifest itself in the bone left: this was the case, and the constitution sunk under it.

Cases communicated by Dr. EPPS, from PUBLIC Patients' Case Book,

Read before the Medical Section of the English Homœopathic Association.

GASTRIC AFFECTION WITH DYSMENORRHOEA.

Maria Penny, (p. 1300, case book 1849,) aged 20, single.

Her symptoms are, No. 1. Violent headache. No. 2. Daily hysterical faintings. No. 3. Unconscious at times. No. 4. Stupor and lies still. No. 5. The natural period is too seldom, the discharge dark with pain. No. 6. White discharge. No. 7. Tongue is furred. No. 8. Breath offensive. No. 9. Food lies heavy. No. 10. Spirits are depressed, she cries much.

She has had great grief, her relative being given to drink.

Ordered *pulsatilla*, four globules.

Dec. 17.—No. 1. Head pain better, but severe the two last days. No. 2. Two attacks last Wednesday, with stupor. No. 6. No white discharge. Nos. 7, 8, 9. Tongue cleaner, breath less offensive, and food lies lighter. Spirits are better.

Ordered *pulsatilla*, three globules.

Dec. 24.—No. 1. Head a little better. No. 5. She was taken last night with the natural period, had a fainting fit, and appeared as quite dead; the pain was and is severe.

Ordered *chamomilla*, one globule every four to six hours.

Dec. 28.—No. 1. Head bad yesterday. No. 2. No attack. A scab has appeared on the lip.

Ordered *sulphur*.

Jan. 4, 1850.—No. 1. Head painful at forehead. No. 2. No faintings since last Sunday. Nos. 7, 8. The tongue and the breath are better. No. 9. She vomits food.

Ordered *pulsatilla*, four globules.

Jan. 11.—No. 1. Forehead better, no hysterical faintings. Still vomits food but is better.

Pulsatilla, three globules.

Jan. 18.—No. 1. Forehead better. Not vomited food.

Ordered *pulsatilla*, two globules.

Jan. 25.—No. 1. Has had pain again in the forehead, but sickness remains better.

Ordered *aconite*, four globules, in preference to *nux*, because the stomach is better.

Feb. 8.—Pain in forehead and the sickness are better.

Ordered *aconite*, three globules.

Feb. 15.—Pain in forehead and sickness still better.

Ordered *aconite*, two globules.

Feb. 22.—Pain in forehead and sickness better.

Ordered *aconite*, one globule.

March 8.—She has another kind of pain now in her forehead. Food lies rather heavy.

Ordered *nux vomica*, 4/12.

March 15.—New pain much better. The food lies easy.

Ordered *nux vomica*, 4/30.

March 19.—The patient has been purged since Saturday: has passed blood and slime, attended with very violent pains, accompanied with flushes and thirst.

Ordered *mercurius corrosivus* and *veratrum* in alternation, a globule after each purging.

March 20.—Was better during the day, but returned at night, and was sick: her prostration is excessive.

Ordered *acidum phosphoricum*, *mercurius corrosivus*, *acidum phosphoricum*, and *veratrum*, in alternation.

March 22.—Purging has ceased: pain has ceased: feels, as may be supposed, very low and weak. Had three fainting fits last night: her head is better: her natural period more regular.

Ordered *baryta carbonica*, three quarters of a globule every six hours.

March 25.—Feels better altogether. No faintings since Thursday. Her aunt stated that she fully expected to have lost her.

Baryta carbonica, three quarters of a globule every eight hours.

March 28.—She is much better.

Baryta carbonica in smaller doses.

April 1.—Head still better, notwithstanding the natural period had passed the time.

Baryta carbonica, half a globule every ten hours.

April 8.—Head better: natural period has come on.

Baryta carbonica.

April 15.—Head still improving.

Baryta carbonica, half a globule every twelve hours.

April 22.—Headache almost ceased: feels better.

Baryta carbonica, half a globule once a-day.

Cured.

DISEASE OF NAIL, WITH INFLAMED GLANDS UNDER
ARM PIT.

Mary A. Iliff, (p. 668, case book 1849,) consulted me Dec. 17, 1849.

She had stuck by accident a needle under her nail: the pain produced was sharp shooting: the nail was surrounded with a hardened elevation covered with ichor.

Ordered *hepar sulphuris*, one globule every six hours, and the application of a poultice with drops of the first dilution of *hepar sulphuris*.

Dec. 21.—The hand is now much inflamed, swollen, and red; the glands under the arm-pit are swollen, and the pains in hand and at arm-pit are intense; the thumb has a livid tint.

Ordered *lachesis* and *hepar sulphuris* in alternation.

Dec. 28.—The thumb is almost well: the swelling of the hand has almost ceased: the pain in the arm-pit has ceased.

The bowels are regular but she feels dizzy: her monthly period has stopped two years.

From some cause or other the finger became worse; *hepar sulphuris* effected the cure.

This case is presented not as very remarkable, because numerous cases occur almost daily; but principally with the view of exhibiting what long experience has demonstrated, first, the value of the tincture of the *hepar sulphuris* as an external application, and second, the conditions under which

the alternation of the use of *lachesis* and of *hepar sulphuris* can beneficially take place.

AMMONIÆ SUBCARBONAS.

The peculiarity of symptoms is sometimes very striking, and nothing shows more graphically the value of the homœopathic law, than the removal of a peculiar symptom by the use of a medicine, among the pathogenetic effects of which this peculiar symptom has been recorded.

W. Armstrong (p. 11, case book 1849,) was under treatment for bronchitis with pleuritic concomitants. He became better, but on April 8, 1850, he described himself as feeling thus: when he puts on or takes off his boots he gets cramp in his chest, and he looks as pale as death.

Ordered *ammoniæ subcarbonas*, 4/12.

April 22.—The cramp has almost ceased, and he has lost his paleness.

EPILEPSY (IMPERFECT) CURED.

Mary Shirtcliff, aged 12, (page 1462, case book 1848.)

She was attacked with Symptom 1. An impediment in swallowing, which (Symptom 2,) affects her eyes. Symptom 3. The sensation is like choking. Symptom 4. She has a sensation of a film coming over her eyes, affecting her head. Symptom 5. She trembled yesterday: I inquired whether she had been frightened, and I found she had slept alone, which had, it is likely, affected her. I anticipated that she would be attacked with epilepsy.

Ordered *ignatia*.

Sept. 19.—She has had two epileptic attacks. No. 1. The impediment in swallowing is very severe; the eyes have been so affected at times as to cause her to be almost blind, having had, as it were, something come over them. No. 5. The trembling is lessened. Symptom 6. She passes little worms and picks her nose.

Ordered *cina*.

Sept. 27.—The attacks have left in the throat a sense of

contraction and a feeling of a lump: the disease now affects her right thigh, leg, and eye. She has the film still, and she still picks her nose.

Ordered *cina*.

Oct. 3.—The attacks are fewer. Symptom 7. She has an oppression at her chest which affects her breathing. Symptom 8. She is thirsty.

Ordered *arsenicum*.

Oct. 6.—She has had one attack: the oppression and the thirst are better: she picks her nose.

Ordered *cina*.

Oct. 14.—She had a violent fit on Wednesday; a person in labour in the next room had, by her cries, frightened the child: the eyes were this time drawn up.

Ordered *opium*.

Nov. 21.—Has been better, but has been frightened by a kettle falling over, which caused her to have a severe attack. The choking is better: she picks her nose: her mother told me that she had had a blow by falling on a stone while skipping.

Ordered *arnica*.

Nov. 28.—No attack: choking has ceased: the oppression at chest is better: she picks her nose less.

Ordered *arnica*.

- In May, 1850, the mother called and told me that her daughter was quite well.

CASE OF DYSENTERY.

Rachel Widdows, aged 20, single, (page 1817, case book 1849,) I was consulted respecting her on Sept. 12: her mother thought her dying: her symptoms were,

No. 1. Intense agony in back and bowels. No. 2. This morning before seven o'clock she had been purged six times. No. 3. She has passed blood and jelly-like matter. No. 4. The pains extend all round her body, and are like knife cutting.

Ordered *cuprum* and *veratrum*.

Sept. 14.—No. 1. Pain felt at back most at night, and when she moves: the pain still in bowels, but less agonizing. No. 3. Blood and jelly-like substances still pass by stool: the motions smell very offensive. No. 4. The knife-cutting pains affect her when the bowels act. No. 5. Her breath is very offensive. No. 6. She is sick at stomach.

Ordered *ipecacuanha*, one drop of third dilution, eighth part; and *belladonna*, two-thirds of a globule, alternately every hour.

She was cured.

A PECULIAR AFFECTION OF FINGER.

Susan Savage, (page 1711, case book 1845,) consulted me Feb. 11, 1850, for a peculiar affection of the fore finger and thumb: she has a numbness in the fore finger and thumb directly any metal touches either: steel affects most, and the brighter the steel the worse is the sensation: bright steel causes the sensation to strike up the arm: so certain is the effect produced by metal, that she is obliged when using a needle to put on a finger stall: this has been the case about four months. If persevering in using any metal she feels tenderness at the thumb: in the morning the thumb is numb and painful, but these sensations are relieved by exercise.

Ordered *rhus toxicodendron*.

I did not see this patient again till March 9, when she mentioned she had a cut at the wrist six or seven years ago. Believing that this cut at the wrist might have induced some modification of the nerves going to the finger and the thumb, I ordered *arnica*.

March 30.—The thumb and the finger which used to be numb and dead in the morning has ceased to be so: the numbness still occurs on holding a needle: she stated that the *arnica* medicine did her good directly. She has now a rash, the least touch of which causes it to itch; the rash stings like as if the part had been stung with a nettle.

Ordered *arsenicum* and *arnica*, two thirds of a globule, in alternation.

April 6.—Numbness is rather better: she can hold the needle now: the itching has ceased. Feet dry.

Ordered *arnica* and *silicea* in alternation.

April 13.—She is much better; the tenderness is still felt. Ordered *arnica* and *silicea*.

May 17.—The finger and the thumb are well: she states the poultices (*arnica*) did the parts much good.

Ordered *arnica* and *silicea*.

The patient became quite well.

PAINFUL HEAD AFFECTION, WITH SYMPTOMS STRONGLY INDICATING APOPLEXY.

Mrs. G. (page 62, case book T.) consulted me. She had great mental trouble three years previously, and since then she had not been well. She had had violent headache since childhood, but since the painful circumstances referred to, three years since, her sufferings have been intense.

Her principal suffering is in her head; she experiences—
Symptom 1. A dreadful pressure on the head.

Symptom 2. Her eyes are suffused, and exhibit that peculiar appearance which is present in cerebral oppression.

Symptom 3. Her head is hot.

Symptom 4. Her cheeks are flushed, and present, as does the forehead also, the peculiar appearance like extravasation, following a fit of epilepsy.

Symptom 5. Has beating in head, which is always worse after taking medicine, which she continually takes, because

Symptom 6. Her bowels are always confined.

Symptom 7. She has palpitation of the heart, and she feels her heart beat at the left side of head.

Symptom 8. She has constant "dreadful" confusion in her head.

Symptom 9. The pressure on the head is worse on walking and on lying down.

Symptom 10. She has pain at the bottom of back on stooping.

Symptom 11. She feels as if she had a heavy load on her hips.

Symptom 11 *a* Her water is very clear and pale.

Symptom 12. Her feet are constantly cold and dry.

Symptom 13. While the feet are externally cold they internally burn, especially at the ankle.

Symptom 14. She has a relish for nothing, but is not thirsty.

Symptom 15. Her spirits are depressed.

Symptom 16. Her sleep is restless.

Ordered *aconite* three quarters of a globule one four hours, and *lachesis* three quarters of a globule the next four hours, and so on till eight globules of each were taken; then the same quantity and number, but the doses at six hours interval, and so till eight globules were taken; then, in a similar way, eight more globules at eight hours; and then eight more at ten hours.

This was on April 11.

On May 2 I saw the patient, and she looked quite a different being: the head was wonderfully relieved: her countenance has lost that peculiar appearance: in fact she could smile.

At this improvement she was astonished, because her *bowels had not acted* scarcely more than once in the week.

This fact is worthy of notice. The lady being so much better I congratulated her, and told her, now that she seemed to be out of danger, that I was afraid of apoplexy when she was with me: she had symptoms so strikingly indicative. She mentioned in reply to my remark, that she had felt great expectation of the same; that her mother had died at 39 of apoplexy, after having had 22 children; and that two of her sisters had died of this disease.

What would the allopathic practitioner say to this case? He would declare that to have neglected brisk purging would be worthy the aid of Mr. Membury Wakley, to hold an inquest: that blistering, and bleeding, and mustard poulticing, were essential. But the fact here occurs—the patient gained decided relief without any such means, (she had had these means used and all in vain,) and she had her head relieved without any action of the bowels.

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[No. 2.

AN EXPLICATION OF HOMŒOPATHY FROM AMERICA.*

Letter to Valentine Mott, M. D., in reply to his Valedictory Address to the New-York Academy of Medicine, by F. Vanderburgh, M. D., New York, June 3rd, 1850.

DEAR SIR,—In taking leave of the members of the New York Academy of Medicine, in your valedictory address, you appear to have taken the opportunity to flatter their prejudices, by denouncing a science in reproachful terms, which, unfortunately for yourself and your associates, you do not seem to comprehend, while at the same time you exclude all information that relates to its doctrines, because it offends you.

Your opinions, whatever they were before you were elected to preside over this Institution, have been characterized, for the most part, by a spirit of moderation, forbearance and harmony; but now, on a signal, they have suddenly become pre-
dacious and controversial, and are charged with denunciations which bespeak a loss of temper, and which, to our surprise, has received the hearty concurrence and support of all the members of your Academy of Medicine. Why this agitation? Why, on the fourth page of your address, did you say "*it became absolutely necessary for the Academy of Medicine to assert its own dignity*"? How came it to be lost? Have you not unadvisedly disclosed the secret on the eighteenth page of your address, when you say, "*and I have*

* We have been favoured with the following interesting and scientific explication of homœopathy, by Dr. Vanderburgh. It is inserted with a few alterations.—Ers.

heard remarks in this hall, in reference to the Doctors and their vocation, &c., which could not fail, if published, to lessen, on their own authority, the already sufficiently wavering confidence of the public, in their science, honour, and skill? How came they to allow you to publish what you so cautiously enjoin upon them to conceal? What has wrung from you the acknowledgment of the "wavering confidence of the public in your science," your "honour," and your "skill"? What but this, that at length are disclosed the dangers arising from homœopathy, which threatening your practice, brings into view the practical reality of your declining fortunes. That has driven you from the dignity of debate into the most reckless efforts to alarm and misguide public opinion. Have you weighed that public opinion fairly and impartially, when you say that we (homœopathists) "*live upon the credulity of the public, and delude it with our lying pretences; that we profess to believe in a doctrine that has no superior in absurdity, and could not be sanctioned by any sensible or honest man.*"

Has it come to this, Dr. Mott, that we, in your opinion, are all "*liars,*" and our patrons and friends "*all fools and all dishonest?*"—then indeed have we a circle of friends and patrons, that instead of exciting your angry denunciations, should command your compassion; and spread your commiserating sympathies over their luckless destiny. A proscribed people, who have no honest advisers in the trying hours of sickness, no hope in the power of the drug, no reliance upon discriminating skill, in short, no expectation from their physician but that of "*plunder and his hope of gain,*" must indeed touch the feelings of the benevolent, and excite their commiseration.

Has it never occurred to you, sir, that we, whom you thus stigmatise with such opprobrious epithets, ever occupied the same position in medical practice that you do now? Have we not passed through all the stages of your errors; felt all the bitter experience of your doubts, and all the painful conviction of your mistakes? Have we not followed in *your practice* many a victim of drugs to the grave, and have we

not now to mourn many friends in the tomb, that we feel and know, from our multiplied experience and observation, would have been with us now, if we had known the blessings and the power of homœopathic practice earlier in life.

What else than an honest conviction of the blindness and uncertainty of the old school practice could have induced us to abandon it, and embrace another; and after testing, by our experience, to cherish it, to entrust our lives to it, and the lives of our children, families, friends, and patrons?

Have we ever called upon you, or any of the members of the New York Academy of Medicine, or of the National Convention of Physicians, to aid us, when we are sick, in the trying hour of disease? Have we not unflinchingly relied on our own science and practice, in all emergencies; and in the expectation of death, has our confidence ever wavered or fluctuated between the classes of physicians we should employ? Is not the trying circumstances of disease and death a test of our sincerity; or is it to be said of us here also, "that the hope of gain" still animates this hour, and dispels the gloom of an approaching eternity.

Can you, in the presence of such facts as these, honestly believe in the enormities and offences you charge upon us?

As your valedictory address is now recorded by the New York Academy of Medicine, and has suddenly become historical by its publication in a pamphlet form, you have furnished the occasion and conferred on us the obligation to reply to your statements in a manner we by no means anticipated; and although we may be compelled in the course of our remarks, to state many unpalatable truths, yet we desire not to do homage to the example you have set us in discourteous epithets.—Your address, apart from its aspersions of character, is the harbinger of good or evil in proportion to the value set upon your opinions.—If your authority in *medical science* stood on the same elevation that characterizes your opinions in surgical disease, and you had given proofs, in your address, that you had faithfully studied and understood the science you so vehemently rebuke and repudiate, then your arguments could have been quoted effectively

against us. They would have been supported by all your celebrity as a surgeon, and fortified by all the force of a matured judgment, honestly, frankly, and fairly made up.

Under such circumstances you might have attained the great object of your wishes, by arresting for a time, the progress of public opinion in our favour. But unfortunately for you and your friends, you did not even take the precaution to study the practice you aimed to destroy, and your arrows were spent in the dark. The poverty of your own *materia medica*, and the unparalleled wealth of ours, places us beyond the reach of your bow.—Ours is to us a mine, that you gaze on with astonishment that it yields so much fruit, and while you look upon its workmen with so much disdain, you wonder at the multitude that partake of its blessings.

Have you forgotten that species of delirium that thinks every thing deranged but itself, and can you not profit by a lesson that betrays that tendency in the human mind, that every thing is wrong that we do not believe? The darkness that such a state of mind engenders is an excuse for your intemperate assertions, and while you remain thus beclouded no powers can dissipate the gloom that must follow the train of your practice. While the sun of your science shines only on your excretions, ours radiates into every organ and tissue of the body, unfolding pathological phenomena, to which you and your school are altogether strangers.

If you would consent to study the specific properties of any one drug, as we study it, it would exercise more power over your scepticism than any arguments we could offer.—Before you had perused one half of its specific properties and its adaptation to disease, you would perceive that the A, B, C, of medical practice is beyond the conception of any of your school. You would then no longer wonder at the "*credulity of the public.*" Those whom you now stigmatise as fools and dishonest, you would find to be the most intelligent and conservative in society.

Those whom you charge with "*lying pretences,*" you would find to be the most devoted partisans of truth, and the most unerring guides to the treatment of disease. Those

whom you now appear to believe to be ignorant and selfish, you would find to be learned and skilful, diffusing blessings that you do not perceive, and imparting a tone and confidence to public opinion, that you cannot comprehend.

If you have any wish to unravel the perplexing combinations that so much disturb you, you must change your position for observation. In looking at a painting, have you not sometimes been placed in a position where the light shed upon it distorted every figure; when some friend who was accustomed to observe it, kindly led you to the light that unfolded all its beauty and displayed it in all the symmetry of its truthful relations? We believe the obliquity of your opinions, and that of the New York Academy of Medicine in relation to our science and practice to be the result of the cross lights that are shed upon it; and if you will allow us to befriend you, if you will, for the time being, dismiss your prejudices, and consent to have your position for the observation of facts rectified, we will do what we can to place you in the light, that has hitherto so successfully guided us with so much pleasure to ourselves and so much confiding satisfaction to our friends and patrons. You must not regard this step as a vision of immortality, to be attained only through death and the grave; there are already **THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND** of our friends and patrons in the City and State of New York, who have survived the shock, and are riding on in safety, and we guarantee that it will neither impair your physical or moral state, but in our judgment, will improve them both.

We have reached our conclusions, through the appropriate means of a well graduated experience, that has determined our choice in the art of healing, and can you find fault with such a procedure?

Is it not the course that your own mind suggests to you, in all its deliberations, when you aim to make up a cautious and impartial judgment?

Be this as it may, if you will hear us, we will state to you plainly and fairly the distinctive features of our practice in contradistinction to your own, and show you the physiolo-

gical and pathological considerations that determine our choice of a drug, as well as the necessity of its attenuation to adapt it to the conditions of disease.

You are already aware that it is historically notorious of your school, that apart from the personal attractions of the physician, it makes little or no difference to the patient which of you he employs. Whether you be learned or unlearned, or whatever may be your difference of talent, when you come to prescribe the drug, you are all reduced to the same level; having no knowledge of its *specific* properties, you can have no discrimination in its choice, other than the general class it may fall in, and the patient is left to the chance from which shelf in the shop it may happen to come. With such facts as these it is for us, my dear sir, in our turn, to pity and commiserate those who unfortunately cherish your doctrines, till they consume their own energies in a misplaced confidence, that works out its own revenge. With your school the active properties of your drug constitute the engine of your power.

You make no distinction in its application between an organ and its diseased function; between the agent and the office it performs, and hence your remedial measures are all designed to expel some intruder instead of substituting a healthy for a diseased action in any vital organ.

Apart from the active properties of a drug which determine its choice with you, and with which we are all familiar, there are five other points of interest in a drug, that determine its choice with us, with which you and your school are altogether ignorant.

The success of our practice depends—

Firstly: On the knowledge of the distinctive properties of the drug.

Secondly: On its affinities with the different tissues of the body.

Thirdly: On the signs of its indication.

Fourthly: On the duration or period of its action: and

Fifthly: On its adaptation to the tissues of diseased surfaces by attenuation.

As yet the chemical property of drugs throw no light upon their affinities with life, and we are still obliged to ascertain their relations by experiment; but the time is arriving when these pains-taking experiments of the Hahnemann school will be supplanted by the knowledge of the mutual chemical relations that subsist between drug and disease; when the distinctive properties of medicine will foreshadow its affinities with the tissues of the body. Till that time shall arrive we must patiently follow the great leader that has given us our distinguished position among the nations of the earth; that has called to our standard the best intellects of the age, and united them heartily in support of an enterprise that is diffusing its blessings throughout society, enters the chambers of disease, draws aside the curtain of death, gives hope to the invalid, and if it fails to cure, softens the pillow of the dying, and smooths the passage to the grave.

The distinctive properties of drugs, then, must be left for the present, to the process of experimentation, which has thus far unfolded their elective affinities for the different tissues of the body, by repeating them in such doses as to impress the tissues that are in a sound and healthy state with the characteristic distinctions of the drug action: or, in other words, to explain the drug action on the tissue by the deviation it produces from the standard of health.

Secondly: The affinities of drugs with the tissues of the body.

If proofs were wanting in support of the law which Hahnemann has promulgated of the different affinities of organic life with the different drug agents, we may cite not only different individuals of a species, but different species of animals, in confirmation of his opinions. There are forty or fifty different species of insects, of very delicate structure, that feed on the aconite, belladonna, euphorbium, henbane, and nightshade, which afford them a wholesome, delicious food. Hogs are known to have a voracious appetite for rattle-snakes, which they devour with impunity, regardless of the poison; and they thrive on the bean of nux vomica, which is so fatal to the dog, wolf, and fox. The goat strips the leaves from

the stramonium, leaving nothing but its naked branches and solitary burs exposed to the sun, while the mountain laurel, with its prussic acid, falls a prey to the appetite that fattens on it.

Apart from the considerations of the difference in susceptibility of the different species of animal life, our experience with individuals of the same species, unfold alike different susceptibilities to drug action.

The sanguine temperament bears much less of the same drug, in similar conditions, than the phlegmatic, while many of us have witnessed the different effects of nitric acid upon a brunette and fair-haired girl, under the same assemblage of symptoms; but this point will be more fully explained when we come to the last head under attenuations.

Thirdly: Of the signs that a drug is indicated.

It was one of the misfortunes of Hahnemann's opinions to this science, that he considered the outside phenomena to be the index of the inward disease, and he did not live long enough to examine, and rectify his conclusions.

This is a weakness charged upon his disciples now, by yourschool; you suppose that we rely upon the establishment of this dogma as the maximum of our science in the investigations of disease, and you look upon it as a phantom of the imagination, to be added to our other multiplied delusions.

To our apprehensions, he who could discover the texture of the wood in contemplating the blaze of a fire, might also see in the assemblage of symptoms the transcript of disease, but to our minds, the fluctuations of that blaze are not more variable than the external signs of disease, while the abiding cause remains the same.

Now the question is not with us, as to whether the external signs should guide us in the selection of the drug, but *which* of the external signs: it is not the assemblage or totality of symptoms, but those special signs that unfold the pathological phenomena, that determines the choice. For example: In one class of constitutions that are by no means uncommon, there may be tubercular dyscrasia as the basis of every congestion of the brain, lungs, and viscera, while

the external signs* would resemble those of simple congestion. With you this distinction, of vital importance to the patient, could make no difference in your practice, while with us it makes the difference of life or death with our patient. The remedies for simple congestion would prove eminently deceitful, preparing only by their palliation for a deeper outbreak of disease, while the specific drugs for tubercular congestion are brought to bear directly on the very element of disease itself, and hence we preserve by this practice life and health, when every other practice fails. If we were to cite examples of mal-practice on this ground, there would be no end to them. A simple congestive disease holding no relation to some special dyscrasia in the constitution, the writer of this article never saw. Nor can I close this brief notice of the signs of drug indication without expressing my decided approbation of the practice so common with us, of using the sense of touch, in detecting pathological phenomena. The eye and ear may gather the general indications on the surface, but the touch alone, whenever it can be used, is the most reliable witness of the pathological state.

Fourthly: Of the duration or period of drug action.

Having sketched the different affinities of drugs with the different affinities of the body, and alluded to the pathological signs that should determine their special indication, we come to the period or duration of their action.

This is a question of the deepest importance, as it regards the repetition of the drug. In the treatment of acute disease, our drugs are generally *short working*, and are repeated in rapid succession in accordance with the emergencies of the case; but in chronic disease our remedies are generally long working, and correspond in their action to the chronic nature of the disease. The knowledge obtained on this part of our science has been chiefly gained by observations, that the experiments with medicines on healthy people could not easily determine.

* Dr. Vanderburgh is not correct here. The aggregate of symptoms would be different, though the difference would be perceptible only to those skilled in disease, and in homœopathic remedial application.

Sulphur is stated to act from thirty-five to forty days; cinchona forty more; mercury from twenty-one to twenty-eight days, while it is well known to all, and more especially to your school, that mercury, cinchona, as well as those fashionable drugs, strychnine and nitrate of silver, *all* at times enter, by over-dosing, into permanent combination with the tissues of the body, holding their supremacy during the remainder of life; and while the reactionary force is thus imprisoned, the drug holds the key. Have we not a satisfactory example of this in the permanent colour given to the human hair by the sub-oxyde of lead?

Is any one so profoundly ignorant as to suppose the constituent properties of the lead to contain the colour that is thus imparted to the hair? Is it not known that the hair contains an *infinitesimal portion of sulphur*, that, by uniting with the lead, forms the compound which gives to the hair its permanent *blackness*. And if this subordinate part of our organism is thus so easily and permanently changed, by the action of an appropriate drug addressed to its elective affinities, how does the interest magnify and our responsibilities deepen, when we come to address the appropriate drugs to organs that involve the principle of life.

Ought we not first to enquire what are the constituent properties of these organs, what their elective affinities, and what the standard of their susceptibilities to the drugs we prescribe for them? While these points are all open to our experiments upon organs at the standard of health, with what fatal concealment are they closed upon you. Having no specific knowledge of the properties of the drug you employ, and being altogether ignorant of its elective affinities with the different tissues of the body, how can *you* know the disastrous consequences that may follow its use; and hence, how *many palsies* do we meet with that *strychnine has made*? How many melancholy faces do we meet with in the street that *nitrate of silver* has permanently coloured with its *leaden hue*? How many bloated cheeks, ruined teeth, and swollen limbs, that mercury has caused, and sallow countenances, with enlarged spleen, tumid abdomen and ex-

haustion of vital force, far more terrible than exsanguination by the lancet could produce, have been effected by *quinine*?

If we follow these miserable victims of drug disease to their chambers of despair, we find all their physical sufferings aggravated at night. A tardy fever creeps insidiously through their veins, with an exalted sensibility to every suffering, with soreness in the flesh, and pains in the limbs and joints, that nothing but morphine will still, and then follows an unquiet sleep, with dreams that impress the day with the images of the night, and thus the day and the night follow each other to the grave, in one unbroken succession of physical sufferings, created and multiplied by the means of curing them.

Lastly: Having briefly alluded to the subordinate points of interest in drugs, we come to the more important question of their adaptation to the tissues of the body by attenuation. And here we take leave to remark, that it is not the abstract properties of drugs that absorb so much of our attention; but the study of their relations to organic life is likely to exhaust the years allotted to us.

A granule of gunpowder is an insignificant substance in itself, and when we place it on the palm of the hand and ignite it with fire, its transient flash indicates its weakness; but if this granule should be enclosed in the centre of a granite rock of a thousand tons, and ignited by an electric spark, it would then manifest its power, by bursting the rock asunder and crumbling it to atoms. It is thus with a grain of silica: it is an unimportant atom in itself, but when we place it in its appropriate relations, when it enters into combination with vital forces with which it holds an affinity, it loses its original insignificance, and rises into power as its combinations multiply with the tissues of the body.

This will be abundantly shown when we come to consider the interior tissues and individual organs themselves, the *less important*, the *outside* indications being first in order.

These relate to age, sex, temperament, constitution, and habits of life. Infants and children are supposed to be more susceptible to the appropriate drug than adult age; this is not the writer's experience: the nerves of sensation are by

no means as impressible in the tender age of infancy as in childhood, and is less in childhood than adult age, and it is also accounted for by the distension of the tissues by perpetual growth.

In adult age, when the limitation of the organs becomes equipoised by supply and waste, the nerves of sensation are at the maximum of impressibility, and we have found the most reliable standard of susceptibility at this stage of being, while on the downward pilgrimage of life, with some brilliant exceptions, the strength of the drug is to be augmented; but this depends greatly on the habits of life.

Indiscriminate indulgence, of every kind, wears out the sensibility of the tissues, as well as their feelings and functions, and superinduces a premature decay of the physical and mental powers. The value of abstinence and self-denial, in early and middle life, is seen in its perpetuating the feelings of youth into the winter of age, and rendering drugs available for the infirmities of declining years.

In regard to sex, we have the highest testimony that woman's structure began its combinations when man's structure ended. His commenced with crude materials, hers in the refinement of his organization; and the delicacy of her physical framework and the acute sensitiveness of her perceptions render her at times the slave of her emotions, and not unfrequently the victim of drugs.

Next to the consideration of sex, the temperament is of paramount importance. The nervous, the sanguine, the mixed nervo-sanguine, the bilious, and the lymphatic, stand in their susceptibilities in the order they are mentioned, and all require different potencies of drugs to dissipate the combinations of disease, while there are some particular constitutions that have a standard susceptibility in health to drugs that are not in themselves poisonous.

To some the infinitesimal fumes of mercury are poisonous, to others opium in small doses induces delirium, nausea and vomiting, while to others it is a purgative. In others the slightest odour of ipecacuanha produces asthma; while in some urticaria or nettle rash, follows the indulgence in shell fish.

In some the smell of a cat will produce fainting, while the odour of roses covers a more expanded ground for syncope. Others are afflicted with a fiery, itching burning from eating strawberries, and some cannot use butter with impunity.

These, though not exceptions, are deviations from the standard rule or principle, that demand our watchful care, for if the ordinary food of life becomes, under given circumstances, potencies that endanger it, the ordinary medicines for disease, when misapplied, may destroy it.

Having considered the outward indication of drugs in their adaption to age, sex, temperament, constitution and habits of life, we come next to investigate their multiplied relations to the interior tissues and individual organs of the body in their diversified combinations in disease, where each vital organ holds its position in deference to the next in order, and where all are harmoniously counterpoised by difference of vital power. In this concentric focus of physiological phenomena lies all the secret of the attenuation of drugs. It is in this difference of vital force that we behold the different susceptibilities in each organ or tissue of the body to the action of all stimulus, and especially to the elective affinity of drugs.

Apart from the augmented susceptibility to medicinal impressions which inflamed structures acquire, we find all the different organs of the body furnished with a higher or lower susceptibility, according to the number of combinations that enter into their composition—the higher its function and the more expanded its sphere of action, as a general rule, it will demand a higher attenuation of drugs.

Of this we need furnish a few examples by way of illustration.

If we take the liver, for an example of a subordinate viscus in the standard of its vital force, we shall find its structure to be divided into two parts, the one brownish red, the other yellowish white. Injections show the reddish substance to differ materially from the yellowish white. It consists of the capillary vessels of the organ, constituting with a small portion of cellular tissue, a highly distensible structure, erectile

and elastic, like the parenchyma of the lungs, and is often the receptacle of those extraordinary accumulations of blood that sometimes swell the liver to double its natural size, without lesion of its structure. Secondly: That the whitish substance is a secreting structure, destined to elaborate bile. Each granule of this whitish substance is supposed to receive a ramification of the vena porta, and another of the hepatic artery, and from which the bile is formed and conducted off by an incipient biliary duct.

It appears, then, that the liver, unlike all other secretory organs, deposits its bile from the mingled blood of its arteries and veins, exhibiting in its mixed relation, a lower degree of vital force than that which belongs to most other vital organs. While in acute inflammations of this organ, we find it to bear larger doses of *Aconitum*, *Bryonia*, *Kali*, *Mercury*, *Nux vomica*. And in its congestions, it receives with avidity larger doses of *Cinchona*, *Chamomilla*, *Cocculus*, *Ignatiâ*, *Sabadilla*, &c. &c.

Impressed with this distinction of the relative value of the vital force in different organs, the homœopathist will approach the eye with all the care and caution that is due to its higher combinations and expanded sphere of action.

Some idea of the extreme minuteness of its workmanship may be acquired, from the fact, that Sir David Brewster has ascertained that the fibres of the magnifier of the codfish are locked together, by a kind of teeth resembling those of rack work. He found the number of teeth in each fibre to be twelve thousand five hundred. As the magnifier contains about five millions of fibres, the number of these minute teeth will amount to sixty-two billions, five hundred millions in each of the eyes of the fish.

It is quite obvious, that if we should address the diseases of the eye with their appropriate drugs, and with as much precision as we apply the sub-oxyde of lead to the hair, that slight over-dosing would permanently change the delicacy of its structure, and vision would be destroyed, by the means we prescribe for its preservation.

While, if we should carry out our principles in adapting

our attenuations to the number of combinations that enter into its structure, we should be only approximating toward the infinitesimal subdivisions that were made by the great Architect in the construction of this organ.

And now, my dear sir, in taking leave of you at this time, I beg to assure you, that I entertain none but the kindest feelings toward you. We have both reached the autumn of life, have both had nearly the same amount of practical experience, were both educated in the same school of medicine, and yet we have had abundant reason to differ. Should we on this account impeach each other's motives? God in his wisdom, has seen fit to make no two minds alike, and should we quarrel with each other for this cause?—If we do, we forget, "Who it is that made us thus to differ."

I have given you my reasons for my belief, if they are not such as to satisfy your mind, all that I ask in return, is, that I may feel that you think I enjoy them honestly.

With these assurances and these wishes, I remain,

Your obedient servant,

F. VANDERBURGH.

Cases communicated by Dr. EPPS, from PUBLIC Patients' Case Book,

Read before the Medical Section of the English Homœopathic Association.

SURGICAL SOPHISM.

"Go into the country, improve the health, and then we will remove the limb."—Surgical advice.

April 27.—This day I was consulted respecting a child who had been under the care of an eminent hospital surgeon. He told the father that the child's knee (white swelling) was incurable; that he must send the child to Margate, and, when the health is improved, the limb must be lost to save the life.

This advice embodies a practical refutation of itself.

If the child's health can become better, it is quite certain that the diseased knee is curable, and that there can be no need of operation; because, if the disease's agency is not efficiently destructive as to prevent the development of health,

it is certain that there is sufficient power, by proper remedial means, to develop the health-tending power in the diseased knee; so that the very and only ground on which the surgeon could feel justified to operate, namely, improvement of health, is a proof that an operation is not needed; because the improvement necessary to justify the operation could not take place unless the constitutional state was improvable, which it could not be if the diseased state was essentially destructive.

What want of science exists in the greater part of the surgery of the present day. Because there was an almost absolute want of science half a century since, and because they have brought some science into the domain, they talk about "scientific surgery."

RESULTS FROM SITTING WITH THE FEET IN COLD WATER.

Ann Howard, (page 923, case book 1849,) consulted me May 4, 1850.

She was very ill, having no appetite, severe pains in her limbs, violent pain at the top of her head: her bowels are rather confined: her water passes with difficulty: her monthly period has stopped, and she has profuse leucorrhœa: she bleeds at her left nostril.

All these symptoms appeared after the following circumstance: on going to bed she placed her feet in warm water to bathe and she went fast asleep, and remained with her feet in the water two hours and a half, when she awoke.

CURIOUS PHYSIOLOGICAL FACT.

It is well known that after marriage, and even before in many cases, the nipples appear, being no longer buried within the breast. It is also well known to all who have had much experience in uterine diseases, that the state of the nipples is a most important index of the state of the ovaries. A case occurred (A. G., p. 730, case book 1850,) a few weeks since of a married woman, aged 30, whose nipples had not projected, in fact the breasts presented the characteristics of the

virginal breast. I feared the existence of uterine disease; but this fear was lessened by the fact, communicated by the patient, that the breasts of her mother, who had had thirteen children and who had suckled several, are now in the same state.

PATHOGENETIC EFFECTS OF CANTHARIS IN A PATIENT
WHO HAD DISEASE OF THE SPINAL COLUMN.

On the third night after taking *cantharis*, it seemed to search the spine powerfully, beginning at the worst part between the shoulders, and occasioning a pulsation through the whole frame, which continued for some time. The next morning I felt particularly weak, the searching feel returned every night after taking the medicine, though not so powerfully as at first: it sometimes seemed as if something occasioning pain and soreness, was moved from the spine and passed into the bowels.—May 3, 1850. G.

INCIPIENT CEREBRAL INFLAMMATION CURED.

SIR,—In want of education, I cannot express my joy and gratitude to you for saving my boy's life: he appears to be in good health; rosy cheeks, full of spirits, eats well, and sleeps about ten hours at night.

13, *Keppel St., Chelsea,*
March 5, 1850.

HENRY BURSTOW.

The above is a letter from a father of a patient to whom I was called at four o'clock in the morning to visit, the parents thinking that the child was dying.

Henry Burstow, (p. 72, case book 1845,) aged ten months. The symptoms when I saw him indicated cerebral disease complicated with pulmonary affection.

The day after he presented the following symptoms:—

Symptom 1. He has intense thirst. Symptom 2. He awakes from his sleep screaming. Symptom 3. He throws his head about from birth. Symptom 4. His face is much flushed. Symptom 5. His bowels are rather confined. Symptom 6.

The actions are dark green : they seem to pain him, and he seems to have great difficulty to relieve himself. Symptom 7. His cough is troublesome, and he has fever.

Ordered *belladonna* and *aconite*.

Feb. 8.—His symptoms are better, though he is still restless at night, and his lips are dry by thirst.

Ordered *arsenicum* and *belladonna*.

Feb. 26.—He continued to improve and soon became quite well.

MESENTERIC DISEASE, CEREBRAL AFFECTION AND INVOLUNTARY STOOLS CURED.

Joseph Marnock, aged 3 years, (p. 1305, case book 1848,) consulted me January 1, 1849.

The child seems sinking from mesenteric disease : he looks a picture of wretchedness : his thirst is excessive : he drinks water with avidity : he is purged : he passes but little water.

Ordered *arsenicum*.

Jan. 3.—Still thirsty : is purged : he is restless : has burning fever : he starts when asleep : his neck seems stiff : his countenance indicates oppression on the brain.

Ordered *belladonna*.

Jan. 5.—He is thirsty, but does *not purge* : complains of pain at side of head : he still starts : he picks his nose.

Ordered *cina*.

Jan. 8.—Still thirsty : purged at one time, confined at another : pain at side of head is better : he is heavy for sleep, and in sleep partly closes his eyes : he sits for hours without notice in a kind of lost state.

Ordered *opium*.

Jan. 9.—He is less thirsty : while dozing his stools escape from him : he closes his eyes : he does not complain of any thing : he passes his water a great deal better. I learned to-day that the Wednesday before Christmas, he had a fall on his head.

Ordered *opium* and *arnica* in alternation.

Jan. 12.—Still thirsty : when he passes his water he has a

stool: he does not quite close his eyes: he frets all day: it appears that he has had many falls: he looks less heavy.

Ordered *arnica*.

Jan. 15.—His thirst is less: he is better: his stools pour from him without his knowledge: he has a severe cough.

Ordered *acidum phosphoricum*.

Jan. 19.—He sits up better: is thirsty: he knows now when his stools pass from him.

Ordered *acidum phosphoricum*.

Jan. 24.—He is better. *A pustular rash has come out on his back.*

Ordered *acidum phosphoricum*.

Jan. 27.—His mother came to return thanks, the child was well.

I saw the child, Jan. 1850, and he had been well since.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KNEE, (GONITIS) CURED.

Maria Bell, (p. 150, case book 1850,) aged 28, single. I was consulted in reference to this patient, who was unable to walk and could scarcely stand.

On May 5th she was seized, while at dinner, with shooting pains in her knee. (Her father, it may be remarked, has the bones of his fingers diseased.) She applied for aid to a surgeon, who applied forty leeches, and ordered *active* medicines to subdue the pain and the inflammation, but in vain: he said that as the leeches had not subdued the inflammation, a *large blister* must be applied over the knee. The patient finding the inefficacy of this active treatment sought homœopathic aid. When seen by me, on May 11th, she was in the greatest agony: her leg was almost immovable, her knee was greatly enlarged, the inflammation was intense, having that deep purple red which indicates generally diseased bone: the agonizing pain made the cold sweat come out over her: she has lost all appetite.

It was clear that suppuration must take place.

Ordered *aconite* one globule, and three hours after one globule of *hepar sulphuris*, and so alternately. Ordered also

to apply a poultice, in which ten drops of the second dilution of the tincture of *hepar sulphuris* were dropped.

May 13.—The redness is much diminished, the shooting pains still continue but are more bearable. A hard substance has been produced at the part.

Ordered *aconite* and *hepar* and drops, but the *aconite* in half globules.

May 17.—The abscess has formed and broke the night before last: discharged a watery ichor.

Ordered *hepar sulphuris* and drops.

May 22.—The knee is much better: appetite is now returned. She can move her leg, but she feels in her leg an aching as if very tired.

Ordered *assafœtida*.

May 28.—She can move her leg: her leg is healed.

CEREBRAL IRRITATION WITH CONVULSIONS, CURED.

In the beginning of July 1843, Mary A. Laybourne was at school, and, in repeating her lesson, fell down in a fit: she was taken home.

July 4.—Had another fit; took two globules of *belladonna*, which in two minutes, brought her out of the fit: she passed a very bad night, being very feverish and restless.

She had another fit on the night of July 5th, her breathing is now very difficult: she tosses her head about constantly, and cannot bear to be left for a moment: bowels open.

Was consulted on July 9th, she had ten fits yesterday: her back of head appears very heavy, it sinks into the pillow: she is delirious, and screams that they are *going to murder her*: she struggles violently: bowels opened yesterday: she was in the greatest danger.

Ordered *stramonium tincture*, a drop of the third dilution, in two ounces of water, a fourth part as a dose: this to be followed if need be by *baryta carbonica*.

July 12.—She obtained "relief wonderfully," so her mother states, after taking the medicine.

She had six fits yesterday, but they were less severe; two

were with singing, and she sang very loud and clear: her pupils are dilated: head heavy behind: she complains of a tingling itching sensation.

Ordered to continue *stramonium*, but to take only thirty drops of the mixture.

May 1845.—The mother brought this little child to see me, and she looked charming. She had had no attacks since but had been hearty. The mother expressed her gratitude in strong terms, she entertaining no hope that the child could be saved. Mr. Brown kindly watched the case, the child residing some miles from London.

EVILS OF PURGATIVE MEDICINES: THE MISERABLE STATE OF ALLOPATHY IN THIS PARTICULAR.

No true homœopathist uses the so-called purgative medicine: the homœopathist knows that to force the bowels to act, is only another name for poisoning them: he causes, by his well selected remedial means, the bowels to complete the carrying forward action, always going on in them, and thus to expel their contents: he knows if the bowels do not act some diseased state causes the inaction, and, that, if he removes that state, the inaction will cease.

Still the prejudice in favour of purging is strong: it is, therefore, desirable to select cases from the old-system practice, which demonstrate the injuriousness, the fatal, the destructive inefficacy of purging.

Of such cases, one class consist of those where a mechanical obstruction existed effectually closing the intestinal canal. It is clear that in such cases, to purge is to lodge poisons in the intestinal tube which cannot pass away, and consequently by lying in contact will cause the intestine to become diseased, by the excitation which the continued application of a poison must cause.

And yet in such cases, as well as in all other cases of constipation, the old system requires that the patient should be purged. "Open the bowels" is the order given, and as the mechanical stoppage cannot be detected till after death, in

cases where the constipation is mechanically caused, the same deadly rule is followed, and such old-system medicine is, they say, scientific.

It may help to overcome this dogma of "open the bowels," to bring forward some cases, recorded in the allopathic journals, illustrative of the practice of purging in cases where the bowels have been mechanically obstructed. Three cases follow. The first two occurred at Bartholomew Hospital, the third under the care of Mr. Solly. The two first cases were read before the Abernethian Society, Feb. 14, 1850, by C. R. Thompson, under the head of "Two cases of fatal obstruction of the intestinal canal by peritoneal bands," and the third case was read before the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, on June 28, 1850.

CASE I.

Mary G., aged 20, single, was admitted into Faith ward, Nov. 13, 1848. A fortnight previous she was in good health, but then got wet feet, which checked the monthly discharge. She became very sick, vomiting every thing she took, and complained of a very severe griping pain in the region of the navel: she had shivers followed by great heat of skin. The second day of the seizure she sought the advice of a *chemist*, who had audacity enough to give it. She vomited his medicine, and all the food she took. She then obtained the advice of a *medical man*. She was relieved, went out walking, and the same night the belly pain and the vomiting came on with increased severity. She was bled, had leeches and fomentations to the belly, with some relief. She has taken frequently aperient medicines, and injections have been administered, seven or eight times, *without the desired effect*.

When she was admitted into the hospital—

"Face dusky; eyes sunken, with livid areolæ around them; skin warm and dry; pulse 120, small, and rather sharp; lips dry; gums rather vascular; slight sordes about the teeth; tongue moist, coated on its back part with very thick brown fur; clean at the edges. Bowels have not been open for *seven* days. Urine is said to be scanty, high-coloured, and depositing a thick sediment. Catamenia regular.

“Complains of slight vertigo, and of nausea when she lies on the back. The abdomen is distended; generally dull on percussion; intolerant of pressure, especially in the umbilical region.”

She was again bled to 12 oz.; twelve leeches were applied to the belly, and then a poultice; a soap injection was given; calomel, ten grains at once; and effervescing draughts, with one drachm of sulphate of magnesia every sixth hour.

Nov. 14.—The patient was worse: she vomits fæcal matter; pulse 120; belly very swollen and very sensitive to pressure.

She continued the draughts, and calomel three grains every sixth hour: she repeated the injections, and fomentations were applied to the belly.

Nov. 16.—All nourishment given by the mouth is quickly returned; the fæcal vomiting continues; complains “as if something alive were moving” in her belly; belly more distended and prominent, particularly at left side of navel.

Ordered draughts with ten drops of laudanum added to each; pills; also brandy, 2 oz.; beef tea for injection, two pints.

She rapidly became worse, the vomiting of fæcal matter continuing; became delirious, and died on the 18th.

On examining her after death—

“The transverse portion of the colon was drawn down within the *right iliac region*, by a short narrow *band* proceeding from its lower border, and attached to the spine by means of the portion of mesentery corresponding to the last part of the small intestine. This band passed in front of the small intestine about an inch before its termination in the cæcum, compressing it against the spine, and *constricting it so as to render it IMPERVIOUS*. The mesentery immediately surrounding the constricted part was inflamed, thickened, and matted around the intestine.

“The entire length of the small intestine, as far as the constriction, was filled with liquid bilious matter, such as had been vomited during life. The *mucous membrane* was *reddened and swollen* in the neighbourhood of most of Peyer’s

patches, the individual glandules of which had burst, leaving spaces surrounded by a thickened border of mucous membrane. Each Peyer's patch thus presented a broad oval surface, the mucous membrane of which appeared worm-eaten, and as if irregularly removed by ulceration.

"Here and there a swollen red solitary gland was seen. As the small intestine approached the seat of constriction, it became very vascular, and presented discoloured streaks and spots, *as if from commencing sloughs*. The piece of small intestine between the constriction and the cæcum was pale and contracted, and its mucous membrane irregularly *ulcerated*."

CASE II.

Hannah R., aged 23, married, mother of four children ; the last confinement being premature at the seventh month ; since then she has never been well, suffering from *troublesome constipation*, for which she has had medical advice. The last three months the constipation has been worse, and the evacuations of unusually small calibre ; the bowels were open last after three days constipation, four days before entering the hospital : on the day following the action she complained of great pain in the belly, and fæcal vomiting took place.

"*Since that day* she has taken various aperient medicines ; but the constipation, stercoraceous vomiting, and abdominal pain, continue unabated. Several enemata have been administered, and returned unchanged."

When admitted to the hospital, on Feb. 7, 1850—

"Face very dusky and flushed ; eyes dull, sunken, and surrounded by dark livid areolæ ; skin cold, moist, and clammy ; pulse 140-50, very small and thready, at times barely perceptible ; lips dry and fissured ; tongue dry, coated with thick dirty white fur ; bowels last open four days ago, but scantily ; respiration natural, about 25.

"She complains of pain from the most gentle pressure on any part of the abdomen, but especially in the hypogastric and iliac regions ; the abdomen does not appear distended, and is generally soft, except about the umbilical region, where it is rather tense ; there exists tympanitic resonance on per-

cussion over the course of the colon, and in the epigastrium, but marked dullness in the umbilical and hypogastric regions. The patient is very restless; appears to lie indifferently on the back or either side, keeping the knees slightly drawn up. Complains of pain about the hypogastrium, and of constant nausea; vomits occasionally a light-coloured frothy fluid, having an appearance like working yeast, and of a decidedly feculent odour.

“ An elastic tube was introduced for some eight or ten inches by the rectum, and copious enemata administered. It was determined in consultation that no operative proceeding was justifiable; and the patient was ordered wine, brandy, and beef-tea *ad libitum*, and to have large enemata.

“ Feb. 8, 1 P. M.—She appears almost comatose, and fast dying; since 11 P. M. last night, she has taken four half-drachm doses of laudanum, to quiet the pain and restlessness, and has swallowed brandy and wine pretty freely; has vomited occasionally; abdomen more full, but soft; enemata came away unchanged: died at 4 P. M.

“ The greater part of the small intestine was of a deep red colour, very much distended in the upper part, and contracted below; about two feet of its length appeared more distended, and of a darker colour, than the rest of the intestine, almost black, or dark claret-coloured: in the middle of this dark part was an ash-coloured slough, about three inches long, with well defined margin; the extremities of this congested fold of intestine were *tightly girt by a firm band* passing from the surface of another portion of intestine of the mesentery at the point of constriction; this band was very strong, and firmly attached at both its extremities.

“ The contents of the strangulated portion of intestine gave to the finger the *sensation of hardened faecal matter*, which was found to be caused, however, by the congestion and enlargement of the *valvulae conniventes*.

“ In the two cases which I have related, there was *no evidence of former peritoneal mischief*; indeed, from patients of this class it is always difficult to get a clear account of their ailments; it is curious that in both instances it was carefully

observed that the abnormal band forming the constriction was the only one discovered of any strength or consistence, which seems to disprove the inflammatory origin of the bands, and raise a suspicion of their being congenital. Rokitansky mentions the frequent congenital occurrence of unusual length of the duplicatures of the peritoneum, or of super-numerary folds and pouches of that membrane; these pouches are chiefly found, he says, in the hypogastric, and more especially in the iliac and inguinal regions, and about the fundus vesicæ; and communicate with the peritoneal cavity by a well-defined fissure or ring, which is frequently surrounded by a tendinous band, lying in the duplicature."

CASE III.

Is that of a young man aged 21. Ten days previously to Mr. Solly seeing him he had **OBSTINATE CONSTIPATION**, for which he took **STRONG aperient** medicine: this acting, caused much pain, and left considerable irritation of the bowels, which lasted for some days, the evacuations being tinged with blood. Three days before Mr. Solly saw him he walked fifteen miles: this was on the Sunday. On Tuesday evening he made a full supper of stewed beef: on Wednesday morning he ate to excess of the same; at half past 8, when ascending the steps of his house, he was seized with a violent pain in his belly, having at that time a swelling in his groin. The pain was so severe as to oblige him to ride to the city. When arriving there he was deadly pale and his lips blue with pain: he then passed some fæces and noticed the swelling in the groin: this was a hernia, which could not be returned though ice was applied and a warm bath was used.

Mr. Solly operated. The external abdominal ring, through which the bag (sac) containing the intestine passed, was very tight and was divided; but as the intestine was not thus released from its strangulated state the sac was opened, and a portion of intestine in the sac was of a rather dark colour and another portion almost healthy, the internal ring was then divided, and the intestine was returned without difficulty in the belly. The patient died: after death, "about a foot

and a half of small intestine, enormously distended, and nearly black, lying in the pelvis, was found; on raising this, it was found *girt by a band* about an inch and a half long, which was connected with the cæcum on the one side, and with the peritonæum covering the iliacus internus muscle, close to the internal abdominal ring, on the other; this band was round and firm, and seemed to be either one of those bands of old adhesive inflammation which are occasionally met with in the abdomen, or the remains of the omphalomesenteric duct."

Mr. Solly added, "it must have existed a long time. It was not so tight as to have strangulated the intestine in its undisturbed condition."

Little doubt can exist that the death of this young man was caused by the irritation from the strong aperient medicine, causing inflammation of the gut; and then the overloading of the gut by the excessive eating, caused the development of the dormant inflammation, which ended in death; for Mr. Solly states, the band found in the abdominal cavity was not so tight as to have strangulated the intestine in its undisturbed condition.

These cases are full of interest: they teach the miserable want of science by the old system practitioners.

Thus in two of these cases, though the patients vomited all they took, the sage practitioners, the hospital surgeons, gave food continually, and poured down their calomel and effervescing draughts. One would have thought that the stomach rejecting every thing, ought to have told them to have given nothing; but they listen not to such speaking to them by nature: they say the patient must have nourishment, forgetting that for food to be nourishment the stomach must digest it.

Again, supposing the patient retained the medicine, the result must have been to have carried the poison through the intestinal tube to the part where the stoppage existed, where the medicines taken, producing perpetual irritation, must cause inflammation.

THE LATE SIR ROBERT PEEL. THE MEDICAL TREATMENT.

Sir Robert Peel had called at Buckingham Palace and entered his name in her Majesty's visiting book only a few minutes before the accident. Proceeding up Constitution-hill, his horse became slightly restive. He was observed for a moment to sit very unsteadily, rolling from side to side, and the next instant the horse turned sharply round and threw Sir Robert over its head upon his face. Two gentlemen who were close to the spot ran forward and raised the right hon. baronet, holding him in a sitting posture. Dr. Foucart was the third gentleman to render assistance. Sir Robert, on being raised, groaned very heavily, and in reply to Dr. Foucart's question, as to whether he was much hurt, he replied, "Yes—very much." During the few moments which elapsed before a carriage could be procured, Sir Robert *became unconscious*, in which state he remained until he had been assisted into the carriage. He then slightly revived, and, again in reply to Dr. Foucart, said, "I feel better." Sir James Clarke then entered the carriage. A few minutes after Sir Robert became much excited, and endeavoured to raise himself up, which it was thought necessary to prevent. The right hon. baronet then again sank into a state of half unconsciousness, in which he remained until his arrival in Whitehall-gardens. On being lifted out of the carriage he revived, and walked, with assistance, into the house. The right honourable baronet swooned in the arms of Dr. Foucart, and was placed upon a sofa in the nearest apartment (the dining room.) From this apartment Sir Robert was never removed, and so extremely sensitive to pain did he speedily become, that it was only after very considerable difficulty that he could be removed from the sofa to a patent hydraulic bed which had been procured for his use.

Sir James Clarke, Sir Benjamin Brodie, Mr. Cæsar Hawkins, Dr. Seymour, Mr. Hodgson and Dr. Foucart held a consultation. A formidable difficulty presented itself at the very outset of the case, from the distressing fact that Sir Robert's sufferings were so acute that he would not permit

any minute examination of his injuries to be made by the medical men. The slightest touch in the vicinity of the injured parts gave him intense agony, and the only manner in which he could be treated, under the circumstances, was to assume that the comminuted fracture of the clavicle (which was evident to the eye, on the right hon. baronet's being undressed) was the only broken bone, and that the ribs were uninjured. After the consultation it was determined to reduce this fracture, but owing to the extreme sensibility of the patient, the operation was not completely performed, and at the expiration of a few hours the patient entreated that he might be released from the bandages, and they were accordingly taken off.

During Saturday evening, Sir Robert was permitted to see Lady Peel and the members of his family. Sir Robert passed a restless night on Saturday, his extreme sensibility to touch increasing hourly, and his symptoms altogether becoming very alarming, which at the first, we believe we are correct in stating, some of the medical gentlemen in attendance did not consider them to be. On Sunday evening the patient's pulse having increased from between 80 and 90, at which it had ranged after the accident, to upwards of 100, it was deemed necessary to take some blood, with a view of reducing inflammation. *Twenty leeches were accordingly applied to the left shoulder, and a large quantity of blood was obtained.* There was NO POSITIVE IMPROVEMENT in the condition of the patient from this operation, and he continued in a very precarious state throughout the whole of Sunday and Monday. On Monday night the alarming symptoms were greatly increased. About seven o'clock Sir Robert became delirious, and attempted to raise himself up in bed. In this state he continued during the greater part of the night, and at intervals he became so much exhausted that his medical attendants several times were of opinion he could not survive through the night. In the paroxysms of his sufferings, Sir Robert's thoughts were with his oldest and dearest friends, and the names of Hardinge, and Graham, and Bunsen, were frequently upon his lips. At four o'clock on Tuesday morning Sir Robert fell into a sound sleep, in which he continued uninterruptedly until eight o'clock.

On awaking, his mind was quite composed, and his medical attendants considered him to be much refreshed by the rest he had enjoyed. There was still, however, intense cause for anxiety. From the period of the accident up to this time (nearly 70 hours), Sir Robert had taken no *other sustenance than a glass of champagne and the yolk of one egg beaten up*, which he was induced with some difficulty to swallow. Medicine had been administered, as a matter of course, but throughout the same lengthened period the system had remained perfectly inactive. The pulse had greatly increased on Tuesday, marking from 112 to 118, and becoming very weak. At noon, on Tuesday, Sir Robert expressed himself to be a little easier. This relief was, unhappily, of short duration. At two o'clock far more dangerous symptoms than any which had yet been observed presented themselves. At this time Sir Robert began to breathe stertorously, and his senses again failed him. He ceased to answer any of the questions addressed to him, and appeared to be sinking into a comatose state. The pulse had become very weak, and marked 118. From two o'clock to six o'clock, the change for the worse in the right hon. baronet's symptoms was progressive, the pulse increased to 130, and becoming gradually weaker. Stimulants were administered, but had no apparent effect, and the stertorous breathing became more and more painful. The relatives were now informed that all the relief medical science could afford was exhausted, and that no hope whatever existed of being able to prolong Sir Robert's life twenty-four hours. In a few moments the whole family were assembled in the presence of their beloved relative, whose exhausted condition, at this time, scarcely enabled him to recognise their identity.

It is sufficient to say that the lamented sufferer's energies were sufficiently revived during one period of the interview to enable him to identify the features of those beloved ones surrounding his couch—towards whom he at length extended his faltering hand, and in an attitude bespeaking the intensity of his feelings, whispered in a scarcely audible voice—"God bless you!"

At the termination of this distressing scene Viscount Hardinge, who had arrived at the mansion some time previously, and Sir James Graham, the old personal friend of Sir Robert, who had been informed of the fatal result anticipated, and had come down to Whitehall-gardens, were admitted to the presence of the patient, now rapidly sinking. Both of these distinguished gentlemen were painfully affected.

At nine o'clock Sir Robert had become so exhausted as to be callous to all external expressions. The sufferer's strength was, however, so far exhausted, that although he gave occasional indications of being sensible of their presence, the power of utterance had altogether ceased, and it soon became evident that his end was rapidly approaching. Sir Robert ceased to exist at nine minutes after eleven o'clock.

After death an examination of the body was made, when a most important fact was for the first time discovered, viz. that the fifth rib on the left side was fractured. This was the region where Sir Robert complained of the greatest pain, and there is much reason to fear it was the seat of mortal injury, the broken rib pressing on the lung, and producing what is technically known as effusion and pulmonary engorgement.

It appears that a swelling as large as the hand was subsequently formed below the fractured clavicle, which pulsed to the touch synchronously with the action of the heart. When examined carefully by the eye, it was found that the movement of this tumour corresponded with the contractions of the auricle, and was, in some respects, similar to the pulsations observed in the veins of the neck in very thin persons, and in certain forms of venous regurgitation. It would seem that some vein beneath the clavicle, probably the subclavian, had been wounded by the broken bone at the time of the fall; and that the subclavicular swelling consisted of blood effused from the wounded vessel.

Such are the facts.

What would the homœopathist have done? Had a homœopathist been there instead of Dr. Foucart, he would at once have put two globules of *arnica* on Sir Robert's tongue.

When the state of unconsciousness came on, he would have placed two globules of *opium* on his tongue. When Sir Robert became excited, which, had these means been used, it is not likely would have occurred, the homœopathist would either have done nothing or put two globules of *belladonna* on his tongue. When he swooned after reaching home, the homœopathist would again have given *opium*.

The homœopathist would not have undressed Sir Robert Peel, but would have cut off his things, (it is to be presumed that this was done): he would then have applied a lotion of *arnica* to his shoulder, his chest, and wherever the sensitiveness was: he would have given *arnica* a globule and *aconite* a globule alternate hours: he would thus have subdued the swelling and the excessive sensitiveness, and would have done this without any exhaustion of the powers of life. Instead of this, to subdue the swelling, the medical attendants put on twenty leeches, and a large quantity of blood was obtained; and thus a large quantity of power, necessary to carry Sir Robert Peel through the struggle, was removed. Well might it be concluded what would, and, as it is stated, did take place, "there was no positive improvement from this loss of blood." There was positive injury, it is likely.

The want of power generated by the loss of blood produced, no doubt, the disturbance of the brain which followed; Sir Robert became delirious.

At four on Tuesday morning he fell into a sound sleep and awoke refreshed; but now comes the dieting—"From the period of the accident up to this time (nearly 70 hours), Sir Robert had taken *no other sustenance than a glass of champagne and the yolk of one egg beaten up*, which he was induced with some difficulty to swallow."

The idea of giving champagne and the yolk of an egg! Oh, these nourishment givers; but is champagne nourishing?

Had Sir Robert Peel been treated homœopathically and had died, the outcry would have been—Here is a statesman sacrificed to a humbug. It is the belief of the writer, that had Sir Robert been treated homœopathically, he would still have been amongst the living.

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WARLINGHAM COMMON IN RELATION TO HEALTH
SEEKING.*—No. 4.

THAT "Nihil semper floret: ætas succēdit ætati,"
"Age follows age, no flower blooms for aye,"

should not be to us a subject of regret, since we find not only that, as has been so often said, every season has its own peculiar beauty, but there is in ourselves, both mentally and physically, an adaptability to each succeeding change in the exterior world; that is to say, unless we are the subjects of any diseased condition, in which case we deviate from the order of nature. We all remember the little story of M. Berquin, in "L'ami des enfants," called "Les quartres saisons;" in which the child, delighted with the occupation of forming grotesque men out of great masses of snow, expresses to his father a feeling of regret that winter could not last always. Spring comes, and as he rejoices over her delicate flowers, a similar regret finds words. Then Summer ravishes his senses with her many glories—"Would it were always Summer!" says the boy. In the Autumn, he thinks the weather perfect: he luxuriates in the vineyards, in the rich fruits—"Alas!" he exclaims, "what would I not give to be able to detain the Autumn for ever!" It was one of those excellent lessons of our childhood which, being drawn from nature, appealed to

* Errata to the July number of "Warlingham Common."—Page 9, line 4, for "agrimonia," read "geum urbanum;" page 11, line 21, for "geum urbanum," read "agrimonia."

us as truth : it abides by us, and is capable of a wide application, as all such lessons are. All seasons seem to be peculiarly beautiful at Warlingham. On a wide spreading common like this, one can perhaps better judge of their beauties, commanding, as one does, an unobstructed view all around, and breathing a fine free air. We have observed that there is no feeling of oppression in this place even in rainy dull weather, or in those occasional white fogs which precede and sometimes arise after the rains. Were we obliged, however, to name one season as preferable to others, perhaps it might be *reaping time*. The rains incident to July being over, the greatest delight will be found during August in going out along the brows of the hills and observing the reapers, and the various effects produced by them, and by the different steps in the progress of the grain towards the barns. To walk along among them is pleasing, but from the heights the beauty is so great as could not be conceived without having been seen. You, fair and delicate girl, will accompany us to wander about a little in these spots, which appear thus in a new beauty, arrayed in the dress of August. When you came to this neighbourhood, a week or two ago, you could walk but a very short distance, not many yards without exhaustion ; now, with a camp-stool, we can manage a mile or two with comfort and enjoyment. We proceed to one of the narrow lanes where the graceful clematis, now so abundant, is really the "travellers' joy." A gate, standing open, invites us in, when we soon find ourselves on one of the beautiful heights, and stand to contemplate the scene below and all about us. Here in one field the sheaves are disposed in rich abundance, and in forms so graceful ; in another there are men reaping ; we watch them stooping down, then rising, and see the little curved sickle come out shining bright in the sun. In a third field are variegated figures, collecting together the elegant wheat stalks. The many colours of their dress give life and a fresh interest to the landscape, which, at other times, presents so solitary an aspect. Much as we love these secluded charming spots, we must feel how greatly the beauty and the charm seem to be enhanced in hay season and in reaping time, when

many human figures are seen actively engaged, and the associations altogether are those of immediate and evident use.

Besides the beauty of color and form, there is also the pleasant distant sound of human voices, of various calibre, from the shrill treble to the deep bass ; and occasionally we may catch a word or two of those sounds. Then comes the time for a repast ; they form themselves into groups, and bundles are produced, of the contents of which all partake : bottles pass along, and anon are thrown upon the stubble. Presently one and another falls back upon the ground to enjoy a good stretch and a sleep : one with the arms thrown up over the head ; another lies on his side with the limbs curved ; a third takes his nap in the sitting posture, the head bent over in front ; while a woman leans upon his shoulder, letting her rough but beautiful hair cover a part of that sturdy support. There are children too : and sometimes jokes and laughter, sometimes angry violent sounds reach us. Bye and bye one slowly rises, and heavily walks towards the spot where he left his task unfinished, another and another follows his example, and soon all has resumed the former appearance of industry.

We leave this beautiful commanding spot, since, fine as it is, we do not find it the place for a long stay when the sun is full out at this season of the year, since there are no trees for shelter, and the sun has now great power. We retrace our steps and shortly are again on the common, and joined by others, who, with ourselves, are determined to pic-nic in some eligible spot. We pass *Chelsham* adjoining Warlingham, which consists of a few cottages, a substantial farm, and a beer shop or public house ; there is also a common, on which and quite apart from other houses, stands *Mill House*, where lodgers and boarders are accommodated, and which is an excellent place for a family of children, since it is so completely secluded, and out of the way of both vehicles and people : there children can play for hours, and rarely does either horse or human being pass. The farm close by is convenient, too, for milk, butter, and eggs ; the children can go to market for you in perfect safety. Here, even on wet days, one does not feel solitary, the air is so invigorating, and the rain makes all

so sweet and fresh, imparting a beauty and a poetry of its own: one cannot shut the windows, one loves so to hear its *drip, drip*, upon the leaves and flowers, its dead beat upon the black earth, and to see its effect upon the sparkling grass plot. And besides these musical sounds, these fragrant scents, and these many refined beauties, rain is peculiarly interesting in the country as the friend of your garden; after it you see a rapid progress in all vegetation. The great drops may indeed weigh down some of your favourite and most delicate flowers, and scatter your rose leaves about, but it causes almost innumerable buds to swell out and burst into full life and beauty, while the more sturdy flowers are refreshed by it; not to speak of the transformation in every tree and shrub, and how many families of little green insects are washed away and thus arrested in the work of destruction, which they had commenced on your beautiful honeysuckles, and moss roses, and other choice things. All nature is now so verdant and smiling, that a new creation seems to open upon us, especially if it be after a long drought. In rainy times one feels most regret for *children*, who require plenty of room for romping, so that the muscles may be fully exercised, and a proper outlet be given to those beautiful animal spirits, which otherwise must prey upon themselves, and thus do injury to the structure. This want for children may be supplied to a great extent, in rainy or bad weather, by the appropriation for their uses of a large empty room, where they can have a swing, and other means of healthful amusement.

But our party proceeds on its course. You, our invalid friend, with the marble brow, and hair black as ebony, we place on a donkey, which is our frequent travelling companion. A small cart brings up the rear, filled with our provisions and conveniences. After some rough travelling over a part of Chelsham common, a little prying into the hedges, and conversing with the glorious companies of fox glove, (*digitalis purpurea*) and the large exquisite bell flowers, and tall graceful vetches so frequently found here, we enter a little lane, which will wind round to Ledgers church. But we are not there yet; some of our party leave us to go and look at Mr. Fletcher's house,

just by. This is one of the *houses* of this neighbourhood, and a very sweet place: it lies all open to the public way, which runs beside it; the friendly dog comes out to make parley with you: he will, in all probability, accompany you some little distance on your road. Now turn we back again, for the donkey is awaiting us in the road. Before going to the church we wish to find a wood that lies near here, so that we may see how the nuts are coming on, and select a spot for the halting of the pic-nic party during repast. This wood is a beautiful place, and famous for flowers and plants, of which we despise none, from such as the stachys, the prunella, the lamium, to the more lovely and generally acknowledged beauties of Summer.

While some rest in the wood, others ramble about the fields and lanes at hand, looking for the yellow ox-eye, the Epilobium or Willow herb, the Achillea, the Tanacetum, the Persicaria, the beautiful Ononis, and the gay little Pimpernel. The scenery is now much enlivened by the groups of men, women, and children, whom we so frequently behold occupied amongst the corn: they are almost entirely poor Irish, who find out Warlingham Common and its neighbourhood, as they do every other spot in England, in the course of their peregrinations. We, who rest in the wood, have a peep at some of these tramps through an opening: we wonder at and admire the particular happiness and mirthfulness expressed in the countenances, many of them very pretty. Perhaps the wandering continually changing life, which we are often inclined to pity, may tend to this result, so characteristic, and distinguishing them from our own more rigid featured peasants.

Thus tracing our way through lane and field, we at length arrive at Ledgers, which consists of a church, at a little distance two or three cottages, and, at a little distance again, a farm; the church lies rather high, and although no very beautiful object, attracts from its appearance of age, and from its position. We lean over the white gate and railings for some time, talking not alone of "graves and worms and epitaphs," but also of the little of living interest

attached to the spot. Here every Sunday may be seen an old chariot, almost a century old, standing asleep, as it were, in the sun, or rain, or snow, while the minister feeds his flock within the time-hallowed walls, from those holy words, which have comforted and strengthened so many through such a long line of generations. Unless it be a few sheep, or, as a rare event, a solitary traveller, nothing is to be *seen* connecting us with life except this old-fashioned chariot. But there is the steady voice of the reader, there are the shrill responses, and presently the tones of the sweet psalm ascend, and issue forth, striking on the ear of the wayfarer. The service ended, the few parishioners come silently out, at first not uttering a word, but gradually as they proceed along the hard gravel walk, and presently out at the little white gate, and past the old sleepy chariot, human voices are heard in subdued tones, and by the time another gate is reached, whither two or three individuals direct their steps, and which conducts across fields to Worms Heath, conversation of a more secular nature seems to be established. We may notice that, in this churchyard, there is a good average of old age recorded, considering the comparatively few who are there interred.

Pursuing our course to some little distance beyond this church, we shall find that several pleasant paths diverge. In the first place we may, if we please, take the way across towards Worms Heath by the fields, enjoying a moor walk which will remind us of parts of the North of England; or we may decide for the lane past the farm-house above mentioned, to which farm a field or two will conduct if we prefer it: this house stands so invitingly at a corner of the lane that many a time when passing it, on a hot day, we have longed to turn in there. One of these lanes followed would lead to Westerham, in Kent, a very pleasant day's distance from Warlingham. There are good inns to be met with in the clean, old, broad, though small, town of Westerham, the scenery round about which is very attractive. The direct way to Westerham from Warlingham, is across the Common and over Worms Heath, then straight on to Botley Hill,

which is very steep, and whence you have some fine landscapes. It forms a very pleasant drive for an invalid to go as far as Botley Hill, just to take a view of some of the vallies. There stop your vehicle, and wait for half an hour. Or you may descend the hill and see the sweet village of Limpsfield, one not to be forgotten when once seen. It is a more perfect village than Warlingham: there is a pretty church, and there are many good houses; but then it is situated deep in the valley, and its common is not like that of Warlingham, nor has it such remarkable scenery so immediately near it: it is also at a greater distance from London. Hereabouts may be seen the delicate celestial Cichorium, that fades almost with a breath; and the peerless Erythræa, a very gem in the hedges.

But to return to our pic-nic, wandering party, whom we left rusticated in the neighbourhood of Ledgers church. After lingering for some time we turn in the direction of the common again, and come out by "The Harrow," a sort of farm house and beer shop on another common, separated from that of Warlingham merely by a grassy lane: this place is called *Little Farleigh*. We turn up to look at the cottages, one very dull looking, with a large, spreading, aged tree beside it, where once we stood for shelter in a storm, and amused ourselves by counting almost every brick, and noting the minutest circumstances, partly to find subject of conversation for a juvenile companion, whose patience several times gave token of being well nigh exhausted, and partly from that half lazy, half poetic, dreamy, loitering tendency, which induces to dwell long on objects in the country. This is a curious little rustic place, which would be pleasant for a summer residence with children, were there any suitable house; but there are only a few poor cottages.

Continuing past here you can get on to Croydon, and a most charming walk it makes, almost preferable to our old road. You come to a part where the road seems almost perpendicular, with on one side Mr. Smith's park, of which we have already had a glimpse; on the other, through the trees, you get peeps at a green valley, like

“ The Thessalian Tempe, where of yore
Fayre Daphne Phœbus' heart with love did gore.”

So expressive is it of a sort of quiet, calm, classic beauty. The valley extends towards Addington, the residence of the Archbishop of Canterbury : this road is a little further round, but makes a pleasant change for those who walk frequently from Croydon to Warlingham. There is also a way extending over the top of a lofty eminence, which may be found at no great distance from the end of this road, and whence you obtain a most extensive panoramic view, surpassed by none at the same distance from London.

But we must return again to our little party of saunterers, who from Farleigh turn back towards home, some across Farleigh Common to gather the Ononis, the bright little narrow-leaved vetchling, and many other sweet favorites which we cannot now stay to talk of, and the rest over fields, which, from Farleigh Common, lead round to Warlingham church. Up a steep corn field, where is the bending grain not yet cut down, but waving to every breath of wind, and producing that indescribably refined music which, as much as any that Nature has prepared for us, appeals to the inmost heart, and is there responded to. Along the base of a second field we go, right across another, and, the hedge surmounted, we see our humble white church, and the great vanes of the windmill moving sluggishly round, round,—presenting black hard objects upon the gorgeous back ground of red and gold sunset. Our friend Toby, the donkey, we sent on over the common with little Sarah and others, who are his most sincere admirers, while you, our pale and gentle lady, enjoy the agreeable change of the field scenery again. We return towards home, feeling as happy and almost as vigorous as we were when we set out, singing and chatting pleasantly every step of the way : arrived at our cottage, we hang about the gate as though unwilling to conclude our out-door enjoyments : we watch the girl, who is watering the plants, and the man who, with an old short knife, picks up the obtrusive grass from the gravel : we look into the bright eyes of the expanded evening primroses, and say a good night to the

many closed flowers, which were gay and bright enough when we left them. The concluding little circumstance is, Toby setting up a bray for his accustomed piece of bread, and little Willie coming out and feeding that sagacious beast, whose black expressive eyes seem to him to return him ample thanks.

Q.

(To be continued.)

ON MORAL AND SOCIAL HEALTH: THE NON-PAYMENT OF FEES BY CLERGYMEN.

To the Editor of the Monthly Journal of Homœopathy.

SIR,—Your useful journal is entitled a “Journal of Health and Disease,” and judging from the articles which have appeared therein, I presume that moral and social health are included in the term, and not bodily health only.

As a *medical* journal it has been manifestly useful; as a *moral* journal I think equally so. Another subject interests every member of society, it is *social* health. Without discussing all the bearings of one member of society to another, but referring to the axiom, “if one member suffer all the members suffer with it,” allow me to ask you one question:

I have been informed that there are several homœopathic practitioners, who make a practice of *gratuitously attending ministers of the gospel of every denomination, when their professional aid is required*. Having been asked whether I adopted the same practice, my reply was, in substance, as follows—“If ministers receive from us the good things of this world, and are *paid* for preaching to us—why should not we, as professional men, receive in like manner *their* good things?”

Now believing, as I do, that ministers sent by the great and the only legitimate sender to preach the gospel, should *not* do so for worldly gain or trade, and finding that it is an universal practice to receive fees for preaching the gospel, it occurs—why should such men expect medical men, whose education is as expensive, and whose professional pursuits are as elevated as those of any class, gratuitously to give knowledge

and advice, the results of laboriousness, to others, *simply* because they happen to have been placed in a "living" of another order.

I have no doubt few ministers of the gospel would expect such a favour, but is it indicative of a healthy social state to find medical men giving way on this point? "Charity suffereth long and is kind," but charity misplaced is more detrimental to society than the absence of charity.

To conclude with the question, *Are medical men to be expected to give gratuitous professional aid to ministers of religion?*

I remain, your obedient servant,

Aug. 19, 1850.

Medicus et Chirurgicus.

[Our correspondent proposes an important question. We never give advice to ministers of the gospel, as such, free of charge. If ministers of the gospel are to be *paid* officers, then they ought to be paid *properly* by the people they teach: if they are not paid properly, and medical men help to make up, by gratuitous advice, the want of fulfilled duty by the people who profess to be of the ministers' congregations, medical men by so acting, encourage a neglect of duty on the part of those bound to render that duty.

Another motive ought to induce every honourable mind not to give gratuitous advice to such persons. It is that ministers have influence to spread the name of the medical practitioner, and therefore such gratuitous advice might be regarded as a kind of bribe, given to gain patients among the congregations belonging to these ministers. All high-minded men will avoid placing themselves under such a suspicion. Eds.]

TEA : ITS INJURIOUSNESS.

Homœopathic practitioners, it is well known, forbid the use of tea to their *patients*: they maintain that tea is *medicinal*, and consequently for a patient to take one medicine while he is under the influence of another, is absurd and unphilosophic. Most persons dislike this part of the homœo-

pathic treatment: some professed homœopathists pander to this dislike; a pandering which is thus graphically exposed by Dr. Epps, in his *Domestic Homœopathy*:—

“Some professedly homœopathic chemists advertise and sell “**HOMŒOPATHIC Coffee**” and “**HOMŒOPATHIC Tea.**” These traders, not content with the position and the profits which homœopathy, through its legitimate channels, affords them, pander to a popular desire, and taking advantage of the opportunity of coming in contact with numerous individuals, a contact gained only by means of homœopathy, use that opportunity to invalidate the truthfulness of the very practitioners through whose recommendations they live and pecuniarily prosper: for how can the public reconcile the two facts, that homœopathic chemists sell coffee and tea, while the practitioners who recommend the patients to these chemists, forbid the use of coffee and tea? As to any coffee or tea being “homœopathic,” except to *diseased* states, (such is not the application of the term by these chemists,) the idea is as false as it is erroneous.”

Considering however the strong liking that prevails for tea, it is well to collect any facts, which illustrate the injuriousness of this beverage. The following is quoted from the *Medical Gazette*, p. 84, vol. xlv.:—

“*Violent cramps caused by green tea.*—A young man, twenty-eight years of age, of intemperate habits, took one evening, after being fatigued, as much as a quart of strong green tea, which he drank in cups one after the other. After several hours of disturbed sleep, his skin was covered with a profuse perspiration, and he exhibited symptoms of congestion of the brain. His pulse was frequent, but soft. Suddenly severe and fearful paroxysms of general convulsions, and tonic cramps, occurred. Consciousness was lost; the patient tossed about, tore his bedding, and gnashed his teeth. Opisthotonos, emprosthotonos, and trismus, alternated. Scarcely did one paroxysm subside before another followed. This state lasted three days, and was succeeded by a long and severe attack of delirium tremens, from which, however, he recovered.”—*Casper's Wochenschrift.*

THE EXCESSIVE OFFICIOUSNESS OF OPERATIVE SURGEONS.

“The knife, the knife,” are the ejaculations of the surgeon, anxious to obtain a short road to great notoriety. The mischief done by the knife is incalculable. Great is the laudation given in the journals of the attractive results obtained by operations; but let the laudators follow the operated on, and they will find that the operations need to be repeated in the course of a few months, or that some more dire disease has developed itself in the place of that for which the operation was performed. The following is a report of a discussion which took place July 10, 1850, at the Surgical Society of Paris:—

“REDUCTION OF LONG-STANDING DISLOCATION.

“M. Forget related the particulars of a case in which the reduction of a dislocation of the shoulder joint, of three months’ standing, was accomplished by Lisfranc: the patient died suddenly an hour after the operation.

“MM. Lenoir and Larrey related instances of injury to the brachial plexus of nerves, from attempts at reducing long-standing dislocations.

“M. Huguier stated that a patient to whom chloroform had been administered during the operation of reducing a dislocation of the hip-joint, having died a short time afterwards, from another cause, it was found, at the autopsy, that the dislocation had *not* been reduced, as was supposed, but that the *bone had been fractured.*”—*Med. Gaz.*, vol. xlv. p. 162.

UNCERTAINTY OF SURGERY.

It has been customary in cases of fracture of the skull to use the trephine, an instrument, by which a circular piece of bone can be removed, and thus any pressure on the brain produced by bone is supposed to be removed.

Cases are recorded where benefit has apparently resulted from the use of this instrument, although there is much reason to believe, that the beneficial results which have appeared after the use of the instrument, would have occurred

without any such use of the instrument. The following facts show how uncertain must be the application of the instrument, and may throw doubt upon its application in almost every case :

“ FRACTURE OF THE SKULL.—The uncertainty of the trephine, as a means of cure, was demonstrated in the case of an unknown man, who died a few hours after admission. The fracture was in the base of the skull ; but the principal coagulum, which was of great size, was on the opposite side, and in the upper and middle portion of the cerebrum.”—*Dr. Harts-horne, in American Journal of Med. Sciences, 1850.*

HOMŒOPATHY AND ITS PROGRESS. ALLOPATHIC TREATMENT NOW DISPUTED BY THE PUBLIC JOURNALISTS.

It is quite clear that homœopathy will soon assume the place of judge. Allopathists are very fond of passing their judgment on the treatment pursued in the cases treated by homœopathists.

The following extract from the *Daily News* of August 5, 1850, shows that the tide is setting the other way.

“ The medical treatment of the late President begins to be criticised, as will appear by the following paragraph from the *New York Weekly Herald*.

“ The newspapers are engaged in investigations of the cause of President Taylor’s death, and we think that the treatment he received at the hands of his physician is a fit subject for remark. On the 4th of July he was exposed to the hot sun for two hours, then ate freely of raw vegetables and fruit, drank a glass of milk, and was soon attacked with cholera morbus. Calomel and opium were administered. The momentary effect doubtless was good, but the result was an intermittent fever. The error was in giving calomel and opium, stringent medicines, and in following up that treatment. Calomel and quinine were freely given on Monday and Tuesday, the last days of his life. The great error appears to have been in using medicines to shut in the disease,

to irritate rather than to soothe the symptoms, thus creating a dangerous and, as it proved, a fatal fever. The common course of allaying cholera morbus, by opium and other astringent medicines, is much to be censured. Any physician can stop the first and most inconvenient symptoms of bowel diseases, but all should be aware of the terrible consequences of such *allopathic* treatment. President Taylor's case doubtless was a delicate one; but it appears to have been within the power of medical intelligence to have met it successfully. We must deplore the cause of his death as well as the lamentable result."

INCIPIENT PHTHISIS WITH INTERMITTENT FEVER CURED.

[Communicated by Dr. Epps.]

John Keeler, aged 45, married, (page 1062, case book 1848,) consulted me October 5, 1847. He was dangerously ill, being in the first stage of pulmonary consumption. He had been treated in vain by the old-system practice, and presented the peculiar countenance characteristic of the disease, and was quite prostrate. His symptoms follow:—

No. 1. He was taken in the evening with cold chills, attended with severe pain in his limbs, particularly his bones.

No. 2. These chills were followed with profuse perspiration, wetting his clothes through.

No. 3. He has thirst with the chills.

No. 4. His appetite is bad: he is greatly emaciated.

No. 5. His tongue is coated.

No. 6. His water is high coloured.

No. 7. He has a severe cough, which hurts him, and he expectorates.

No. 8. He has a hurried breathing and a rapid pulse.

Ordered *arsenicum* and *calcarea* in alternation.

Oct. 18.—He has been free of his cold chills till last night: he has pain now principally in his bones. No. 2. He still wets every thing through. No. 6: His water is less high-coloured. Nos. 7. and 8. His cough still pains: his breath is short.

Ordered *aconite* in alternation with the *arsenicum* and the *calcarea*.

No. 9. Symptoms much the same, the cough being slightly better and causing less pain. Symptom 9. His bowels are very costive.

Ordered *nux* and *calcarea* alternate days.

Nov. 25.—No. 1. The cold chills are lessened, though the bones still ache. The sweats occur only every third or fourth night in profuseness, and the thirst is not so constant. The cough persists still.

Ordered *nux* and *calcarea*, and a globule of *arsenicum* to be taken in the morning after the night of perspiration.

Dec. 27.—The sweats though still continuing are lessening. The cough has ceased. Water is clear at times, at times thick.

Symptom 9. He has cramps sometimes in his hands and feet.

Symptom 10. He has a catching in the side, like live blood moving about inside.

Ordered *china* and *phosphorus* alternate days.

Feb. 4, 1849.—He has been much better, but having been some time without medicine, he had a relapse, attended with bleeding of the nose.

Ordered *china* and *phosphorus*, and he recovered.

This patient had intermittent fever, but with this there was pulmonary disease complicated: his appearance, the cough, and other indications, evidenced this most strongly. In fact, I hardly ventured to hope that he would recover.

This patient subsequently (Nov. 27, 1849,) became affected in his back from a fall down the hatchway of his ship: he had pain at the hips so bad after sitting down that he could hardly rise again: when he moves the bones seem to rub against one another.

Arnica, *aconite*, *arnica*, and *ranunculus sceleratus*, in succession, restored him to health.

EPILEPSY CURED.

Geo. Banks, whose case was recorded in the July number, 1849, as cured, still remains free from attacks.—July 12, 1850.

MR. WAKLEY AND THE ENGLISH HOMŒOPATHIC ASSOCIATION AND ITS PETITION.

The English Homœopathic Association was established for the diffusion of homœopathy. In effecting this, one object presented itself among others, namely, the defence of its members against unjust attacks.

One of its members, as is now a matter of history, was most grossly attacked. Mr. C. T. Pearce was committed under the deputy coronership of Mr. H. M. Wakley, the son of Mr. Thomas Wakley, M. P. for Finsbury and *Editor of the Lancet*, as a manslaughterer to Newgate, and was subsequently tried at the Old Bailey and acquitted, the prosecutors being turned out of court after two witnesses had been heard, and the judge, expressing his astonishment how the verdict found by the jury could have been so found.

All unbiassed people felt the same.

The Committee of the English Homœopathic Association impressed with this feeling, determined to call a public meeting* of the Association, for the purpose of agreeing to a petition to parliament, to prevent the recurrence of a similar exhibition, by obtaining from the legislature an alteration of an act of parliament, passed since Mr. Thomas Wakley has held the coronial office, by which *THE CORONER is enabled to appoint his deputy* : a power, by which the coroner, as it were, deprives the freeholders of the county from electing the man of their choice, when the coroner elect is no longer able to perform the duties of his office.

The prayer of the petition was therefore extremely simple. The petition narrated only those facts, that had relation to the prayer of the petition. Had the English Homœopathic Association desired to make the petition a means of attack, it would have been easy to have recorded a well-digested detail of the peculiar exhibitions of the deputy coroner at the inquest.

* For the report of the meeting, see the *Journal of Health and Disease*, vol. 5, p. 281.

The petition, signed by 1088 persons, was presented August 2, 1850, by the Right Hon. Lord Robert Grosvenor, to the House of Commons.

The discussion that took place, extracted from the *Daily News*, of August 3, follows; subjoined to that is an article from the *Lancet*, of which Mr. Thomas Wakley is the proprietor.

Lord Robert Grosvenor rose in accordance with a notice given on a former day to present a petition from the members of the English Homœopathic Association and others, complaining of the conduct of the deputy coroner for Middlesex, in the case of an inquest upon the body of the late Richard David Pearce. The circumstances of the case to which the petition referred were so notorious that it would not be necessary for him to detain the house by repeating them; he would, therefore, confine himself to the complaint of the petitioners. They stated that the hon. member for Finsbury, who was the coroner for Middlesex, had appointed a deputy coroner in the person of his son, who on the occasion of an inquest on a Mr. R. D. Pearce, evinced so little knowledge of the duties of his office that under his direction a verdict of manslaughter was found against a brother of the deceased, an accomplished and amiable gentleman, who was in consequence incarcerated in the felon's cell at Newgate for seven days.

Mr. Wakley rose to order. The noble lord had said he would not read the petition, but he was now stating the circumstances, and stating them incorrectly. (Hear.)

The Speaker informed the noble lord that he must confine himself strictly to the statements contained in the petition.

Lord Robert Grosvenor—The petitioners stated that this Mr. Pearce was committed to Newgate, and there confined for seven days, and that when the case came before the grand jury Mr. Justice Maule stated his opinion in this way, "how any person can say this man has been guilty of manslaughter I cannot imagine." The petitioners concluded by praying that a law might be passed to prevent coroners from appointing their own deputies, but making the appointment dependant on election by the freeholders of the county, in the same way as the office of coroner. Perhaps he might be allowed to state that, as the petition complained of the conduct of the son of an hon. member of that house (Mr. Wakley), he had thought it his duty, not only to give notice to that hon. gentleman of his intention to present it, but to place it in his hands, in order that he might, if he could, take exception to it.

Upon the motion of Mr. Wyld, the petition was read at length by the clerk at the table.

It was then ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Wakley expressed a hope that if he was not exactly in order, he

would be permitted, through the kind indulgence of the house, to address them on the subject of this petition. (Loud cries of "Hear, hear, and "go on.") He would only occupy their attention for a few minutes. The petition contained allegations of a very trumpery character, and he was really surprised that the noble lord (R. Grosvenor), though he was the president of the Homœopathic Association, and ought to have informed the house of that fact, should have presented it. The affair to which it alluded took place last October; Pearce was tried at the end of October. Now, if the deputy-coroner had been guilty of any illegality at the inquest, why had not an attempt been made to quash the inquisition? (Hear, hear.) Surely that house was not the place to complain of it. He contended that the deputy-coroner had been guilty of no illegality upon the occasion, and that not a single person whose name appeared in the petition would dare to state that he was at the inquest or that he had read a syllable of the evidence. That house was considered a better place for advertising the quackery of the Homœopathic Institution than the courts of law. He hoped, however, that hon. members would set their faces against this impudent proceeding. He called it "impudent," for he believed that a more audacious set of quacks—(loud laughter)—did not exist, and could not be found on the surface of the globe than were to be found in the Homœopathic Institution. It consisted partly of noodles and partly of knaves. (Great laughter.) The noodles formed the majority and the knaves used them as tools; and if they could contrive to get into their hands some amiable noble lord, and to stick him up as president, they advertised their association over the world, and then, as it often unfortunately happened in such cases, too many dupes were found to become the victims of their abominable designs. (Laughter, and applause.) Now, in this case, they had had the audacity to come to that house and to make a charge against a public officer, who had simply discharged his duty and discharged it properly. It was, perhaps, *quite right that they should have a dread of coroners*—(a laugh)—and they had a NATURAL dread of them; and now their object was, not only to advertise their association by means of this petition at the cheapest possible rate, but to *terrify coroners from the faithful discharge of their duties to the public*. He knew not how far the house would allow them to succeed in their first object, but he knew that they would not succeed in their second. (Hear, hear.) Having read their petition he sent for the policeman employed in the case, and he desired him to go to the jurymen who sat upon the occasion and to obtain their opinion as to the conduct of the deputy-coroner; and he now held in his hand the answer he had received from the jurymen touching the allegations contained in this trumpery document. They stated that, having been twelve of the jurymen who acted on the inquest on the body of Pearce, they willingly testified that the deputy-coroner had performed his duty in a most patient, able, and impartial manner—that he more than once stated to them that

he did not consider there was evidence in the case to sustain a charge of manslaughter—and that, afterwards, when called into the inner room to explain a point of law, and when informed that twelve of the jury were for a verdict of manslaughter and two against it, he several times expressed a strong opinion that such a verdict ought not to be returned, because there was not sufficient evidence to support it. (Hear.) It was therefore, unnecessary, after this statement of the jurymen, to say another word on the subject of the accusation. (Hear, hear.)

He would not go into the case of Pearce further than to say that he thought the prisoner had been most properly acquitted at the Old Bailey; and far be it from him to fasten any guilt upon the man.

Lord Robert Grosvenor hoped that, after the terms in which the association of which he was president had been spoken of, he would be indulged for a few minutes while he vindicated that body and himself. (Hear.) He quite admitted that it was very inconvenient, generally speaking, that that house should be made the arena for attacks upon men in the performance of their public duties; but sometimes it became necessary to bring forward complaints of the kind. He thought the circumstances of the present case were sufficiently grave to warrant his interference. The grand jury had ignored the bill and the trial took place on the coroner's inquisition. The consequence of that was, that a man who had been suffering from a recent severe attack of cholera, and who was labouring under all the anxiety of mind incident to his position, was committed to a felon's cell in Newgate, where he had no opportunity of seeing his wife and family, and where he was compelled to sleep on a mat and a horse cloth. He was kept there for seven days, until a judge in chambers could be seen, in order that a change in his condition could be effected. He was eventually removed, with the view of making room for the Mannings in his cell. (Hear, hear.) With regard to the association which the hon. member for Finsbury had stigmatised as being composed of knaves and dupes, he (Lord R. Grosvenor) could only say that that association was composed of gentlemen of high attainments, excellent medical education, and extensive practice, and, therefore, they could afford to pass by such attacks as had now been made upon them. He trusted the house would consider him justified in bringing so serious a case forward. (Hear.)

Mr. Roebuck objected to the practice of bringing before that house judicial matters which had been fairly tried at the Old Bailey. He thought that instead of one man calling another a humbug and a quack, the house would be far better employed if they refused to countenance these personal squabbles.

Mr. Hume expressed an anxious desire that a public prosecutor should be appointed, and said that the appointment of Mr. Wakley's son to the deputy-coronership of Middlesex had been confirmed by the Lord Chancellor.—*Daily News*.

"It must be confessed that homœopathy, and its representative, Lord Robert Grosvenor, cut rather a sorry figure in the House of Commons, on Friday last. The petition was of course intended as a bit of malevolence against Mr. H. Membury Wakley, for the conscientious discharge of his duties, and as a parliamentary puff of homœopathy. Both objects failed most signally, amidst the laughter and contempt of the House.

"If the matter had been pursued further, the absurdity and criminality of the petition could have been fully exposed. If for one man to write the names of many other persons besides his own in a petition be a forgery, there were scores of forgeries in this trumpery petition. Great numbers of the names were so far not *bond fide*, that they were certainly not the autographs of the persons bearing them. This we ascertained by a most careful examination of the petition. To give an air of respectability, false addresses, or what is tantamount to false addresses, were given in great profusion. We were struck with high-sounding streets and squares as the habitats of the writers; but on a closer examination we found that housemaids and cooks gave their own names, but appended the addresses of their masters and mistresses. We are at a loss to say which appeared the most ridiculous, the concoctors of this precious document, or the nobleman who presented it to the House. We are certainly of opinion, that if Lord Robert Grosvenor should go on in suffering himself to be the dupe of the homœopathic knaves who now seem to enjoy his confidence, the electors of Middlesex will soon arrive at the conclusion that their representative possesses but an infinitesimal dose of common sense. What can we think of the political judgment of a gentleman, in whose private judgment the best form of medical treatment is that in which an infinitesimal dose of some substance causing the disease is administered as its remedy. For instance, if a man were dying of strangulation, the cord should be drawn only a very little tighter; if another were dying of drowning, he should be kept an infinitesimal space of time longer under water; if a third were dying of drunkenness, he should have a few drops more brandy as a restorative. We might expose this mixed system of knavery and idiocy to any extent; the practitioners supplying the knaves, and the patients the idiots."—*Lancet*.

From the statement in the *Daily News*, it appears that Mr. Wakley came forward as his son's defender.

Mr. Wakley puts forward two defences of his son: the one embodied in the question, "if the deputy-coroner had been guilty of any illegality at the inquest, why had not an attempt been made to quash the inquisition?" The second, in the fact, that the deputy-coroner told the jury, on consulting him privately after he had summed up and retired from the jury room, that "he did not consider there was evidence sufficient to justify the charge of manslaughter."

The answer to the question is simple, Mr. deputy Wakley, being a barrister, no doubt could have instructed Mr. Thomas Wakley, that Mr. Pearce was committed to Newgate in the *long vacation*, and, that, therefore, supposing there had been technical grounds for quashing the inquisition, the application could not have been made before the day of trial, and it was better to try and be acquitted, because that gave a refutation which a technical application would not have given.

In regard to the fact, that Mr. deputy Wakley informed the jury, that the evidence was not sufficient to justify a verdict of manslaughter, the question presents itself, *How then was it that the jury found a verdict of manslaughter?* If there was not evidence sufficient for such a decision, whence then came the decision, that Mr. Pearce was guilty of manslaughter? Mr. Wakley quotes the testimony of the jurymen with approbation; he deems their judgment good in relation to the conduct of his son on the inquest, and, therefore, it may be concluded their judgment as a jury in the other aspect, namely, finding a verdict of manslaughter, is equally valid; and as, in the opinion of the deputy-coroner, there was not sufficient evidence to justify the verdict given, whence did these intelligent, respectable men receive the bias, which caused them to give this verdict? They were bound by their oaths to judge from what was brought before them, and to what is to be ascribed the verdict given, as the evidence was not sufficient to justify it? To what but this, the public summing up of the deputy-coroner?

The defence of his son by Mr. Thomas Wakley, is, in our opinion, virtually the most severe condemnation of his son's judicial conduct; indeed, the deputy-coroner's summing up was "manslaughter," although the coroner now states that the evidence did not justify the return of a verdict embodying such a phrase.

Mr. Thomas Wakley seems, according to the report quoted from the *Lancet*, to glory in the exhibition made of the English Homœopathic Association, in reference to the petition presented. He represents the House as meeting the matter

with contempt and laughter, whereas from information gained from good sources, it appears, that the laughter was more from the peculiar delight, which even legislators cannot help feeling, when recognising the editorial warmth of the *Lancet* in the hon. member for Finsbury; in fact, the fun was at Mr. Wakley's expense: his warmth created the state of mind, which expresses itself out of doors by the phrase "*go it, Tom.*" Truly, he was exhibiting himself as editor of the *Lancet*, and forgot himself as member for Finsbury, and the House caught the member tripping and laughed most heartily, "heard, heard," most triumphantly.

These "*hear, hear,*" followed a declaration which could have gained utterance only to be reprobated by the House, had not the House been so busy in laughing at Wakley:

"It was, perhaps, *quite right that they should have a dread of coroners*—(a laugh)—and *they had a NATURAL dread of them.*"

It is quite right that medical men should have a dread of coroners! if they show themselves under bias in the judgment seat. What, is it quite right, in Mr. Wakley's opinion, that a medical man, doing the best he can for the cure of a diseased fellow being, should have his judgment influenced by the dread of a criminal charge! Mr. Wakley, *as* a coroner, is a *judge*: how different is his judgment from that of one of the judges of the land, Mr. Baron Platt, who, in a trial of a medical gentleman for manslaughter, remarked, "That the promulgation of the doctrine that medical men are *criminally* responsible for following the dictates of their matured judgment, might have the effect of preventing surgeons and others from acting with that *confidence* and *boldness*, under peculiar circumstances, to which the preservation of life and limb is often due."

If Mr. Wakley was treated according to his own rule, the lot would be his to have, the next time he is suffering under an acute disease, a physician to attend, to whom it has been intimated, if Wakley dies under your hands, an attempt will be made to render you criminally responsible.

How Mr. Wakley could make the remarks quoted is extraordinary. He was once a general practitioner; and, sup-

posing him to have had any practice, he must have known, at least every honorable man does know, the intense anxieties connected with attendance on persons dangerously ill: he must have known, that a medical man's anxieties are, under such a circumstance, sometimes almost overpowering: he must have known that his mind should be freed from every perverting condition; and yet, knowing all this, Mr. Wakley considers it an excellent thing, that medical men should have, as a part of their mental state under such circumstances of anxiety, the dread of a coroner's court.

It is truly painful to find the freedom with which Mr. Wakley can bandy terms of abuse: his mind has received an unfortunate bias, and it is a matter of sincere regret to those, who feel that Mr. Wakley has some "heart" about him, that his social influences have been such as to make him recognize mankind as consisting of two classes, "noodles" and "knaves." It would be difficult to decide to which class the writer in the *Lancet* belongs, who gave publication to the following absurdities:—

"What can we think of the political judgment of a gentleman, in whose private judgment the best form of medical treatment is that in which an infinitesimal dose of some substance causing the disease is administered as its remedy. For instance, if a man were dying of strangulation, the cord should be drawn only a very little tighter; if another were dying of drowning, he should be kept an infinitesimal space of time longer under water; if a third were dying of drunkenness, he should have a few drops more brandy as a restorative. We might expose this mixed system of knavery and idiocy to any extent; the practitioners supplying the knaves, and the patients the idiots."

That the editor of a medical periodical* should present to

* The editor of the *Lancet* ought as a journalist, and more so as a man of honour, to have read the works of those whom he attacks, and he could have found that the writers on homœopathy have already defined the wide distinction between *identical* and *like*; the following is quoted from *Homœopathy and its Principles explained*, a work issued by the English Homœopathic Association.

"The homœopathist does not say if a man has overloaded his stomach by taking *one* dinner, he is to cure himself by taking *another* dinner; or that a man, who is drunk, is to cure himself by an additional debauch; but he maintains, that to cure the consequences of an overloaded stomach he is to take a medicine, which has the power of producing symptoms similar to those, which an overloaded stomach produces; and that to cure

the world as homœopathy this trash, this false representation of what homœopathy is, implies that *he* must be either a noodle or a knave: a noodle to be so ignorant of that which, as a medical journalist, he was bound to know; or a knave in putting forth what he knows is not the homœopathic law, in order to throw dust into the eyes of his readers.

To conclude: as to the insinuation respecting the signatures to the petition, all that need be said is that the signatures are *bona fide*; and, what perhaps may be some little wormwood to the enemies of homœopathy, it is a fact, that, with the exception of the names obtained at the public meeting, at the Freemasons' tavern, and about sixty obtained elsewhere, all the names were given principally at the residence of one homœopathic practitioner, having been the patients of that gentleman, who had read the case of Mr. Pearce.

BARON ALDERSON'S ADDRESS AND MEDICAL MEN: THE DELUSION OF THE ALLOPATHISTS.

In the trial of Pate for assaulting Her Majesty, Baron Alderson summed up and thus remarked—

“ In the first place, they must clearly understand that it was not because a man was insane that he was unpunishable; and he must say that upon this point there was generally a very *grievous delusion* in the minds of medical men. The only insanity which excused a man for his acts was that species of delusion which conduced to and drove a man to commit the act alleged against him. They ought to have proof of a formed disease of the mind,—a disease existing before the act was committed, and which made the person accused, incapable of knowing at the time he did the act that it was a wrong act for him to do.”

May it not be asked, that as old-system medical men are liable to this grievous delusion on one point, may not they on another? may not their attachment to allopathy be a grievous delusion?

drunkenness—that is, to remove its effects, the person must take that medicine, which has the power of producing symptoms similar to those produced by the intoxicating liquor taken.” Page 48.

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HOMŒOPATHIC COLLEGE IN PENNSYLVANIA, UNITED STATES.

The friends to homœopathy will be interested by the following record in connexion with the establishment of a college for homœopathic practitioners. The great difficulty in the way of homœopathy is the non-existence of any college, which can give degrees to medical men believing in homœopathy. Medical students, believing in homœopathy, previously to obtaining their diplomas, are obliged to undergo examination by those, who, disbelieving in homœopathy, would refuse the diploma to all candidates who expressed their belief in homœopathy, on coming to be examined. Candidates for medical degrees, believing in homœopathy, are obliged to declare in their examination respecting the treatment of disease, that they would do as their examiners believe, a doing quite different from what they really would do. This state of things, which generates hypocrisy, is a great evil. To meet this evil nothing will be effective, except the establishment of a college for examination of students, who believe and wish to practice homœopathy. It is, therefore, with pleasure that the onward movement of America has enabled her to present such a college in Pennsylvania.

Its foundation is thus detailed in a pamphlet forwarded to this *Journal* from America; also the regulations under which a degree can be obtained.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

When the idea of establishing a Homœopathic Medical College in Philadelphia was first started, different sentiments

were expressed, as to the best method of organizing such an institution.

Some sought to found the college on an entirely new basis, in accordance with the spirit of the great law to which it owed its origin ; others wished the medical education to conform to the statutes, and general mode of management of the existing medical institutions of the country. The certainly unanswerable plea of the latter was, that these medical institutions had all succeeded, and that to follow a new track in medical education with relation to homœopathy, before that new one could with any degree of certainty be shown of superior efficacy, might lead to the failure of the whole undertaking.

If by succeeding, the safe financial position of the allopathic colleges was meant, and the great concourse of students attracted to them, no objection could be made to the present institutions, which are fully answering these conditions ; if we, however, regard the superior education of the physicians, the old method might undoubtedly admit of many changes with advantage.

The physicians representing the other view, to which several members of the present college belong, were of opinion, that the college should be established on the principle of perfect liberty with regard to the students. Every one was to be free to acquire his medical information wherever he pleased, either with the regular professors of this college, or with others, or even by his own private studies, without being denied an examination before an independent board of examiners, elected by the college ; and if found qualified, a degree should not be denied to him, even if he never had attended one course of lectures.

That there are very strong arguments in favour of basing the college on these principles, no one can deny ; but the majority thought those in favour of the present plan much stronger. Besides the charter prescribed a certain course of studies, from which the college was not at liberty to deviate. The advocates of homœopathy, anxious for the success of the college, were determined to commence at any rate. At some

future period, if found expedient, such alterations and improvements might be introduced, as the force of public opinion, as well as the more matured views of the professors, would themselves demand.

It was far from the intention of the college to produce a monopoly in teaching homœopathy. The area of the college was constantly to be kept open to new aspirants. Those however who took all the initiatory steps and pains in founding the institution, would naturally wish that some regard should be paid to them.

All the guarantee, that the state and the public require, is, that the graduates receiving their degrees from the college should be properly qualified. And it is yet to be proved, that a board of examiners, consisting mostly of physicians engaged in the daily routine of practice, and not cultivating a particular branch of medicine, would constitute a better board of examiners than those who have devoted their lives to some particular branch. As to the greater independence and disinterestedness of the former over the latter in granting the degree, it will after all depend upon the honesty of the individual examiner; and the members constituting the board of examiners would be as likely to have their favorites, as the professors of the homœopathic school.

In establishing the homœopathic college in its present form, the framers of its constitution were also influenced by an important consideration, viz., if students were educated by the professors of the old school, would they not at an age when the mind is so easily moulded, naturally adopt views and opinions which would militate against the central homœopathic truth, which was to be their guiding star through life? For let us remember that the homœopathic law of cure does not merely govern us in the practice of medicine or the *materia medica*, but is also capable of revolutionizing the practice of surgery and midwifery. Men therefore, who are not fully imbued with the true spirit of homœopathy, are not the proper educators of the students of a homœopathic college of medicine.

That the education in the homœopathic college should be

based on a homœopathic hospital, as the practical school, there are now, we believe, no dissenting voices, and we are happy to announce that a charter for a hospital has already been obtained.

It will be the aim of the college to base the instruction, to be received within its walls, upon a practical foundation. In the polyclinical institution as well as the hospital, the student will become familiar with the nature of disease, its diagnosis, pathology and treatment, and above all with a knowledge of the proper *homœopathic examination* of each particular case, on which the whole success of the practitioner will depend, at the same time these important branches will be minutely expounded by several professors. The importance of diagnosis, pathology, materia medica, therapeutics and clinical medicine, has incited the college to establish four professorships for these branches alone, which in the homœopathic school are much more intimately connected with each other than in the old. The devotion of so many teachers to apparently the same sciences, will give the student an opportunity to view the homœopathic practice in a more diversified aspect. The peculiar and often diverging views of the individual professors, will be thus more brought to light, to the manifest advantage of the student. Still each lecturer will chiefly confine himself to the main characteristic features of his department. e. g. In the lectures on the Institutes and Practice of Medicine, a more full description of the whole history and symptomatology of diseases will be given than in those of clinical medicine, where diagnosis, the essential characteristics of the disease, the homœopathic examination of the patient, will form prominent points of interest. In the former the pathological phenomena, and the proper remedies according to their general indications, will be more adverted to, whilst in the latter, plates containing delineations of the physiognomy of diseases will form a part of the course.

In the lectures on the *Materia Medica*, besides the minute description of the different substances composing it, a complete pathogenesis of each remedy will be given, with its most decided specific action on the diseased organ. Wherever in

cases of poisonings, structural morbid changes have been produced by any remedy, they will be mentioned under the head of that remedial agent.

Nor will the student be the less deeply grounded in surgery and midwifery, which in their therapeutical part will be entirely reformed, or at least greatly modified by the homœopathic doctrine, so that one half of all the surgical operations may be dispensed with. By means of a judicious treatment of woman's ailments before labour and by strengthening her constitution, the act of parturition will become more and more natural, so that the mechanical and forcible means which have to be resorted to at present, may, in future, mostly be set aside. But the necessary mechanical proceedings in their most approved form will not be overlooked in the lectures on this subject.

Even anatomy, physiology and chemistry, which at first sight would seem to have to be studied independently, are nevertheless revived by the all-pervading homœopathic law. In the microscopical anatomy and physiology, we shall be able to trace the deeper law of homœopathy, and the cultivation of chemistry will teach us the limits of dynamic action; and often the union of both chemical and physiological, on the same platform; for the so-called isomorphous bodies are very similar in their pathogeneses.

With regard to Botany it will be a great deal more indispensable to the homœopathist than to the old school physician, for the constant accession of new plants, will make it incumbent upon him to be intimately acquainted with this attractive science.

In a word, whilst contemplating the homœopathic law and its vast influence upon the other branches of medicine, the *synthesis* of all sciences becomes strikingly apparent.

REGULATIONS OF THE COLLEGE.

The affairs of the institution are under the control of a board of managers, consisting of the president of the college and twelve gentlemen, elected annually by the corporation, which is composed of one hundred and six members.

The faculty shall have authority to elect their own officers, consisting of a president and dean, hold meetings for the purpose of arranging and conducting the business of their department, and for the preservation of order and decorum among the medical students.

The winter course of medical lectures will begin annually on the first Monday in November, and end about the first of March ensuing.

Preliminary lectures will be delivered in the college from the first Monday of October until the commencement of the regular course.

Graduates of respectable medical schools shall be permitted to attend the lectures of the college, free of expense, except the payment of the matriculation fee.

A candidate for graduation must be of good moral character, and be possessed of sufficient preliminary education; have attained the age of twenty-one years, have applied himself to the study of medicine for three years, attended two courses of medical lectures, the last of which must have been in this institution; and have been during that time the private pupil, for two years, of a respectable practitioner of medicine.

Students who have attained one complete course of lectures in another medical school where similar branches are taught as in this, may become candidates by attendance upon one full course in this institution.

The candidate, when making application for an examination, must exhibit his tickets to the dean, or give other satisfactory evidence to the faculty, to prove that the above regulations have been complied with.

Special examinations in particular cases may be had, with the consent of the faculty.

The examination of the candidates for graduation will begin about the middle of February; and the commencement for conferring the degree of the college, shall be held by a special mandamus of the board of managers, as soon after the close of the lectures as practicable.

The candidate, on or before the first of February, must

deliver to the dean of the faculty a thesis composed by himself, and in his own hand writing, on some medical subject, which shall be referred to one of the professors for examination.

The essay must be written on thesis paper, of a uniform size, the alternate pages being left blank.

General bad spelling, or inattention to the rules of grammar, will preclude the candidate from an examination for a degree.

A thesis may be published by the candidate, permission of the medical faculty being first obtained.

The candidate shall pay the fees of graduation at the time of presenting his thesis, and in the event of his rejection, the money shall be returned to him. The order of the examinations of the candidates shall be determined numerically by lot.

The examinations shall be conducted in private by each professor, and the voting in the case of every candidate shall be by ballot.

A student receiving two-thirds of the whole vote of the faculty, shall be considered as having passed.

If in the opinion of the faculty a candidate would be very much benefited by attending another course of lectures, of which the dean will inform him, he may withdraw his thesis without being considered as rejected.

If a candidate should not be successful in the first ballot, and one or more of the professors have any remarks to make in relation to his qualifications, they shall be heard, and if the case demands it, a second vote may be taken. In unsatisfactory cases, the candidate may avail himself of a second examination, before the whole faculty, with their consent.

Formal notice of the successful examination shall be given by the dean to the passed candidates, each of whom shall record his name and address upon the register of graduates, with the title of his thesis.

The names of the passed candidates are to be reported by the dean to the president, who will communicate such report to the board of managers, in order, if approved of by them, their mandamus be issued for conferring the degree.

A passed candidate may not absent himself from the commencement without the permission of the faculty. Dollars.

Amount of fees for a full course of lectures . . . 100.00

Fee for students who have attended two full courses in another medical school 30 00

Matriculation fee (paid once only) 5.00

Practical anatomy 10.00

Graduation fee 30.00

Admission to the practice of the dispensary is without charge.

The matriculation ticket must first be obtained of the dean, before any other tickets can be purchased.

The tickets must be taken by the third Monday in November, except in special cases, to constitute a full course.

Students who have attended two full courses of instruction in this institution, or one full course in this school, and one or more in another respectable medical school, shall be admitted to the subsequent courses of the college without further charge.

The medical faculty shall have authority to consider and decide upon cases of special application for admission to the lectures.

W. WILLIAMSON, M. D.,

No. 80, North Eleventh Street, Philadelphia,

Dean of the Medical Faculty.

PHILADELPHIA, June 12, 1850.

Pennsylvania has honoured herself by thus acknowledging homœopathy, so that the state which recognized one law, as that presenting the greatest power of the Creator—namely, the law of kindness, has recognized another law, “*Similia similibus curantur.*”

CONGRESS OF BRITISH HOMŒOPATHIC PRACTITIONERS.

This month has been remarkable on account of a congress of the British medical practitioners, assembled at Cheltenham. The assembly was characterised by a great amount of good feeling, by the diffusion of much valuable information,

by the production of a greater fixedness of purpose, and by the generous feeling which always animates the beginning of any great movement.

Nearly thirty practitioners were present, and there can be no doubt, that, next year, when the congress will be in London, there will be a much greater assemblage, and the results will have a still greater and more general influence.

“ HOMŒOPATHY AND ITS PRINCIPLES EXPLAINED.”

The work, published under the direction of the English Homœopathic Association, given to every member of the Association, has called forth the following satisfactory notice:—

“ This work will be read with attention and interest by those who are embarked in a fair and candid inquiry after truth. It must be read with attention in order to be properly appreciated, and, without offering any opinion of our own upon the merits or demerits of the theory the principles of which the present work professes to explain, we think it only due to the author to say that he has brought together in this volume an assemblage of facts and circumstances connected with the physical sufferings of human nature, and the remedies which have been found most effectual in their alleviation, which fully entitle his work to an attentive perusal. Let the young student pause, however, before he throws overboard as chimerical a theory so remarkable in itself, and in aid of which so many startling facts are collected in the work now under review. In Dr. Epps the theory of homœopathy has found, not only an acute and earnest advocate, but one who is able to open the sluices of general as well as particular information upon the wondrous science of medicine. Let the student judge for himself whether “ *similia similibus curantur* ” be a true principle or not ; but let him understand the subject before he forms his judgment. Above all, let him turn a deaf ear to the dogmatisms of those who will not condescend to investigate particular facts and circumstances which may throw light upon the subject of their animadversions. As we said before, “ those who practise homœopathy are recognised members of the different colleges by which medicine is represented. If, therefore, some ridicule, others believe ; and the statement, when fairly made, warrants no absolute conclusion either favourable or adverse to the principles in question.” If it were a good objection to any innovation upon preconceived notions in medicine, or any other science, merely that it was an innovation, the door would at once be closed against advancement and improvement. To the student we heartily recommend the volume before us for careful and attentive perusal. Even to the unprofessional reader it will afford much useful and valuable information. We shall probably return to this subject upon some future occasion. Meanwhile, we content ourselves in thus calling the attention of our readers to Dr. Epps's talented treatise.”—*Morning Post*, July 18, 1850.

Notes for the Month and Cases of gratuitous Patients,

[Communicated by Dr. Errs.]

OPEN-BREADED WAISTCOATS AND CONSUMPTION.

Mr. B——, aged 27, consulted me September 1850. He is labouring under consumption. He states that he dates the cold, which commenced his complaint, to going a ride in an open gig when he was warm with walking, having an open waistcoat. He felt the cold in his chest at the time, but disregarded it, and the sequel has been phthisis.

It is astonishing how young men will persist in showing their white shirt fronts and their fine buttons. I often tell them that Death likes white shirts.

 THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN CURING AND STOPPING A DISCHARGE. THE MISCHIEF ARISING FROM THE OLD SYSTEM PRACTICE.

Mrs. O., aged 22, a patient now under homœopathic treatment, has been troubled for several years with an escape of matter from the bowels six or seven times a day. The discharge is offensive, and it comes away from her without her will if she walks ten minutes to a quarter of an hour.

This came on after she had had the monthly period profuse, lasting three weeks at a time: her medical attendant *stopped the monthly period's profuseness*, and this discharge came on directly after, and has continued ever since for several years.

 SCROFULOUS DISEASE OF LEG.

Henry Lulham, from Hastings, (page 756, case book 1849,) came under treatment Sept. 1850. He was told by Mr. Savory, of Hastings, that his leg must be cut off. It is a severe scrofulous disease. Under the alternate use of *cannabis* and *calcareæ* he is rapidly getting well.

 PALSY FROM PAINT PARTIALLY RELIEVED.

Wm. Tofield, age 35, much afflicted with headache since the age of seven years, states—"It is four years since I applied to you with colic pains in the bowels: received much

relief from you in the use of my hands, and they have been gradually getting better, and also in strength and health; but *now* much afflicted with periodical headaches two days a week, which leave me very nervous." August 27, 1850.

PNEUMONIA.

Henrietta Kitsell, (page 965, case book 1849,) returned prescription, *bryonia*, drop i., of the third dilution, which has concluded the cure of a most dangerous case of pleuro pneumonia. None of her family expected her to recover. At first she took the one-eighth part of a drop, then the one-sixteenth part.

METRITIS AND PERITONEAL INFLAMMATION.

Harriet Hayward, (case book 1849,) came for some medicine for her husband: she looked hearty, well, and handsome: she had been in the worst possible condition from these two diseases, which attacked her at one and the same time.

GASTRIC AFFECTION.

Mary Dubberley, (page 715, case book 1848.) She had suffered long from gastric affection. *Lycopodium* completed the cure. The characteristic of the gastric affection was, that she was worse at 7, p. m.

GIDDINESS AND PALSY THREATENING.

Elizabeth Parker, (p. 1269, case book 1850). This patient's cure was concluded by *arsenicum*, four globules, of the 12th dilution, followed by *ars.* 4/30: followed by 3/12.

GASTRITIS WITH VIOLENT SICKNESS.

Emily Kerner, (p. 986, case book 1847,) aged 1 year, was affected with vomiting of everything she takes, the smallest quantity of liquid is rejected, and this has occurred for several days. She is prostrate. The child likes water. She has white blisters on her tongue, and is feverishly hot.

Arsenicum, one-third of a globule, every four hours, cured

her. This was in August 1847, and she has remained well till September, 1850, when the mother came with her under another disease.

DISEASED HIP.

Harriet Westcott, (p. 1698, case book 1850,) walked into my room September 11, 1850. She had not been able for several years to walk without a stick. Homœopathic treatment has enabled her to walk without.

TIC DOULOUREUX.

Sarah Walker, from Maidstone, (p. 1794, case book 1849). She had been a great martyr to tic. Had been treated without effect for a long period by the old-system practitioners. She came under homœopathic treatment; *pulsatilla* and the *pulsatilla* poultice have realized relief to her.

GASTRIC AFFECTION.

Mattha Griffin, (p. 819, case book 1849). This case was a most severe gastric affection: the cure of which was completed by *pulsatilla* and *bismuth*.

WEAKNESS OF KNEES AND CURVATURE.

Charles Ballard, (p. 161, case book 1850). This child is well of a weakness of knees, which he had since beginning to use his legs, till he was cured by the treatment.

INJURIOUS EFFECTS OF TEA AND THE CURATIVE EFFECT OF VERATRUM.

Mrs. Thomas, (p. 1522, case book 1849,) aged 49, widow, the mother of four children, consulted me March 20, 1849.

She is of a weakly constitution. Her diet has been principally bread and butter and tea. She experiences a great sinking at the stomach so as to cause her to feel a difficulty in straightening herself. She has frequent flushes of heat. Her spirits are sometimes low. Her monthly period is regular. She has leucorrhœa. She feels great lightness in her head, and she has a whiteness over her eyes. The bowels are confined. She is very ill.

Veratrum, six globules, taken in the course of a week, cured her.

The sinking at the stomach is peculiarly characteristic of the tea diet. The effects of *Veratrum* were almost immediate. The patient herself was astonished at the change.

THE ERYSIPELAS OF ARSENICUM.

James Harris, (p. 873, case book 1850,) aged 50. His face is swelled, very red and burns: he can scarcely see out of his eyes. He has thirst. Bowels are rather confined.

Ordered *arsenicum*.

Sept. 14.—Face is much better. His eyes are right: he can see very well. His thirst is better. The tongue is furred.

Mercurius, a few globules, removed this.

STRICTURE OF RECTUM.

Emily Cook, (p. 450, case book 1850,) aged 60, single, consulted me August 5, 1850.

She has laboured under stricture in the gut for three years. At least such has been asserted to be her complaint by those under whose care she has been. Her symptoms are

Symptom 1. At times sharp pricking pains in the gut. Symptom 2. She is hurt when she goes to stool. Symptom 3. She generally passes blood when she has an action of the bowels. Symptom 4. Her appetite is not very good. Symptom 5. Her bowels are confined. Symptom 6. She has a want to relieve in the morning but often without effect. Symptom 7. She has piles which bleed. Symptom 8. Suffers from a heavy headache.

Ordered *sepia*, 4/12.

August 11.—No. 1. The gut is more easy. No. 3. Her bowels act better: the actions are small. No. 8. Her headache distresses her. Her skin is moist.

Ordered *sepia*, 4/30, a smaller dose.

August 17.—No. 1. The gut is much better: the pains are lessened and the pain on action of the bowels is much diminished. No. 3. She still passes blood. Her appetite is better.

No. 5. The bowels are comfortable: a pain is felt some little time after. No. 8. The head is better.

Ordered *sepia*, 3/12.

August 24.—The gut is a very great deal better, “I have much to thank you and God for.” No. 2. Blood lessened, indeed, she has passed none for two or three days. No. 4. Her appetite has very much improved. No. 8. The actions of the bowels improve: the piles bleed less: the headache a little this morning.

Ordered *sepia*, 3/30.

August 30.—Much better. *Sepia*, ij/12.

Sepia continued.

She considers herself as cured.

CATALEPSY.

Elizabeth Coster, (p. 498, case book 1849). This child has been in the habit of having fits. The day after Christmas day, 1848, she had the first fit. She had been treated in vain at the Middlesex Hospital.

When she has the fit *she stands immoveably upright*. Symptom 2. Besides the fit itself she has slight catches and jerks in her limbs. Symptom 4. She has flushes of face and heats in her hands and belly, and she becomes then, Symptom 5, very irritable. She had a humour, which disappearing, the fits came.

Ordered *opium*, three globules.

Nov. 5.—She has one fit. Symptom 6. Her bowels are confined: stools large and hard, as her mother says, “frightfully large.” She has to strain violently to get relief. The heats and the flushes come on every evening at six.

Ordered *graphites*.

Dec. 28.—Has had no fits. No. 2. The catches and the jerks are less. No. 5. The irritableness is much lessened. No. 6. The bowels act every other day: she goes with ease and has not to strain as she did: the stools are less large. Symptom 7. She has now a very severe cough.

Ordered *aconite*, to be followed by *graphites*.

Jan. 10, 1850.—She has no symptom of fit, except a little

convulsion when going off to sleep. Her catches and jerks are much better. No. 6. She has every morning an action of the bowels, natural but dark. Her cough is better.

Ordered *belladonna* for the starts. She was cured.

PHLEGMONOUS ERYSIPELAS AFTER VACCINATION.

Michael Gleeson, aged seven months, 34, Whitecross-place, Wilson-street, Finsbury, was brought to the vaccine institution, on Thursday, June 27. The child appeared to be dying: he was pale as if death had seized him: was gasping for breath, mouth open: lower jaw hanging down: breathing hurried, moves his head backwards and forwards. The child on examination was found to have been vaccinated last Thursday week, and the mother had neglected to bring the child back last Thursday, as she was directed.

On Saturday, she states, the child's arm began to swell, and the swelling extended up the arm all over the back. She took the child to the parish surgeon, he told her the child had erysipelas, and he would have nothing to do with it, no doubt he thought it certain the child would die. The child rapidly got worse, and when the child was brought to the institution on Thursday, the child, as already described, appeared dying.

The arm was occupied by phlegmonous erysipelas: the whole of one side of the back was occupied with phlegmonous erysipelas, of a yellow red tint: the child has vomited.

I put at once a globule of *lachesis* on the child's tongue, and directed one-half of a globule of *sulphur* to be given every two hours.

I directed the mother to let me know how the child was the following day, I feared the child would be dead, unless the medicine effected an immediate change: the father came, the mother could not leave the child, and stated that the child had passed a better night, but when he wakes from a sleep he seems to be excessively uneasy. He has not vomited, but he has a difficulty in swallowing. He cannot take the breast, but he can swallow the medicine. Some of the swollen parts

are paler, but some are very red; and the parts burn intensely.

Ordered *hepar sulphuris* and *arsenicum*, one-third of a globule alternately every four hours.

June 29.—The father came again, the child has taken the mother's breast again, but vomited it: his breathing is easier: the erysipelatous parts burn still: he seems in great agony, always making, as his father states, great faces: his tongue, which was furred, is now clean: he slept uneasy last night, not so well as the night before: he is very thirsty.

Ordered *hepar sulphuris* and *arsenicum*.

Dr. M'Oubrey had the kindness to see the child on Sunday, June 30.

July 2.—His improvement is marked, though the swelling affects both arms.

Ordered him *lachesis*, *aconite*, *lachesis* and *hepar sulphuris*, in alternation.

July 4.—He is much better: the mother brought the child to the institution: the mothers who were there the last time when the child was brought, could hardly believe that this was the child, so great was the change.

July 6.—The child is going on well: the child became quite well: his bowels are a little relaxed.

This case was one of the worst that ever I saw, everything tended to an unfavourable result. The poverty of the parents diminished the likelihood of success from the treatment. In fact, they had hardly the means to obtain flannel to cover up the parts diseased.

GASTRIC AFFECTION AND DISEASED NOSE. .

Sophia Wright, (page 1797, case book 1845,) aged 40, married, no children, consulted me Jan. 28, 1843. She has been ill off and on for nine to ten years, she has been three years under the care of Dr. Roe, having a disease of the nose. Not realizing a cure under the old-system she had recourse to homœopathy. She is extremely weak. Her symptoms were:—

Symptom 1. Pain at chest. Symptom 2. Pain at both sides,

the pain coming on about nine to ten o'clock, A.M. Symptom 3. Food makes the pain worse, particularly after dinner: the pain is a heavy pain. Symptom 4. She has cold shiverings. Symptom 5. Her bowels are confined. Symptom 6. Her water varies. Symptom 7. The monthly period occurs every three weeks.

Ordered *nux vomica*, four globules.

Feb. 4.—All her symptoms are better, though her bowels are still confined.

Ordered *nux vomica*, in smaller doses.

Feb. 12.—She is still better, except the shiverings which are worse, and she has *great coldness at chest*. The pain comes on now about five, P.M.

Ordered *pulsatilla*.

Feb. 20.—All her symptoms are better. She mentioned on this occasion that she has been under the care of Dr. Roe for disease of nose, and she had taken under his direction for three years what are called, absurdly enough, strengthening medicines. She stated now that she has, Symptom 8. The nose is stuffed at times, and, Symptom 9. There is a burning pain in nose, and, Symptom 10. There are cracks in the nostrils.

Ordered *pulsatilla* and *aurum*, in alternation.

March 4.—The pains have quite ceased. No. 4. The chills have ceased. Nos. 8, 9, 10. The nose symptoms still continue.

Continue *pulsatilla* and *aurum*, but leave a day after each without taking medicine.

March 24.—The stomach symptoms still lessened, but the burning still remains in the nose.

Symptom 11. She has perspiration on the body when she awakes.

Ordered *calcareo*.

March 31.—All the symptoms are better, the burning in the nose is better: the *nose is better than it has been for a long time*. She has, Symptom 12. Pain in the back and weakness round the bowels. She perspires still.

Ordered *calcareo*.

April 30.—She feels almost well: her nose is well, which it has not been for three years: her back is well; she observes after concluding the last medicine, the nose has not troubled her at all. She became well.

I had quite forgotten the case, but the patient happened to call in September, 1850, four years after, and she stated that she had remained well.

MENTAL AFFECTION. SUICIDAL FEELING CURED.

Joseph Elliott, (case book 1850, page 637,) aged 71, married, consulted me June 28, 1850. He has been ill upwards of two months, and is troubled with (Symptom 1,) great lowness of the spirits in the morning when he awakes, attended with a desire to destroy himself. He has

Symptom 2. A sour taste in the mouth.

Symptom 3. Clammy cold perspirations.

Ordered *veratrum*, four globules of the twelfth dilution to be taken in the course of the week.

July 5.—His mental state is a little better. No. 2. The sour taste is better. No. 3. The perspirations are better.

Ordered *veratrum*, four globules of the thirtieth dilution.

July 12.—His bowels are now confined: he wakes with the cold clammy perspiration, but principally on *his thighs*.

Ordered *calcareæ*, four globules in the course of a week.

July 19.—No. 1. The desire to destroy himself is decidedly better, indeed almost gone. No. 2. The sourness in mouth has ceased. The sweats on the thighs are lessened: his bowels are confined: he feels the want to relieve, but it is attended with no effect.

Ordered *sepia*, four globules of the twelfth dilution.

July 26.—The desire to destroy is still lessening. The sweats on thighs still diminish. Bowels are now regular.

Ordered *sepia*, four globules of the thirtieth dilution.

August 2.—The destroying feeling is much better: the acid in mouth has ceased: the cold sweats on the thigh have lessened.

Ordered *sepia*, three globules of the twelfth dilution.

August 9.—He says he is “nicely,” the sweats on the thighs have disappeared.

He returns thanks for the deliverance.

BAD EFFECTS FROM SPIRITS OF NITRE, CAUSING CHRONIC INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER, CURED BY CANTHARIS.

Emma Munyard, aged 28, single, (case book 1850, page 1053,) consulted me Feb. 24, 1850.

She complained of irritation at lower part of belly for twelve months. Previous to this she had been very ill. She was ordered to take spirits of nitre and broom tea, and then the irritation came on. She feels when standing a pressure as of the bladder forced down. She had at the same time some gastric symptoms, furred tongue, food causing a swollen state of the bowels and aching in the belly.

Ordered *cantharis*, six globules in the course of a week.

March 4.—The irritation was lessened, and the other symptoms are somewhat improved.

Ordered *pulsatilla* for the gastric symptoms, to be followed by *cantharis*.

March 16.—The irritation is almost gone: the pressure at bladder on standing has almost ceased: the uneasiness after food still continues, and she feels, *on awaking*, full at the chest attended with some soreness.

Ordered *nux vomica* to be followed by *cantharis*.

April 2.—The patient came and returned thanks, because she was well: she felt so much better that she was able to emigrate to Cincinnati, Ohio.

THE GIDDINESS OF CONIUM, ILLUSTRATED BY A CASE.

Wm. Palmer, case book 1844, page 1038,) consulted me Oct. 23, 1844. He complained of Symptom 1. A rushing sensation coming over his head, affecting his sight, attended with Symptom 2. Dizziness. Symptom 3. His appetite is too strong. Symptom 4. The food lies heavy: his bowels are regular, and his water passes free. Symptom 5. Ejus-

testis feels sore outside, and from the giddiness he with difficulty gets home.

Ordered *coniium*, four globules in the course of a week, and he became well.

THE LEG ACHE OF ARSENICUM.

Mary Evans, (case book 1846, page 627,) has hot sweats, which come on each day at one o'clock: her legs ache: she had red and white patches over the skin.

Arsenicum, eight globules, one each ten hours, cured her.

It will be seen from this how efficacious was the *arsenicum* for the leg ache. Leg ache is not indicated so very much by *arsenicum*, but the hot sweats, the regularity of their recurrence, the red and white patches, all markedly characteristic of *arsenicum*: hence the use, and hence the success in the use.

ULCERATED LEG CURED.

Maria Smith, (case book 1844, page 1539,) aged 45, married. She came to me with an ulcerated leg; about a year since she had a hurt, and her leg became ulcerated. She has been treated for the leg in vain at King's College Hospital. Getting worse she consulted me. The discharging ulcer is at the instep, being surrounded with whitish yellow scales in folds: an erysipelatous blush extends up the calf: she can hardly stand.

Under the use of *hepar sulphuris* and *pulsatilla* the patient steadily progressed. On November 9th she consulted me first; March 1, a piece of lint came out of the sore, which she thinks must have been there two years. Her leg became well, but her occupation being in Covent Garden, where she has to stand continually, and sometimes being knocked on the part, she became liable to the breaking out of the ulcer, but now (June 1850,) for nine months the leg has been perfectly well.

Note.—The existence of the lint in the wound, shows the necessity of care in removing the applications left on ulcers.

DIABETES RESULTING FROM AN OVERDOSE OF NITRATE
OF POTASS. BY DR. CARDON.

A man swallowed about three ounces of nitre, by mistake for two ounces of sulphate of magnesia. The immediate effects were violent irritation of the intestinal mucous membrane, and profuse diuresis. The intestinal irritation subsided, and was followed by incessant desire to eat and drink, accompanied by urination to the extent of seven or eight pints during the night.—*Journal de Chimie Médicale*.

This statement exhibits a very common occurrence. Numbers of persons have inflammation of the bladder and even death brought on by the allopathic use of nitrate of potash, with the view of acting, as the allopathists say, on the kidneys.

One instance is present to my mind. I was called to see a patient at Bermondsey: her husband had been told by the apothecary who attended her, sanctioned by the authority of a celebrated physician and lecturer at one of the Borough hospitals, that she could not survive forty-eight hours. No hope existing homœopathic aid was sought. When I saw the patient, which was late at night, I found her sinking under inflammation of the bladder and excessive irritation of the kidneys and uterus. I intimated my belief that she had had nitrate of potash administered. I found that she had, and though she got worse each time of taking the mixture which contained the nitrate of potash, the medical attendant kept on administering it: in fact, he was destroying the patient, and the symptoms he referred to the progress of the disorder, whereas it was the progress of his poisoning, and she truly would not have been alive in forty-eight hours, had his *remedies* been persisted in. The patient had cantharis and other medicines, she recovered, and she is now well.

Number of new gratuitous patients this month, from August 20 to September 20, 242.

THE INFLUENCE OF SUCKING ON DEVELOPMENT OF THE TEETH.

The act of sucking is highly important in developing the strength and the vital powers of the infant: it gives exercise to the lungs: it helps the development of the teeth. The tongue, in the act of sucking, presses against the palate, and may not this have something to do with the development of of teeth, and not only this, but their development in their proper order? and, if so, does not this proclaim the necessity on the part of mothers to endeavour to suckle their children? Does not this further, *in part*, explain the delicacy of children raised by hand? It is said in part, because no doubt one cause of children being brought up by hand is because they are born of delicate parents, who transmit to the child a delicate constitution.

INJURY TO HOMŒOPATHY FROM IMPERFECTLY INFORMED HOMŒOPATHIC PRACTITIONERS.

No man should, for the sake of homœopathy, venture to practise it without a very extended acquaintance with the remedial means which it affords, because unlike treatment under the old system practitioners, under which, when the patient does not get relief from one physician, he goes to another. Whereas, if he does not get relief under one homœopathist, he goes at once to the old system, and proclaims the inefficacy of homœopathy; the inefficacy not being in homœopathy but in the practitioner.

INCREASED CONSUMPTION OF COCOA.

To the Editor of the Monthly Journal of Homœopathy.

SIR,—Allow me to call your attention to an error in calculation, which appeared in the July number under the head of "Increased Consumption of Cocoa." Assuming the quantities of tea, coffee, and cocoa to be correctly stated, the comparative increase should have been as follows:—

Tea.....	37½	per cent.
Coffee.....	100	„
Cocoa.....	200	„

Pimlico, Aug. 17, 1850.

P.

WARLINGHAM COMMON IN RELATION TO HEALTH
SEEKING.—No. 5.

AUTUMN.

If when healthful and vigorous, or at least when there does not appear to be any active state of disease in us, it is desirable that we seek to establish and if possible to increase our healthfulness, how important must be the minutest circumstance when we are in the opposite condition. Persons in full health, or who have not made themselves acquainted with diseased states, frequently treat as unworthy of the slightest consideration little points on which the whole phenomena of life depends. "It is nonsense," they say, "how absurd to make so much ado about such trifles—how fanciful—how fidgetty," and many such-like expressions, showing clearly not their superior wisdom, but their profound ignorance on the subject. We have sometimes heard it said, for instance, "what affectation in him not to take this or that dish—a thing so good and wholesome; we never heard of its disagreeing with any one; besides he is well, and there is no fear of any thing of the kind injuring him;" and we have pitied the parties uttering such a speech, because it betrays a state which is painful to see. What the stomach rejects should not be taken to please *any* friend who may chance to be in a state of ignorance about stomachs, and about the nature of foods. Then again whatever may be said by individuals about a dish never disagreeing, our own individual experience is safest for us. Moreover, with respect to the state of health of any person, however well he may appear there may be a delicacy, of which we know nothing, that requires his care. If a wise man he will take such care; if a fool he will be heedless, and the reward in each case will certainly follow.

But the change of abode, the selection of a spot suitable to the individual case, form no trifling consideration; frequently very much depends on it; and doubtless there are spots on our earth, if not in our own country, which, did we acquaint ourselves with their peculiar characteristics, we should discover to be more especially suited to this or that state of the human

being, and to a considerable extent remedial in cases not requiring medical appliances. On this subject there is much more to be learned than our philosophy has yet dreamed of. Agencies are exerting their influence upon us every minute of our lives, of which we are either totally ignorant, or very considerably in the dark. Continually are we infringing upon some of nature's laws from ignorance. How little we know on the subject of magnetism—one of the most wonderful and powerful agencies affecting our organism. Many are ignorant of its very existence, and although much information has been conveyed to the people through our polytechnic institution and other channels, and even children's books are now full of useful and pleasing instruction for all ages, the application of our increased knowledge in our own individual cases, to practical purposes, is very rare, and happens only to the more gifted. Mesmerism, or animal magnetism, is still but little known to us, and yet is continually acting upon us more or less, and is doubtless an agent concerned in our benefit from what we call change of air. In fact so many infinitesimal powers surround us as would take more than a life to study. There is such a thing as hay fever, an affection, no doubt, dependent on the infinitesimal action upon us of those particles of the fragrant grass which affect the organs of scent so agreeably. Hay fever is a thing well known, though probably many centuries transpired before such an effect had been sufficiently long observed to have been co-incident with the hay time, as to lead to scientific inquiry on the subject. Who can tell what may be the influence upon us of various flowers and trees? We cannot always bear flowers in the room with us: take the May flower for instance, have we not often been overpowered by it, and been compelled to exclaim, "take it away: it is too much." So with other scents: sometimes they refresh us and we enjoy them; at others they decidedly offend, and are injurious. That plants in a room at night are most deleterious is now beginning to be recognized as a fact; but how many years did the learned propound the same with apparently no effect. Truths generally make their way so slowly.

It appears sad to us that any should perish from either ignorance of what climate would be homœopathic to their condition, or from pecuniary or other inability to avail themselves of salutary changes; because we have seen in how many cases persons evidently at "death's door," having been ordered by the judicious physician to a climate which he is aware will promote their recovery, have been rescued from those greedy jaws which were yawning to devour them, and have lived for many years afterwards in the enjoyment of health, consequently, in all probability, *of life*. Some may, when thus rescued, return to their own country, and reside there with impunity: others must, would they wish to live on to the usual term of existence, remain away from a home whose climate contains what to them is death. Some years ago a gentleman known to us was evidently sinking. The work of death had commenced. He obeyed the injunction of his medical adviser, and left his native land. This gentleman is still living, but cannot venture to stay in London, or in any but the most salubrious spots of England. A lady was ordered to a spot considered as likely to prove advantageous to her health, and she improved most decidedly, but possessed of a strong will and of that irritability peculiar to some constitutions, she would not be induced to remain in this spot. From the time of leaving she gradually retrogressed, and finally died. An individual with heart disease persisted in living in one of the most poisonous holes of the many which London affords, vainly did friends and relations urge, vainly did the doctor point out the injurious and fatal consequences to be expected from his pertinacity. He had lived there long, he thought, and why not continue there for an indefinite period. But if *he* had long *lived* there, his disease had also been long accelerating its strides there. He died quite prematurely and suddenly, to the great surprise of all but those who knew that such results might be daily expected. Some feel invigorated and made better by sea air alone—one particular sea-side spot perhaps, which to another party is found even injurious. One lady was always troubled with an attack of gout if she did not go every year to

Margate. She usually went early in the summer and made there a lengthened stay: this enabled her to go through the winter comfortably, and carried her on to the next summer. If it so occurred that circumstances prevented the customary route, this lady would be visited in the winter by a severe attack of gout, and be laid by for a long period. If she were induced to go elsewhere than to the old neighbourhood, she did not feel so very considerably benefitted. A gentleman lives in close contact with effluvia from his manufactory, which effluvia acting poisonously on him for many years, has induced in him an affection of the brain, threatening life. He gets out into a pure air, some miles from town, every afternoon to dinner, and the threatening calamity is averted: he is in the enjoyment of better health than he has known for years. The violent remedies which were applied to him left him a sallow miserable skeleton; the wine with which he was deluged kept him in a state of continual liability to an attack of a very serious nature; but the pure draughts of air have been sufficient to counteract the effects of these evils, so far at least. Similar instances might be multiplied, ad infinitum, were it necessary.

But Warlingham Common again! Well, friend, you formerly with the pale thin face, the sunken cheek, and eye shining with some unearthly light, through a yellow opacity, bowed down while yet in the fresh flower of life, the whole form attenuated, the back bent like that of age, many of the functions of life disturbed, a cough which was as a voice from the tomb, fevered hands, a pulse beating rapidly yet weakly, and limbs refusing to carry you far, disobedient to the still buoyant spirit; you, in whom by aid of copious draughts of the ætherial element at Warlingham Common, in conjunction with your own conscientious attention to the whole routine of your medical treatment, a change has been wrought such as to surprise every one, are still at the common, and now able to walk about with pleasure, and to enjoy your life to a considerable extent. Very shortly after your introduction to this spot, as resident for some time, you become aware of the beneficial change which was being wrought within you: every week

you astonished your anxious friends by your progress ; first a walk of half a mile was rejoiced in by the fond mother, then a mile was achieved, then a mile and a half, and so on, till now you may be considered, for an invalid, an excellent walker, and shame some healthy persons who neglect the daily habit of walking. Many distressing symptoms have entirely disappeared, and in those remaining symptoms which make you aware that you are not yet robust, there is evident improvement. Most of the day you are out enjoying walks or drives. Even in rain you are not deterred. There are the great boots which make your London visitors smile, there are the old clothes, and there is the large umbrella. You are conspicuous in the neighbourhood, and known as the gentleman who lives out of doors. Frequently you go down to the Godstone-road to meet a friend who may be coming by the omnibus ; for it is pleasing to find that within the last few months an omnibus runs all the way from Gracechurch-street to Godstone, and visitors to Warlingham can thus be conveyed to within a mile and a half of the place, (if they please,) when they will be set down in the midst of striking and lovely scenery, and will have a walk before them which is not equalled by many. But the walk from the Common to this point is more charming, we would say, than that from the omnibus to the Common. A little quiet, zig-zag, narrow lane lies up there in one corner. Two or three months ago we were loitering there when the hay was hanging to the hedges on either side, left by the loaded hay-waggon as it returned from the fields ; roses peeped out here and there, there was a pleasant shade above, and the sun threw down upon our path strong shadows from hedge and tree. We would turn presently, we said ; but it seemed impossible. Soon appeared, unexpectedly, a fair landscape enveloped distantly in a transparent blue light, and gloriously arrayed in bright colors nearer hand : then the old melancholy brick-house and its appurtenances. On again.—But why go back to summer : the place is, perhaps, never more enchanting than in the month of October. So you think, friend visitor, to whom the coolness is of importance for walking far. Still

the way winds on and still presents some new charm, till at length there appears a blue vista, which, when you have advanced a few yards, seems to unfold itself to you as some scene of fairy-land of which the Persian poets tell, so suddenly do you feel yourself introduced to a panorama, which some have considered the most exquisite in Warlingham. In a moment, so to speak, there you are, on the summit of a hill; to your right hand the rough road continuing down to the Godstone-road, and just before you a path-way across an extensive field conducts to the same point. Both are steep descents, and too rough for carriages. The sun shines mildly, and you see the pure white chalky paths uniting, and the high road running on, past the Half-Moon Inn, toward Godstone and Lewes. Above the road to your left a green hill swells up to the skies, and across the Godstone-road hills swell up again, and you see many fair unknown regions which are to be explored now you are strong enough for the more extended and hilly walks. There in one spot embedded in trees, with the hills rising as a back ground, is the seat of — Aglionby, Esq., M. P. The park of this gentleman, from this point presents to us a very pleasing feature in the landscape. The little clusters of firs disposed with so much taste, appear like so many crowns lying there—the insignia of the wood deities. From this point the house is scarcely seen, but anon, should you wind round high up on the other side you will have a view of it. Then yonder goes the steep winding road to the sweet village of Caterham, and far up to the left behind our neighbour-hill a white line leads up to a most lovely abode, lovely but far away from all companionship. You will enter the farm yard; as, if you would continue, and see what lies beyond, your road is through the same. Hence you may stroll round towards Marden-park and Woldingham. After thus taking in a notion of some of the actual things, which this glorious panoramic view affords you, you descend the banks and traverse the chalky path till you come into the Godstone-road, turning towards the Half-Moon, mechanically, for, when alone, you always halt a little in that neighbourhood. “Hereby hangs a tale.” The sweet mother’s tale from real life charmed

you so as a child; the tale about her wedding-day. Along this road she travelled with him she loved, and there they stayed awhile. Yes, you actually now see the very spot, and are living near it—such a charmed place as it once seemed to you! a place in the land of dreams, which you never thought of seeing. She, too, herself had not expected to see it again, but the course of events brought her and you into this vicinity. The young girl had never before her wedding-day extended her journeys above ten miles from her native village, which was far hence. A glorious day that was to her. Never was a bride more bespangled with the gold of heaven, never was a heart more filled with wondering extatic pleasure. In this neighbourhood she saw hills for the first time—in her eyes they were mountains, and realized to her her idea of the sublime. Here the pair halted for refreshment, on their way to a more distant part, and to scenes to the bride still more grand and beautiful—they rambled about, they ascended a woody hill—how wonderful, she exclaimed within herself, to gain such a height. What a heavenly place, what happiness is mine! But the mother did not forget to say how much of that heaven of hers was diffused over her from that heavenly spirit who had made choice of her companionship, as she of his. Much else she told which has rivetted itself in your heart; how they went journeying on all the day those two alone, loving and trusting, exulting in the present, and gilding the future with their buoyant hopes. A great part of your pleasure in the present sweet remembrance of your mother's tale, is in the knowledge that hope's gilded picture was realized.

But apart from the wonder and delight of a girl, who had previously seen little better than her own cottage garden and its neighbourhood, the road here is uncommon and pleasing, and the drive on to Godstone and East Grinstead is beautiful for charming variety. To Godstone and back you may very well walk before dinner some fine autumn day. It is a small primitive place, more a village than a town, with a large green where you will see boys at cricket, and an excellent inn for such as may wish accommodation for the night. It

appears flat, however, and although pretty we, for our parts, should not make choice of it for a long stay. But *East Grinstead*, could we fix on a spot so far from London, would be chosen as one of the very healthful as well as extremely beautiful places for a country residence. This old town lies on a fine elevation, commanding at some points, a fine range of scenery towards Forest-row, &c. It presents to you a broad, bright looking street, which is the whole of the town, or very nearly the whole. The houses are old, some remarkably so. A few new houses have lately been built which quite disfigure the town. The builder deserves to be monumentized in his own buildings. "The *College*" is a retreat for aged people, which, apart from the purpose to which it is devoted, is a most interesting building, and holds a commanding position in the town. It is a quadrangular building of grey stone in the Elizabethan style. The square which one enters by passing under an arched door way is a quiet sacred place, suiting the aged forms and faces which meet one. In the centre of this square there is a well, over which, supported upon four pillars, a roof attracts the eye, and round the same, in old English characters, are written the words: "He that drinketh of this water shall thirst again, but he that drinketh of the water that I shall give him shall never thirst, &c." Ivy clings about this little hallowed place, and the effect is not to be forgotten. Once we lingered in front of this building (the *College*) on a glorious summer day, alone, and full of pleasant musings; while the eye traversed the extended landscape beheld from the seat which is so invitingly placed against the wall, and then gladly rested on the sweet garden beds which, forming a border along the two sides of the building, seemed to connect it with youth and joy: it was a day for loiterers; and presently an old woman who had been hanging up some purely white clothes to dry, her task ended, came slowly on towards the seat on which we were just reclining. She sauntered about, and looked around, and stopped, and then on again, till when near enough she began, in a low, half melancholy half pleasant voice, to remark upon the weather. She was happy to have the flowers noticed,

and to talk about the building. Every remark of ours was followed by a lengthy disquisition of hers. The garrulity of the aged, when not unamiable, is ever interesting; and one is not disposed to interrupt it. "You see those white clothes hanging out," said she, "those were washed by a blind woman, and as well as I could have washed them myself: she takes care of her mother who is blind too. The mother is a very old woman and keeps her bed: the daughter is past forty year old. If you come along a little way I'll call her to the window." We followed, for the woman was off directly, and we heard her call out "Betsy, come to the window, I want to speak to you." First was heard a cheerful voice, in reply, and presently appeared the head at the little window, rather high up, for this is the back part of one side of the building. Sure enough there were the sightless eyes, but the countenance, while she spoke of her wash, and of other little affairs, as any industrious, cheerful housekeeper would, was more cheerful than the countenances of many who enjoy the blessing of sight. The melancholy which intruded with the thought of that sad deprivation which was her lot, mingled itself with pleasure and thankfulness. You, friend traveller, having heard of East Grinstead, determine to take two days for that little town, before leaving this neighbourhood. After such pleasing thoughts and little reminiscences indulged in as you lean against a gate opposite the Half-Moon, Godstone-road, you turn back, and make your way on past Mr. Aglionby's house till you find a turning, at the corner of which is a sign-post, and seeing "To Salmon's-green" thereon, you follow another of the narrow lonely lanes, ascending in the direction opposite to the Warlingham-hills, till you arrive at a very small green on which stands two houses, one a farm—very solitary looking and deserted—and the other a small and lately modernized brick-house. At this latter, before it had assumed its present more elegant aspect, having heard that it was to be sold, and wishing to see the premises, we made our appearance one summer evening, ringing at the bell, which presently was followed by a sound of footsteps approaching along the gravel. An old gentleman had just died there, who had

passed the whole of a long life on Salmon's-green. Of late years he had been left with three daughters—the three who now deplore his loss, and who are all of rather advanced ages, were compelled to sell the little property and share it with five others of their family. Poor things! to them every spot was sacred: they were overpowered by the multitude of their now painful remembrances. They had something to tell almost of every tree and flower. What *he* had sown, what *he* had planted, what he had said about this, that, and the other: what happened at the last swarming of the bees, what when the pig was sold. Then we *must* come into the little parlour and sit down. That room, to them so dear, looked dreary enough. It was a somewhat cloudy evening, and there was but one window, which was shaded by thick foliage. When seated, we must taste the home-made wine, and thus we sat for some time chatting about the affairs of these heretofore strangers, as though we had long known them; and dwelling on the inexhaustible theme of the dear lost one, till it became high time for travellers who had a long walk before them, to begin to think of their journey. One of the sisters accompanied us a little way down the lane, in her large slouch bonnet, talking all the way of “dear father.” At the great gate leading back again through fields into the Godstone-road, she bade us farewell with a hearty kindness and the expression of regret. We saw her no more.

At no great distance from Mr. Aglionby's, on the opposite side of the way, you turn up at the back of a cottage, and *climb* a very steep hill, which a short time back was a beautiful corn field. To gain the summit of the elevation is an achievement which occupies some little time; thence you may have a walk as beautiful as any; indeed several walks diverge from near this spot. One lane will conduct you to Hamsey-green, when you wish to extend your journey so far: but you now keep along the fields, and so wind round again into the same little lane which has this afternoon led you to such pleasant spots, and along which you return to your Warlingham home with such vigorous and happy feelings.

Q.

(To be continued.)

THE
Monthly Journal of Homœopathy
AND THE
JOURNAL OF HEALTH AND DISEASE.

VOL. VI.]

NOVEMBER, 1850.

[No. 5.

DR. ANDREW COMBE AND HOMŒOPATHY.

Had Dr. Combe lived longer he would have been a homœopathist. His mind was too candid to remain in a state of abeyance. A proof of this is to be found in the following letter: On the 4th of January, 1846, he wrote to Dr. Forbes as follows:—

“ I have just finished a rather hasty perusal of your article on homœopathy in the recent number of the British and Foreign Medical Review,* and rejoice that you have spoken out openly and honestly what you believe to be the truth regarding both homœopathy and allopathy. In almost all your opinions I heartily concur; and I consider a full confession of all our faults the first step to future improvement. In all probability you will be attacked for having exaggerated the defects of allopathy, and admitted too much in favour of homœopathy; but the result of discussion will be to extend the consciousness of the said defects, and to prompt to their removal. I think that in your estimate of homœopathy you have *stopped short one step too soon*. When you were inclined some years ago to condemn mesmerism on general reasoning, I urged, that as you considered it worthy of serious notice at all, you ought to go a step farther, and *test the facts*; that if you did so and found them true, you would thereby advance science and save your own reputation; if false, you would meet mesmerists on their own battle field, and knock them down with their own weapons, and with an authority which

* Vol. xxi., p. 225.

would carry weight, whereas, if you used only general reasoning or ridicule, you would leave them in possession of their stronghold, and merely oppose opinion to alleged stubborn fact. You followed this course with clairvoyance, and there stand on sure ground. With homœopathy, however, YOU HAVE ACTED DIFFERENTLY. You admit too much *for* it, to warrant you reposing on your mere opinion *against* it. You are bound in reason and in logic to make a trial for yourself, and draw such conclusions as your experience shall warrant. The test you propose is excellent, but it is not in your power. The one I propose is not so conclusive, but it is the best you can use, and *valeat quantum*. Had you shown that the general results of homœopathic practice were *less* favourable, you might have legitimately held them to be a sufficient justification for not testing it; but that will not avail you as things stand. You have placed yourself as a mark to be shot at by both parties, and fenced yourself only on one side. I cannot get over the extreme improbability of such visionary doses having palpable effects; but then we are too ignorant to decide what *may* or *may not* be in nature;* and you admit that you have men of great talent, skill, learning, experience, and honesty, affirming their actual experience of actual results, and can oppose nothing to that affirmation except your opinion. I have often said that if I were in practice, I should hold myself *bound to test* homœopathic practice. It has established its claim to a fair hearing, and only useful knowledge can come out of an impartial and adequate trial of its powers.

“ I have for years been deeply impressed with all you say regarding ordinary medical practice and science, and have earnestly wished to be able to write a book on the subject before being gathered to my fathers. My letter to our friend Clark, on Medical Education, in 1838, notices some of their defects and their causes; and, in the beginning of 1842, after this last attack seemed to indicate the near approach of my exit, I felt doubly anxious to express my views, and wrote a

* The editors of medical periodicals do not feel themselves too ignorant. They assert, where one like Dr. Andrew Combe modestly hesitates.

long letter to my brother on the subject, to be made use of if I did not survive to bring them out in a more satisfactory form. Three months ago, also, feeling my mental condition somewhat improved, the desire to discuss the subject returned strongly upon me, and I wrote down whatever occurred to me in a note-book to serve as *material*, and asked Sir James to point out, and *request you to point out*, anything that you or he considered deserving of notice in the present state of things. He never found leisure to answer my letter, and I went on without such aid, and have now filled some 80 pages, 12mo., to be put together and published when Providence shall give me working power sufficient for the purpose. In these notes, and in my letter of 1842, the leading principle is, that *medicine AS IT NOW STANDS, is to a great extent a FALLACY, and often a HURTFUL fallacy, because not in the least based on the order or laws of nature, and constantly interfering rather with than aiding them. I insist on the prime necessity of first studying the natural history of diseases, and, having done so, endeavouring to follow up the indications of Nature by placing every function under the conditions most favourable for its action, and to remove any obstructions in her way, but never to attempt to supersede her efforts, or substitute another method of cure for hers.*

“Having thus scribbled off reflections raised by your article, with the same freedom as you have used in the article itself, and for which, by the way, I give you high credit—I remain, &c.”*

WANT OF A HOMŒOPATHIC PRACTITIONER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Journal of Homœopathy.

Colchester, Oct. 14, 1850.

SIR,—Will you oblige me by informing me if there be a homœopathic medical man in this town, I have enquired, but in vain. My little boy (aged 20 months) is suffering much, and I have no faith in allopathy. Hoping you will excuse the liberty,—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, J. W. A.

* Life and Correspondence of Andrew Combe, M.D., by George Combe, (p. 482, 483,) Edinburgh, 1850. 8vo.

HOMŒOPATHY IN HONITON AND THE POOR LAW BOARD.

The following facts are worthy of attention. They exhibit one of the processes through which all new truths have to go.

HONITON UNION.

Return to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 22nd July 1850 ;—for a Copy “of any Correspondence which has taken place between the Board of Guardians of the Honiton Union and the Poor Law Commissioners, relative to the Fitness of Mr. *E. C. Holland*, one of the District Surgeons of that Union, for the Duties of his Situation :” “And, Account of any Proceeding taken by the said Board of Guardians in reference to the said Subject.”

Poor Law Board, Somerset House, }
29th July, 1850.

GEO. NICHOLLS,
Secretary.

Sir *Edmund S. Prideaux*, Bart. to the Poor Law Board.

Netherton, near Honiton, July 2, 1850.

Sir,—As an *ex-officio* Guardian of the Honiton Poor Union, I do myself the honour to request your reply to the following question :—

“Is the practice of Homœopathy (a new system in medical jurisprudence) recognized as applicable to the treatment of the sick poor ?”

It seems most desirable that all doubts on this subject should be speedily removed in those districts in which the system referred to has been introduced, and continues to be practised without seemingly competent authority.

Edmd. S. Prideaux.

The Poor Law Board to Sir *Edmund S. Prideaux*, Bart.

Poor Law Board, Somerset House, July 5, 1850.

Sir,—I am directed by the Poor Law Board to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2nd instant, inquiring whether the system of Homœopathy, which you state has been introduced and continues to be practised in certain districts, is recognized as applicable to the treatment of the poor sick.

The Board were not aware that the system in question had been adopted in any Union by any regularly appointed Medical Union Officer, and they request to be informed of the Unions in which the system is practised, and the names of the medical officers practising it. *Ebrington*, Secretary.

Sir *Edmund S. Prideaux*, Bart. to the Poor Law Board.

Netherton, near Honiton, July 6, 1850.

Sir Edmund Prideaux's compliments to Lord Ebrington, and in reply to the official communication from the Poor Law Board, dated the 5th instant, and marked $\frac{21762}{50}$, begs to state in reply, that the "Honiton Union" is the one in which the system of "Homœopathy" is practised; and the name of the medical officer practising it is "Mr. Holland," who has adopted the system for some time.

Sir Edmund Prideaux's object is to ascertain whether this practice is duly authorized by the Poor Law Board or not.

The Poor Law Board to Sir *Edmund S. Prideaux*, Bart.

Somerset House, July 13, 1850.

Sir,—I am directed by the Poor Law Board to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, in which you inform them that the Honiton Union is the one to which you referred in your previous letter in which the system of Homœopathy is practised, and that the name of the medical officer practising it is Mr. Holland.

I am now directed to forward to you, for your information, a copy of a letter which the Board have since addressed to the Guardians of the Honiton Union on the subject, and in which the Board have stated the grounds on which they would not consider themselves warranted in consenting to the appointment of any one to the medical charge of the poor, who adopts the Homœopathic system of medical treatment *exclusively*.

Lord Ebrington directs me to apologise for having inadvertently allowed the letter sent to you on the 5th instant, to go wrongly addressed. *W. G. Lumley*, Assistant Sec.

Homœopathy in the treatment of the sick poor in the Honiton Union.

The Board direct me to state, that the *only* communications which they have received on this subject have been two letters from Sir Edmund Prideaux, Bart., of Netherton, copies of which are herewith forwarded for the information of the Guardians.

Ebrington, Secretary.

The Poor Law Board to the Guardians of the Honiton Union.

Poor Law Board, Somerset House, July 31, 1850.

Sir,—The House of Commons has ordered as follows:—
 “That there be laid before this House a copy of any correspondence which has taken place between the Board of Guardians of the Honiton Union and the Poor Law Commissioners, relative to the fitness of Mr. E. C. Holland, one of the district surgeons of that Union, for the duties of his situation; and an account of any proceedings taken by the said Board of Guardians in reference to the said subject.” I am therefore directed by the Poor Law Board to request that you will, with as little delay as possible, forward to them “An account of any proceedings taken by the said Board of Guardians in reference to the said subject,” in order that the same may be presented with the copy of the correspondence alluded to, to the House of Commons.

Ebrington, Secretary.

The Guardians of the Honiton Union to the Poor Law Board.

HOMŒOPATHY.

Honiton, August 2, 1850.

Sirs,—On the other side I beg to send you copy Minutes of the Board of Guardians of this Union on this subject; and correspondence between them and Mr. Holland.

Horace Vibart Mules.

Extract from Minutes of the Board Meeting of the 1st July, 1850.

Pursuant to notice, Sir E. S. Prideaux moved, seconded by

Mr. Broom, "That a letter be addressed to the Poor Law Board, asking whether the practice of the new system in medical jurisprudence, called Homœopathy, is recognized by the Board as applicable to the sick poor of this Union.

Amendment moved by Mr. Townsend, seconded by Mr. Cox, "That as the Homœopathic system has been so long in practice, and prevailing to such an extent, this Board declines to express any opinion adverse to the practice of it, especially as *no evil effect has been shown to have arisen from the practice of it in this Union.*"—Carried.

Extract from Minutes of Proceedings of the Board Meeting
of the 15th July, 1850.

A letter was read from the Poor Law Board of the 13th instant, stating that they had been informed that the system of Homœopathy was practised in the Honiton Union by Mr. Holland, and as it was one which was not recognized by the constituted medical authorities of the country, they could not consent to retaining the services of Mr. Holland as medical officer, unless he was willing to resort to the ordinary mode of practice in his treatment of the sick poor.

Moved by Mr. Drewe, seconded by Mr. Cox, "That this Board has been informed, and believes, that no person who has received medical relief in that portion of this Union which is assigned to the care of Mr. Holland as the medical officer, *has ever complained of the mode of treatment practised by him*, although he has, as this Board understands and believes, *practised exclusively upon the Homœopathic system for upwards of EIGHT years*; and this Board has every reason to believe, that the results produced by Mr. Holland's practice as medical officer to this Union, *have been at least equally successful with those of the other medical officers in this Union*, and they feel that any attempt to deprive Mr. Holland of his medical districts would be most unjust and cruel, both towards Mr. Holland himself, and the paupers who have been so long attended by him."

Amendment moved by Mr. Coleridge, seconded by Mr. Fisher, "That the letter from the Poor Law Board be sent to Mr. Holland, and at the same time to express the hope of the Guardians, that he will assent to the wish contained in it to give the paupers their option as to the mode in which they wish to be treated, and that, in their opinion, he would not compromise his principle by so doing."—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Cox, and seconded by Mr. Fisher, "That a letter be addressed to the Poor Law Board, acknowledging receipt of theirs of the 13th instant, and requesting the favour of being furnished with copies of any communications received by them as to the practice of Homœopathy in the Honiton Union."—Carried.

Extract from Minutes of Proceedings of the Board Meeting
of the 29th of July, 1850.

A letter was read from the Poor Law Board of the 22nd instant, enclosing copies of two received by them from Sir E. S. Prideaux on the subject of Homœopathy; also, a letter from Mr. Holland of the 23rd instant, declining for the present to give a definite answer to the Board's letter of the 16th, as the subject would probably be a matter of inquiry before Parliament, when it was moved by Mr. Cox, seconded by Mr. Burrough, and carried, "That a copy of Mr. Holland's letter, and resolution of the Guardians of the 1st instant, be forwarded to the Poor Law Board, together with the analysis of cases furnished by Mr. Holland to the Guardians."

Copy Correspondence.

Honiton, July 16, 1850.

Dear Sir,—I am instructed by the Guardians to forward you copy of a letter dated the 13th instant, which they have received from the Poor Law Board, and at the same time, to express their hope that you will assent to the request contained in it, to give the paupers their option as to the mode in which they wish to be treated. The Guardians, at the same

time, express their opinion, that your so doing would not, under the circumstances, be any compromise of principle.

Horace Vibart Mules.

Honiton, July 23, 1850.

Dear Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th instant, enclosing the copy of a letter addressed to the Honiton Board of Guardians by the Poor Law Commissioners. With every respect for the Board, I must, for the present, decline to give a definite answer to the request contained in it, as I am desirous of consulting and advising with the committee of management of the Hahnemann Hospital in London previous to doing so.

It appears to me, that I am asked to adopt a mode of treatment which in my conscience I believe, in many cases, to be wholly inefficacious, and in others worse than injurious in its consequences.

I apprehend the nature of my engagements with the Board of Guardians is, as a duly qualified practitioner, to attend upon the patients of the district of which I have the honour to be surgeon, duly and punctually, and these duties I believe I have performed to the satisfaction as well of the Board as of the poor themselves.

I have looked in vain through the Regulations of the Poor Law Board to ascertain their right to interfere with the mode of treatment any medical man may choose to adopt, or on what principle they constituted themselves judges on such a subject. To-day they desire to dictate to the Homœopathist, to-morrow, probably, they will adopt the same course with an Allopathist.

To enable the Board, however, to judge of the results of my treatment of the poor, I enclose you an Analytical Statement of the same for the last eight years, and as this matter will be the subject of an inquiry in the House of Commons, trust they will pardon my declining for the present coming to any determination as to my ulterior course.

H. V. Mules, Esq., &c.

E. C. Holland.

ANALYSIS of 1,710 Pauper Cases treated Homœopathically by Mr. *Edward Christopher Holland*, of Honiton, Devon, Surgeon to a District in the Honiton Poor Law Union, between the Commencement of the Year 1842 and the End of the Year 1849.

Date.	Number of Cases	Nature of Disease		Results.		Diseases of those who Died.	Their ages
		Acute	Chronic.	Recoveries	Deaths		
1842	134	111	23	130	4	Dropsy of the pericardium Colliquative diarrhœa Rheumatism of the heart Natural decay	88 80 70 88
1843	140	105	35	134	6	Scirrhus of the stomach Dropsy Hooping-cough and debility Dropsy Paralysis (discharged from the Exeter Hospital). Consumption	60 80 70 64 25 23
1844	164	129	35	156	8	Decay of nature Apoplexy Consumption Convulsions Measles Hooping-cough with inflamed lungs Decay of nature Typhus fever	87 70 30 3 weeks 10 months 2 99 3
1845	114	107	7	109	5	Consumption Bronchitis Burnt to death Consumption Diseased heart and decay of nature	27 74 39 23 93
1846	176	150	26	172	4	Disease of the bladder Decay of nature Decay of nature Apoplexy	66 80 84 36
1847	178	145	33	172	6	Influenza Consumption Decay of nature Decay of nature Diseased liver Decay of nature	19 22 81 71 70 87
1848	376	343	33	363	13	Fracture of neck of thigh-bone, and natural decay Decay of nature Hooping-cough Paralysis Severe burn Paralysis Atrophy Decay of nature Decay of nature Dropsy Typhus Neglected inflammation of the lungs Decay of nature	93 88 3 28 70 65 1 80 81 65 20 67 85
1849	428	389	39	423	5	Diseased heart Softening of the brain Consumption Decay of nature Diseased heart	76 60 36 75 60
Total	1710	1479	231	1659	51		

The Poor Law Board to *E. C. Holland, Esq.*

August 8, 1850.

Sir,—The Poor Law Board have received from the Guardians of the Honiton Union a copy of a letter which you addressed to them on the 29th ultimo, and in which you state, that you “trust they will pardon your declining for the present coming to any determination as to your ulterior course,” in respect of the practice of Homœopathy in your treatment of the sick poor of the district of which you are the medical officer.

It is not within the province, nor is it necessary for this Board to discuss the professional merits or demerits of Homœopathy, or any other exceptional mode of treatment which may be adopted by a medical officer.

If a peculiar system of treatment opposed to that practised by the faculty generally, disavowed and disapproved by the College of Physicians, and unsanctioned by any legally constituted medical body, is systematically and exclusively adopted by a medical officer, the Board consider themselves bound in the exercise of the powers confided to them, to prohibit such a mode of treatment, and to prevent the sick poor from being subjected to it, by removing, if necessary, the medical officer who shall continue so to practise it in defiance of that prohibition.

The Poor Law Board were on a former occasion reluctantly compelled to remove the medical officer of the Wells Union, because he declined to abandon the general practice of Homœopathy amongst the sick poor of his district; and the Board will, with equal reluctance, be obliged to adopt the same course towards you, unless you will give them an assurance, which they will receive with much pleasure, that you will not continue to practise that system exclusively in treating the patients under your care as one of the medical officers of the Honiton Union.

Ebrington, Secretary.

The Poor Law Board to the Guardians of the Honiton Union.

Somerset House, Aug. 8, 1850.

Sir,—I am directed by the Poor Law Board to acknowledge

the receipt of your letter of the 2nd instant, together with the documents therewith enclosed, namely, "Copy Minutes of the Guardians of the Honiton Union, and Correspondence between them and Mr. Holland, medical officer, on the subject of his treating the sick poor under his care upon the Homœopathic system.

The Board have this day addressed a letter to Mr. Holland on the subject, a copy of which the Board herewith enclose for the information of the Guardians.

Ebrington, Secretary.

Sir *Edmund S. Prideaux*, Bart. to the Poor Law Board.

Netherton, near Honiton, Aug. 13, 1850.

Sirs,—In reference to the communication from the Poor Law Board, of the 13th July, I feel myself called upon to represent that the medical officer referred to, Mr. Holland, is still retained in medical charge of a district within the Honiton Union, notwithstanding the repeated decision of the Poor Law Board to the contrary, unless he shall consent to practise according to the system recognized by the Poor Law Board.

Edmund S. Prideaux.

(To be concluded in the next number.)

**THE MEDICAL SESSION AND ATTACKS ON HOMŒOPATHY,
BY DR. LANKESTER AND DR. GAVIN.**

The month of October is famous in medicine as being the month in which the Lectures at the Hospitals and the Medical Schools begin. The schools, as they are called, put forth on these occasions their best man to commence the Winter Session; and of the Lecturers this Session the *Daily News* (Oct. 5, 1850,) gave an account.

Professor Erichsen gave the introductory lecture at the University College, and in his lecture were the following interesting remarks and facts.

"It was an acquaintance with the laws of physiology which alone led to a knowledge of the principles of surgery. Numerous cases of doubt and difficulty would be constantly

occurring in practice in which it would be impossible from experience alone to lay down rules for their cure—in such cases if the surgeon were versed in the laws which regulated the body when in a state of health—he would know how to proceed. It was the knowledge of this intimate connexion between physiology and surgery during the last few years which more than anything else had tended to raise surgery to its present height. Hunter, Bell, Astley Cooper, Brodie, Cooper, Liston, were as intimately acquainted with the one science as the other. He then referred to many instances in practice of the direct bearing of the one science on the other as in the treatment of punctured arteries, aneurism, &c. The application of physiological investigation to the elucidation of important pathological phenomena had been attended with the most successful results. It was Hunter with whom the practice of experimental pathology first originated, and in his hands and those of his eminent successors the greatest advantages had arisen from it. The use of *the ligature in arresting hæmorrhage was one of those advantages*. That discovery, though made more than two centuries ago, was, owing to the ignorance of the profession, almost inoperative down to the time of Hunter; and even thirty years after Hunter used it, *it was looked coldly upon*, in consequence of the want of success of some of the first experiments, which want of success was owing to the improper mode of applying the ligature.”

Need homœopathists wonder that homœopathy is looked coldly upon, when a simple matter, easily tested, applying a ligature instead of burning with a hot iron the cut leg, was looked coldly upon thirty years after so great an authority as Hunter used?

Professor Forbes, of King's College, gave an interesting lecture, the lecture of a gentleman, not interlarded with any vulgar abuse of persons differing from him.

Benjamin Phillips, F.R.S., gave the introductory lecture at the Westminster Hospital. It was full of valuable remarks. Among these the following facts and views are worthy of notice.

“ In our own country we have the materials for estimating

the comparative mortality for upwards of two centuries. In 1600 the mortality in this metropolis amounted to 1 in 25 of the population; at present it is only 1 in 41. In England and Wales, in 1700, the mortality amounted to 1 in 39; in 1846 it was 1 in 48. I am not, however, prepared to maintain that this lessened mortality is owing solely to improved methods of treating sickness; but I affirm unhesitatingly that it is partly owing to improved treatment and partly owing to improved sanitary conditions, suggested for the most part, if not wholly, by medical men; and therefore, I say, medicine, in so far as a lessened mortality is a proof, has made progress during that period almost with a giant's step. But there are points which may be maintained with even more confidence, for the influence is more direct, more apparent. In 1800, the population in the metropolitan district was estimated at 900,000; the deaths from smallpox were 2,409; and in something like this proportion the disease prevailed over England and Wales, destroying the population by thousands annually. In 1830, the metropolitan population was nearly double, but the deaths from smallpox were only 627. In 1846, with a population more than double that of 1800, the deaths from smallpox were 257. Who stayed or mitigated this plague, which was no respecter of persons, but it seized upon its victims not only in the cottages of the poor, but in the palaces of the rich? a medical man, Jenner. What was his reward, a peerage? a pension? No. Only an inconsiderable parliamentary grant. To whose suggestions do we owe our present immunity from scurvy, once the plague of our gaols, our ships, our armies? No one can deny that it is to those of medical men. The same may be said of the lessened ravages of fever and many other *pestilences which stalked through our land at the noonday.*"

Passing from these to the minor schools, minor minds are found.

Dr. Lankester gave the introductory lecture, at the Théâtre of Anatomy and Medicine, adjoining St. George's Hospital.

This lecturer put forth the following—

“ He dwelt upon the importance to medical men of a com-

prehension of the agency of light, heat, and electricity on the functions of the human frame, and expressed his conviction that we were on the verge of great discoveries with regard to the influence exerted on organic bodies by these *imponderable agents*." After making this statement, the lecturer proceeded—"The medical man's art consisted in the conversion of diseased into healthy states. In order to do this, he must first know what health is, second what disease is, third what means will destroy the last and restore the first. Under the latter head, the lecturer discussed the nature of evidence, and more especially the nature of the experience which ought to guide the medical man in his judgments. 'There is, perhaps,' he said, 'no greater error into which a medical man can fall than to suppose that in all cases, or even the majority of cases, the termination of disease, or the restoration of health, depends on his efforts alone. The security of humanity amidst false systems of medicine, and the quackeries and impostures to which it submits, lies in the fact of the general tendency of disease to terminate in health. This fact was not unknown to the olden practitioners of medicine, and they expressed it in the term '*vis medicatrix naturæ*.' It is to this beneficent tendency that we may ascribe the cures of the self-styled homœopathic practitioners, rather than to the infinitesimal nonentities which they dignify with the name of remedies. But while the medical man has this powerful adjunct in the system, it is his duty to see that it has fair play, to withdraw that which retards its action, and to administer that which will assist it. How, then, are we to be guided in the administration of remedies? You will be told by experience, and experience alone. But what experience? Surely not mere experience of cure. In this word experience lies the grand source of fallacy in all erroneous systems of medicine, and the modern quackeries of hydropathy, homœopathy, and the like. If we confine ourselves to mere results, and agree to regard the termination of disease as proof that whatever has been administered is the curative agent, then we must give credit to the infinitesimal doses of the homœopath and the vaunted nostrums of the advertising quack. To be guided in

the use of remedies by the mere experience of cure is to be betrayed into the hasty conclusion which leads the unreasoning multitude. A remedy is a cause—a cause of change in the human body—and before we can admit anything into the list of remedies, it must put in some claim to be considered as a sufficient cause. Now, an infinitesimal dose is not a sufficient cause. It is an axiom in physics that effects are increased, decreased, and changed with an increase, decrease, or change of the cause. It is therefore simply an absurdity to say that the *effects of a remedy are increased by decreasing the dose*. It is an infinite absurdity when it is asserted that this can take place through an infinite series. It would be a marvellous thing if no one ever died under homœopathic treatment; but no amount of evidence would prove that it was due to infinitesimal doses. We sometimes hear of practitioners putting homœopathy to the test of experiment; but no man who apprehends the principles of right reasoning would think of wasting his time on such a chimera, whilst we may be sure that those who do try it, will embrace it, for the unphilosophical notion they have formed of the kind of experience which is to *guide their judgment must terminate in self-delusion.*”

This comes from a lecturer on *Materia Medica*, that is, on *medicines*; on the very subject which has to do with homœopathy. He, consequently, if properly informed for his office, ought to know what homœopathy is, and what homœopaths teach. And yet, so ignorant is he of homœopathy, that he puts forth as a principle of homœopathy, that the *effects of a remedy are increased by decreasing the dose*, a principle which no homœopathist maintains. And yet this man dares to stand up and put forth this nonsense before a body of medical students. A man of high sense of honour would have had great care of asserting this anywhere, but to bias the minds of young men, by placing before them a false representation of that of which he was bound, as a lecturer on *Materia Medica*, to know the truth, indicates a lamentable unfitness for the office he holds.

Doctor Lankester, pardon the title, (where did he get it?) asserts that “no man who apprehends the principles of right

reasoning would think of wasting his time on such a chimera," namely, testing the action of medicines in infinitesimal quantities on disease. Against the declamation of Dr. Lankester, it is refreshing to refer to the declaration of Dr. Andrew Combe, (page 121,) on this matter.

Homœopaths could no doubt bring many cases where they have cured, by medicines in infinitesimal doses, Dr. Lankester's patients after he (Dr. Lankester) had failed.

At another minor school, the Charing Cross Hospital, Dr. Gavin gave the introductory lecture. The following is a part of his address :

"Medicine was capable of conferring the greatest blessings upon mankind, but it was allowed to pass by comparatively unsubserving to their necessities, too often polluted with foul quackeries, and loaded with the impurities of ignorance and superstition, fraud, and imposture—amulets for the individual ; quarantine for the nation ; homœopathy, hydropathy, clairvoyance, animal magnetism—for the feeble-minded and the credulous rich ; magnetic rings, charms, pills, potions, and plasters for the poor."

Such puerilities it is not necessary to notice, further than this, that it is a matter of regret that these minor schools do not seek to realize *major* men. Minor schools deserve support. They have great interest in the eyes of those who dislike monopoly : who do not wish to see the large schools swallow up all. But, really, if such teachers are to form part of the staff, who can recommend students to enter at these schools.

BARON ALDERSON'S INTERPRETATION OF MANSLAUGHTER AND THE MEDICAL GAZETTE.

In the case of the *Queen v. Winterbottom*, at the Liverpool Lent Assizes, Mr. Baron Alderson is reported to have said—"The question for the jury to consider was, whether the prisoner had done what he considered most advantageous for the recovery of the patient? If he had done so, he ought not to be declared guilty of manslaughter. Unless the prosecutor made it plain that he was not doing his best, there was an end of the case : and if people employed unqualified persons to dispense medicines, *they themselves must take the consequences.*"

Against this interpretation of the law the Editor of the *Medical Gazette* protests. His protestation is not sound.

Baron Alderson argued rightly when he remarked, "if people employed unqualified persons to dispense medicines, they themselves must take the consequences." Baron Alderson is right. His law is good, and it is rational. Suppose the converse was the case. What must happen? what but this, that you must destroy a man's liberty. The Editor of the Medical Gazette would have no one allowed to give physic but persons who possess a diploma; i. e. legally qualified. This would be permissible if those possessing diplomas had two qualifications: first, they could cure all diseases: and second, that they could put their cure of disease within the reach of the whole population. It need not be added that neither of these qualifications do they possess. Not possessing these, would it not be a shameful violation of a sick man's liberty, if he, having failed to obtain a cure from the legally qualified within his reach and means, should be shut up to despair, although he hears on evidence, that satisfies him, that persons have been cured by persons not legally qualified of the very complaint under which he is labouring? According to the Editor of the Medical Gazette, the sick man must suffer on, because the hand that holds the remedy is not a legally qualified hand. The Editor of the Medical Gazette must know that the most valuable remedies have been discovered by non-qualified people: that when the discovery has been made, and has forced itself on medical attention, scientific men have taken up the knowledge and have given to it scientific precision. The tyro in medicine who has read any "Dispensary Book," knows that, for the use of Peruvian bark, society is indebted to a slave, who suggested its use to his mistress, Countess del Cinchon, who was suffering from ague. According to the Editor of the Medical Gazette, the slave should not been allowed to give to his mistress the medicine.

The Editor of the Medical Gazette puts forth the following:—

"We had hitherto thought that one great object of law in a social state was to protect people from the results of ignorance and unskilfulness in cases in which they are incompetent to protect themselves."

If this were the case law givers should know all the laws of the Creator, and every man would need to have a government familiar by him to tell him, you must not do this, you must not do that, because it is contrary to a law of the Creator. In fact, the Editor of the Medical Gazette would put mankind into leading-strings. Thank God! we have not arrived at that. It is one of the most puerile of all affectations, the perpetual calling out for Government to do this and to do that: Government, which is nothing more than about 24 to 30 respectable gentlemen, many of whom know but little and care less for the laws of the Creator.

What is wanted is this: an efficient *medical registration bill*, requiring every medical man to be registered: requiring that no man shall designate himself physician, surgeon or apothecary, unless he is legally qualified: and then, if the public think fit to consult men not qualified and not registered, and not diplomaed, it would be with the perfect understanding of what the parties are to whom they apply.

Notes for the Month and Cases of gratuitous Patients,

[Communicated by Dr. Errs.]

CASE OF SAID TO BE CONSUMPTION, (ATROPHY,) CURED.

Catharine Laws, from Maidenhead, (p. 965, case book 1850,) aged 26, single. She has been ill for seven months, ever since she had an attack of cholera: her medical attendant told her friends she was in a consumption, hence she came to town. She consulted me July 8. She is troubled with

Symptom 1. General painless weakness and wasting. Symptom 2. Her monthly period occurs at a month or six weeks interval. Symptom 3. She has a yellowish leucorrhæal discharge. Symptom 4. She has a soreness of and shootings into the womb. Symptom 5. Bowels confined. Symptom 6. She has not been able to read for a month from an opacity in the cornea. Symptom 7. She has exhausting sweats at night.

Ordered *kali carbonicum*, six globules the first week: five globules the second week: four globules the third week: and the three globules the fourth week.

March 18.—No. 1. The weakness is very much lessened. No. 2. The period is regular. No. 3. The discharge has

lessened. No. 4. Has experienced no soreness or shootings for the last fortnight. No. 5. The bowels have acted better. No. 7. She does not sweat at all.

Ordered *kali carbonicum*, two globules the first and second week, and one globule the third and fourth week.

April 15.—No. 1. The weakness has disappeared. No. 3. The yellow discharge has ceased. No. 4. The soreness and the shootings are ceased. No. 5. The bowels are regular. No. 6. She cannot read as yet, but she can see better. No. 7. No sweating.

Ordered *sulphur*, 2/12 the first week: 2/30 the second week: 1/12 the third week: and 1/30 the fourth week.

June 3.—She feels well in health. Her eye sight improves: the right eye is much clearer. She is able to work again, which she has not been able to do for four months.

Ordered *sulphur*, 1/30, wait a week: no medicine for a week: *sulphur*, 1/30, and wait week.

August 26.—She came to return thanks: she is in every respect well.

SPITTING OF BLOOD, (HEMOPTYSIS,) COMPLICATED
WITH RHEUMATIC AFFECTION.

Elizabeth Manley, aged twenty-six, (page 1121, case book, 1843,) married, consulted me July 13. She spits blood of a bright red colour: she experiences before the blood comes a tightness at the chest as if she could not breathe; and, as it comes up, she feels as if suffocated: the expectoration is most when she lies down: she is in a high fever: has intense thirst: she vomits all she takes: her bowels are confined: she sweats at night all over: she suffers at the forehead from an intense headache: the pain in the legs is "dreadful."

Ordered *aconite* and *pulsatilla*, in alternation.

July 17.—The spitting of blood has lessened: the fever is much lessened: she suffers most in the morning from her legs.

Ordered *nux vomica*.

July 24.—The blood has ceased: the fever and thirst still lessen: she can keep a little food on her stomach: the pains in the legs are better: she has been very chilly, and has felt sick the last two days: her headache has been very severe.

Ordered *bryonia*.

July 29.—She is much better, though the headache comes on always in the *morning*, and then she vomits: she feels giddy after sitting.

Ordered *aconite* and *nux vomica* in alternation.

August 5.—She is better: the tightness at her chest is lessening: when the head commences to be painful the vomiting begins: the least exertion brings on headache: her water is thick and bowels confined. The leucorrhœa, with which she is generally troubled, excoriates.—Ordered *lycopodium*.

August 11.—She is much better except the vomiting with chills.—Ordered *bryonia*.

August 21.—She is better, except the headache and the sickness on getting out of bed, and the pains in her legs, which have been worse the last few days: the chilliness is much better.—Ordered *aconite* and *nux vomica* in alternation. She became well.

DR. ROE AND HOMŒOPATHY.

I saw to-day, Sept. 27, 1850, the wife of John Leedham. He had been a great sufferer from a heart affection. He had been under the care of Mr. Liston without benefit. He then went under the care of Dr. Roe. On his wife calling upon Dr. Roe to state how her husband was, and having stated that he was no better, he expressed his astonishment that she should have expected him to be better; and added "*I have begun the work and the undertaker must finish it.*"

Finding this, she consulted me for her husband, and now for several years he has been able to pursue his work and to provide for the wants of his family, the undertaker not having as yet been employed.

And yet Dr. Roe ventures to refer such cures as that of this patient to nature and to diet.

Facts are strange things and the following facts are very strange, first, that a similar result, namely cure, has occurred in numerous cases treated homœopathically, of persons who had been treated in vain by Dr. Roe allopathically; and second, that in each case homœopathic remedies, varying but selected in accordance with the homœopathic law, had been employed.

EPILEPSY FROM FRIGHT AND WORMS, CURED.

Joseph Richards, (p. 1503, case book 1845,) aged 39, married. He consulted me April 7, 1848.

He is subject to epileptic seizures: he has been troubled also with thread worms since childhood, and has taken large quantities of medicine: he itches much at night at the gut: he sweats in bed on one side of head.

Ordered *cina*.

April 14.—He has been better, except that he has had a pain in the forehead in the morning.

Ordered *nux vomica*, to be followed by *cina*.

April 20.—He had an epileptic seizure since last consultation: some person talked to him of an operation, and he went off into a fit.

Ordered *nux vomica*, a globule one day, wait a day: then *cina*, a globule the third day and wait a day, and so on.

May 27.—He has had no attack: his sweats are diminished: a weakness which he had at his chest is better.

Ordered *nux vomica*, wait two days: then *cina*, wait two days, and so on.

He became cured.

I saw him again July 20, 1847, and he had had no return of fits.

ACUTE BRONCHITIS.

Thomas Elliott, (p. 651, case book 1850,) was seized last Wednesday night, in the middle of the night: a medical man was called in, who called the disease inflammation of the chest: the mother came in the morning Sept. 19, not wishing in so acute a disease to trust to allopathy: the infant was six months, was in an alarming fever, cough violent and constant, wheezing, difficult breathing, anxious countenance: the disease appeared to be acute bronchitis rather than pneumonia.

Ordered one-third of a globule of *aconite* one hour, and one-third of a globule of *hepar sulphuris* the second hour.

Sept. 21.—The child is much better. Ordered to take the doses at three hours interval.

The child became well.

DEATH FROM TAKING FOOD IN FEVER.

Emily Kerner, (p. 984, 1847,) Sept. 14, 1850. The child was lying insensible with fever and had closed eyes. She has effusion of the brain.

Ordered *aconite*, quarter of a globule, to be followed at three hours interval with a quarter of a globule of *antimonium tartaricum*.

Sept. 16.—She was much better on Saturday, became sensible; sat up four hours to tea. She heard periwinkles cried in the street, and she asked for some, and her wishes were foolishly granted. She ate some, and this morning she woke up at 3 o'clock with fright and screaming, and has since laid insensible. She is sick, is in a dry burning heat. She has petechial spots on her.

Ordered one drop of the third dilution of *rhus* tincture in two ounces of water, to take half a teaspoonful as a dose every hour.

Sept. 17.—Sleeps an hour and wakes up with screaming, but the screaming is less frequent. Her eyes are partially open. The dry feverish heat is lessened. Her lips are dry, but she now notices her father, and cries if he goes away. She is thirsty.—Ordered *aconite*, then *rhus* mixture, then *aconite*, then *belladonna*.

Sept. 18.—She again became quite sensible: the fever had lessened: thirst less.

She continued the *rhus*, but in smaller doses.

Sept. 20.—She continued improving till the 20th, when she became hot and restless.

Sept. 24.—Cold sweat like cold water came over her head: she is again insensible: passes her water unconsciously.

Though, after this, some of the symptoms were subdued, she got worse: convulsive action of the arms took place, and she died on the 29th of September.

I have little doubt that the child had some food given to it, which produced the third effusion on the brain. This, however, I could not satisfactorily learn. The marked effect produced by the periwinkles shows the absurdity of feeding persons labouring under fever.

Not any doubt can exist, that, if in reference to diet care had been taken, this child would have lived. The power of medicine in infinitesimal doses is exhibited in this case, as they are in all cases, and gives an answer to the question so pompously put forth—What will you do in cerebral effusion?

Such cases as this are a great trial to the medical practitioner. When a case extremely difficult is recovering under treatment, to lose the case by an interference with the dietetic rules, is extremely unpleasant and mortifying.

PHTHISIS THREATENING.

Ann Squirrel, (p. 1648, case book 1849,) aged 30, mother of three children, born in a period of four years. She has the consumptive countenance: she has a very severe cough: she has been troubled with cough at times since she was five years old: she had a very severe attack five years ago.

She now coughs at night; the cough hurts her at the chest: she sweats at night, becoming, as she expresses it, dripping wet.

Ordered *kali carbonicum*.

Dec. 7.—She looks better; cough is better; bowels not so confined.

Ordered *kali carbonicum*.

Dec. 11.—She looks better: sweats at night not at all: bowels still confined.

Ordered *kali carbonicum* in less doses.

Dec. 19.—She looks better: her bowels are confined: she has headache when moving and sitting: she has pain in her back.

Ordered *bryonia*.

Jan. 19, 1850.—The cough has nearly ceased: the bottom of back feels as if it became fixed after standing; the pain is felt most when up: bowels regular.

Jan. 23.—All symptoms improving, sweats still a little.

Ordered *calcarea*, four globules, which completed the cure.

This patient adds—"You made a perfect cure of my little boy."

CARIES OF THE BONES OF THE FOOT.

Lydia Ottley, (p. 1109, case book 1849,) had been a patient for a long time at the Western Dispensary, New Road, but deriving no benefit she was brought to me Nov. 30, 1849. She had been also at Margate Infirmary, but derived no benefit.

She had had for two years discharge from the bones of the foot: the discharge still continues: her eyes are very weak, and she has a speck on each eye: the bowels are rather relaxed.

Ordered *hepar sulphuris*, 3/12, to be taken in the course of a week.

Dec. 12.—Discharge still: eyes still weak: bowels the same, but the child is better.

Ordered *hepar sulphuris*, one-third of a globule every morning.

Dec. 24.—The discharge lessens.

Ordered *hepar sulphuris*, one-third of a globule every other morning.

Jan. 22, 1850.—Eyes better: foot better.

The child continued to improve, taking occasionally the *hepar sulphuris*, and on Sept. 24, 1850, I had the pleasure of seeing her go on her feet.

FEW SHORT NOTES OF THE MONTH.

Edward Clark, (p. 391, case book 1850.) *Ignatia*, 4/12, cured a choking at windpipe as if he could not swallow. He remarks—" *I ain't like the same man.*"

Sarah Heron, (p. 1253, case book 1849.) *Colocynthis*, 8/12, cured a severe pain at hip,

Mary Burch, (p. 289, case book 1850.) *Belladonna*, 4/12, cured a pain at heart felt when going up stairs.

Elizabeth Griffith, (p. 815, case book 1849.) *Clematis*, 4/12, cured shooting pains in a swelled knee.

Matilda Matthews, (p. 621, case book 1848.) *Mercurius corrosivus*, 1/12, cured a feeling of necessity immediately after eating anything to relieve the bowels.

Jane Leedham called: stated that her child, John Leed-

ham, (p. 782, case book 1846,) whom I had attended when ill with typhus fever, complicated with inflammation of the brain and inflammation of the bladder, was quite well. Looking at such a combination of diseases as this presents, and seeing the successful result, not expected by any of his family, how supremely absurd becomes the question—*What will homœopathy do in acute cases ?*

PHRENOLOGY, BY DR. GALL.

Application of my principles to those illegal actions which are the consequence of mental alienation.

Mental alienation is either *general*, when the functions of all the faculties of the mind are disturbed; or *partial*, when this disordered state exists in some of the faculties only, not in all. The mental alienation, whether general or partial, may be *continued*, or may be intermittent.

General alienation, continued or permanent, manifests itself in a manner so apparent as to render its existence indisputable. So that there is no danger of our mistaking actions committed by persons labouring under such a state of alienation, for those of individuals in possession of moral liberty; or of our rendering their author responsible for them.

This species of mental alienation it is, alone, which agrees to the definition given by Locke, who says that madness consists in a derangement of the judgment and reason. Other writers pronounce mental alienation to be the state in which one has no consciousness of self: but this definition is evidently false, for this absence of self-consciousness cannot be proved in any species of mental alienation. It is said that the individual who is restored to his right state of mind, has no remembrance of his past madness: I shall, in the first place, answer that this want of memory of the past is not an invariable consequent; and, in the second place, that this absence of memory does not prove that there is no self-consciousness at the time of the alienation. I am anxious to rectify these erroneous notions, because they contribute to

the formation of false judgments respecting acts committed. They suppose culpability in acts which, when examined with more attention, we shall find to be the results of actual derangement.

But when I assert that there is a mental alienation, wherein the ideas or sensations, whether general or partial, are not in accordance with the regular laws of the organization, nor with the actual state of exterior things, this definition is applicable to all kinds of alienation; and at the same time that it indicates that the individual imagines things to exist which do not exist, or depicts objects to itself in colors which they do not possess, it justifies the employment of the expressions *derangement* and *mental alienation*.

I have already said that permanent general alienation cannot be denied—is a thing not to be questioned; but the case is widely different when the general alienation of mind is periodical, and when the fits of phrenzy, after having entirely ceased, are reproduced, whether at irregular or at fixed periods, when the derangement exists in certain faculties in particular, above all when this partial derangement disappears from time to time entirely, and returns first irregularly, then periodically. Some moral qualities or intellectual faculties are not affected with derangement during the fits of partial madness; and in this as well as in intermittent general derangement, no trace of derangement is perceptible in the lucid intervals. Nevertheless partial alienation is not always a consequence of derangement of the intellectual faculties; often the propensities or moral sentiments alone suffer, and the intellectual faculties remain perfectly sane. These various points render it extremely difficult to form a clear judgment respecting the innocence or the culpability of equivocal actions. I shall add, consequently, to the natural history of mental alienation, some new points, considered in their relationships to medicine, jurisprudence, and to legislation.

In order the better to make my readers comprehend the nature of mental alienation, I shall compare it with other and well known maladies. Every one knows that in intermitting fevers, in attacks of epilepsy and in many other maladies, the health

seems to be excellent as soon as the crisis is passed. It is also well known that if the disorder takes its usual course, the attacks manifest themselves under their true forms. But often the primitive and ordinary symptoms of the same disease change so completely, that it is seen under an altogether different aspect. Thus it is that an intermittent fever exhibits itself, merely under the appearance of a stitch in the side, or of a toothache. This temporary appearance does not change the nature of the disease; it demands the same treatment which is employed to cure it when it appears under its habitual aspect.

On another hand, each of the viscera in particular may be in a diseased condition, while the others remain healthful. Each sense in particular may be deranged in its functions, while the functions of other senses continue their healthful activities.

Mental alienation is also obedient to the general laws of organization. Sometimes its attacks are intermittent, and, in this case, the attack ceasing, it is imagined that the health of the patient is in no way affected; at other times the intermittent alienations manifest themselves in very different points of view. Certain epochs of development, the approach of accidental or periodic evacuations, difference of age, the influence of the seasons, of temperance, of food, of the place of abode, of the state of mind, in fact, all the causes which determine the crisis may produce the most considerable differences in the form and in the symptoms of the attack, according as these same causes are variously modified. The individual who, in a preceding attack, appeared to be a perfect fury, may in the following attack, devote all his time to works of the most fervent piety; he who to-day gives himself up to an excess of the wildest joy, may to-morrow be plunged in the depths of melancholy. Each organ of the mind, and consequently each faculty of the soul may, also, become in a state of derangement, while the others continue to act in their natural order. In this case, one particular sensation, one particular idea alone, divides from the rule of obedience to natural laws; and, according as this state is permanent or intermittent, a man

may be said to have a fixed idea permanent or intermittent. It is therefore easily to be conceived why, in a state of actual alienation, the higher intellectual faculties, such as memory, judgment, imagination, often remain in a sound state, and why the definition which Locke has given of alienation applies to general alienation only, and not to partial alienation.

To enable my readers to judge of the cases in which man ought to be regarded, with respect to his illegal actions, as insane, I shall take under consideration, first, those intermittent alienations of mind, during the attacks of which certain faculties manifest themselves with intensity; secondly, partial alienations; thirdly, alienations called rational; fourthly, alienations accompanied with visions; and fifthly, alienations which lead the patients to attempt the lives of their relatives, of their children, or of other persons to them inoffensive.

Concerning intermittent states of derangement, during the attacks of which certain faculties and certain propensities manifest themselves with extreme energy.

Some insane persons whose disease is intermittent, manifest, during the attacks of the same, a particular activity of certain moral and intellectual faculties. The following examples are adduced in proof of this point. M. Pinel* speaks of a deranged person who at other times, and in his long intervals of calm, was but a common man enough, and yet during the state referred to, conversed upon the events of the revolution with all the force, the dignity, and the purity of language, which one should expect from a man who had been well educated, and who was possessed of a sound judgment. This same author reports, after Perfect,† that a young person of a very delicate constitution, and subject to nervous affections, had become deranged, and that during her delirium, she expresses herself with facility in very good English verse, although she had not previously shown any sort of disposition for poesy. Van Swieten relates that a woman, during her fits of delirium, manifested an extraordinary talent

* L. c., p. 110.

† L. c., p. 112.

for versification, although she had previously been accustomed merely to manual labour, and her intellect had not been at all cultivated.

In these facts are seen the manifestation of peculiar energy in certain faculties for different things; but other examples prove, moreover, that the insane may also experience a considerable degree of irritation in those organs which are liable to the diseased condition. M. Pinel* has many times observed that individuals who were very sober in the intervals of calm from a periodical mania, became the prey of an irresistible propensity to drunkenness when the attacks returned: that others, in the same circumstances, are constrained to thieve, and to cheat, while, in their lucid moments, they are cited as models of probity: that sweet and benevolent characters become changed, during alienation, into turbulent quarrelsome spirits, and sometimes are entirely uncompanionable. He speaks† of a man subject to an inveterate attack of mania: his attacks generally last eight to ten days in each month, and offer the most striking contrast between the natural and the diseased state of the individual. During his lucid intervals his physiognomy is calm, his air gentle and reserved, his replies are timid and very exact: he exhibits urbanity in his manners, a scrupulous probity, even the desire to oblige others, and makes ardent vows with the object in view of being cured of his malady; but on the return of the attack, which is marked above all by a certain redness of the face, by a vivid heat in the head, and by an intense thirst, his walk is hurried, the tone of his voice is masculine and arrogant, his look is audacious, and he has a violent propensity to provoke those about him, and to excite them, and even to fight with them fiercely. Another insane person, says M. Pinel, of a gentle and pacific disposition, seemed, during his fits of delirium, to be inspired by the demon of malice: his malevolent activity found no repose; it fastened his companions in the cells, provoked them, struck them, and was continually picking quarrels with them.

* L. c., p. 120.

† L. c., p. 101.

THE
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[No. 6.

SPREAD OF HOMŒOPATHY.

The steady progress of homœopathy is evidenced by constantly recurring facts. The public journals are taking up its defence. The *Nonconformist* has been a sturdy advocate. The *British Banner* has published a valuable letter from Mr. Buckingham: it has published a letter from Mr. Gilbert, an influential clergyman at Islington, who was cured by homœopathy. The *Family Herald* published last month an article in its favour. The *Medical Gazette* published a letter appealing in behalf of homœopathy, signed by "A Constant Reader and Subscriber," and the letter was made into an editorial article.

PROGRESS OF HOMŒOPATHY IN SPAIN.

The subjoined is written by an enemy. The facts stand notwithstanding:—

"THE PENINSULAR TRIUMPHS OF HOMŒOPATHY.

"This medical heresy is said to be decidedly in the ascendant in Spain. Two *chairs* of Homœopathy have been recently instituted under a royal ordonnance, the one clinical and the other theoretical (we thought it had been all theory); and the professors first nominated to these chairs of authorized quackery are Doctors Rio and Nunez. It seems that allopathic medicine has been compelled to succumb in this instance, because the orthodox practitioners foolishly *consented to an experimental trial of the system*. The results of the first experiments under Dr. Argumosa are not stated, but since the appointments have been made, the experimental system has been laid aside, and we have now grave Spanish professors who propose to lecture on the theory and practice of the greatest delusion of the day."—*L'Union Medicale*, 1850.

What an acknowledgment this presents—"That allopathic medicine has been compelled to succumb in this instance, because the orthodox practitioners foolishly *consented to an experimental trial of the system.*"

PROGRESS OF HOMŒOPATHY ILLUSTRATED IN A PECULIAR WAY. IGNORANCE AND IMPUDENCE.

One of the gratuitous patients living at a distance from London, on visiting Dr. Epps a second time at a long period after the first consultation, when told that she did not do herself or her adviser justice to allow so long an interval to pass in the treatment of a complaint such as hers, stated, that she was not able to come to London, and that she had been under the same system. On her adviser expressing gratification that she had a homœopathic practitioner in her neighbourhood, she presented to him a paper of which the following was the heading:—

"Medical Reform. The First Blow against Quackery.—Drs. Rowe & Co. the Great and Highly-Celebrated Homœopathic and Foreign Herbal Physicians, Medical Officers of the Royal Botanical College of Health, Great Russell Street, London, (now on a Professional Tour.) Established for the purpose of abolishing all Quackery.—Drs. R. & Co. respectfully inform their Friends and the Public that they intend visiting them once a quarter, not doubting (with God's assistance) to perform such cures as will recommend them for the future. From their knowledge of Herbs, they have always been proved the best Medicines for eradicating disorders of long standing when other remedies fail.—Advice and Prescriptions given gratis, in all cases to the poor and afflicted, on condition that any person being cured, will sign his or her name to a Testimonial to that effect."

When asked how she came to put herself under Dr. Rowe & Co., she answered she thought as Dr. Rowe, as his bill stated, came from Great Russell-street, and as, on being asked whether he practised the same as Dr. Epps, he said he did, he was a proper person.

The unblushing impudence of these men is equalled only by their ignorance: they spell homœopathic *homœpatic*.

The fact of the use of the name shows that knaves have learned that homœopathy is spreading, and, as they care not damaging a glorious truth, they hoist its name to bring grist to their mill.

CASE OF CEREBRAL DISEASE, DECLARED INCURABLE
BY A MEDICAL, CURED BY A NON-MEDICAL MAN.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Journal of Homœopathy.*

7, Angel Row, Hammersmith.

Dear Sir,—Having seen occasionally in the *Journal*, cases successfully treated with homœopathic remedies by non-medical individuals, I beg leave to forward the following case:—

On Monday morning, October 28, 1850, Zachariah Tolton, residing at No. 8, South-street, Hammersmith, called upon me and said he had been told that I had a homœopathic medicine chest; and if so, would I be so good as give him some medicine for his little girl (Maria Tolton, aged 2 years,) who was then in a severe fit? The father had sent for a doctor, who called, and said if he would send to his house he would make up something for the child. A boy was sent for the physic, but was asked if he had got the money to pay for it, and upon replying no! he was told to go back for the money, and then the medicine should be made up. The parents having no money were greatly distressed. A lodger in the same house told him to come to me, hence the application before referred to. I went back with the father to his wretched room, and found the child in strong convulsions.

The mother stated that she had “cut all her teeth” except the two back double ones, from which she was then suffering. She was playing about the room after breakfast and suddenly sat down upon a stool, and in a few minutes was observed to be in a fit. When I saw her she was generally convulsed and had twitching in the face, and jerking movement of the limbs. *Belladonna*, 3/30, were dissolved in a wine glass of water and two teaspoonfuls given. During the first half hour she became much worse. One hour afterwards, she being no better, I dissolved *chamomilla*, 3/12, in the same way as the *belladonna*, and gave one teaspoonful. I called in an hour and saw little if any difference in the convulsive motions, but found her streaming with perspiration and ejecting a frothy liquid from the mouth. Dissolved *mercurius vivus*, 3/12, as above, and gave two teaspoonfuls. In ten minutes the symptoms were mitigated considerably; told the mother to give another spoonful in half an hour; if better, wait an hour, and then repeat the dose. Visited the child at 10 o'clock at night; she was still slightly convulsed, perspirations nearly ceased, and as she was in every particular better, I recommended the medicine to be given every four hours. In the mean time a woman living in the same house had gone for an order for the parish doctor (a benevolent and highly esteemed practitioner of this town), who came and afterwards sent some powders. These the father would not allow the child to take, he having some time back heard a lecture on homœopathy by Dr. Epps.

On Tuesday morning (8 o'clock), I saw the child. Convulsions had ceased, eyes were half closed, she had a short hard cough, thrust her finger up her nose, and seemed gradually becoming insensible. I asked if the child

had ever had worms. The mother stated that she had a long worm like an earth worm come from her about a fortnight ago. Gave *cina*, 3/8, in the same proportions as the previous medicines, every six hours. In the evening called and heard that the doctor had been and ordered castor oil, which was *not* given; found the child improved, cough nearly ceased, seemed sensible, but was feverish all over, skin dry and hot. Gave *aconite* alternately with *cina* every six hours.

Wednesday morning (8 o'clock), I went and found her much worse, apparently in a perfect stupor, eyes nearly closed, pupils contracted and fixed, eyes hollow and bloodshot, thick glutinous secretion running from them, skin cold and clammy, limbs slightly convulsed, hands trembled when raised, breathing short and hard, under jaw closed so that with difficulty it could be opened. Gave one globule of *opium* dry on the tongue, (6th attenuation,) and left without a hope of her surviving the morning. The medical gentleman called two hours afterwards and said she could not live many hours; he could do nothing more for her. I saw the poor little thing at 12 o'clock; she had improved, could open her mouth, swallowed eagerly two or three teaspoonsful of water, skin moist and warmer, head *hot*, breathing more free, eyes half open, but secretion still flowing. Put a wet linen cap on the head, and an oil skin cap over it, but gave no medicine until I called at 8 o'clock, a. m. Still improving in every particular, passed her water for the first time since Monday, removed the linen cap and replaced it with another wet one. Continue *opium* solution, a teaspoonful every eight hours.

Thursday morning, 9 o'clock. The child had evidently taken cold from being exposed to the draught of the door, which opened close to where she lay. She could watch her parents about the room; the secretion from the eyes had ceased; she repeatedly sneezed, breathing hoarse; uneasy movement of the head and limbs; one cheek red the other pale; drank eagerly half a cup of water. Gave *chamomilla*, 4/30, a teaspoonful every four hours, she continued much the same all that day, until 10 o'clock, p. m., when I went to see her. Redness of cheek gone, sneezing better, breathing more rapid but catching, incessant gaping, boring at the nose, short hoarse cough, face pale, blue round the mouth, refused to swallow anything, seemed much oppressed in the chest, fingers clenched and relaxed alternately. Took *cina* as before. The medical attendant had seen her at 12 o'clock in the day, observing, when he came, "Well! suppose the little thing is dead?" No, sir; "What! alive still! can't understand it! very remarkable!" He departed, saying give it anything it wants, she cannot last long.

Friday morning, 8 o'clock. Improvement in some respects. Sneezing, cough, and gaping ceased, but very low, scarcely perceive her to breathe, eyes open with a film over them, skin warm and dry, hands trembling, right leg drawn up and constantly swinging from side to side, particularly sensitive to the touch, shrinking when touched. Gave *china* one dose

and repeat the *cisa* again in six hours after the *china*. The mother thinking she was sinking for want of nourishment gave her some bread and water pap, of which she readily ate four or five teaspoonsful. She continued much in the same state all that day and night. During the day the medical attendant called and was surprised that the child was still living.

I saw her at 12 o'clock on Saturday, and found her then sinking rapidly; the eyes were sunken and nearly closed, watery secretion from the left eye, head turned on one side and appeared fixed, pupils dilated, twitching movement in the face, convulsed in the arms and legs. Dissolved *belladonna*, 4/30, in a wine glass of water, two teaspoonsful every three hours. Saw her at 9 o'clock at night, was much worse, the head hot, eyes sunken with a blackish ring round them, thick watery secretion from both eyes, thick mucus on the lips, perfectly insensible. Put two globules of *belladonna* on the tongue and again applied the wet cap, and quite dejected left her, expecting she would not live the night. The medical gentleman called and said "Ah! its all over now, she will soon be gone."

Sunday morning, at 10 o'clock, I went and expressed my fear that she was no more: "better," said the mother. I found the child mending rapidly. Continued *belladonna*, a teaspoonful every four, or, if better, every six or eight hours, and renewed the wet cap. The doctor was much more surprised to-day, and though he confessed she was better, said "he would not give twopence for her life now! she cannot live! still its very astonishing! could not make it out." I saw her three times during the day: she continued to improve, secretions from the eyes had ceased by the evening, could recognise her mother. The cap when taken off was found to contain some thick jelly-like mucus lying between the folds (of the oil skin cap) like the secretion that came from the eyes, which no doubt you can account for. Continued *belladonna* every ten or twelve hours during Monday, in the evening of which day she could sit up on her mother's lap and take food. The doctor called occasionally during the following week, and, at the last visit he said to the child, "Well, little one, you are a standing miracle, I never saw such a case before, it's past my comprehension."—I am, Sir, respectfully yours,

SAMUEL KIDNER.

P. S. I gave the dilutions as being those that I have in my chest, and not that I am able to choose the most suitable attenuation.

BUTTER.

The best butter is made in Buckinghamshire and in Essex. They do not make good butter in Kent, Surrey, or Sussex. A dairy farmer left Buckinghamshire to settle in Kent: he took his cows with him but he could not make good butter in Kent. Cork butter is the best butter in the kingdom. It can be carried to the Indies and back and will be sweet. Other parts of Ireland do not afford the same quality of butter. [These facts were communicated by a large wholesale trader in butter.]

Notes for the Month and Cases of gratuitous Patients,

[Communicated by Dr. Epps.]

TYPHUS FEVER.

Saw this day, Nov. 15, 1850, Mr. M., a patient who had been under treatment for typhus fever. He was seized three weeks since with agonizing pain in the head and the back. A surgeon (allopathic) in the neighbourhood was called in, and he at once cupped him on the back in two places, blistered and purged him. The patient though relieved of the pain by the bleeding, passed into a state of *typhus feber*, the result no doubt of the allopathic treatment. He sought the aid of an incipient homœopathic practitioner, and finding that he got worse under his treatment, he requested further homœopathic aid. As he and his friends wished that he should be under my care, I undertook the case, inviting the homœopathist to attend. He had brown, dry, typhoid tongue, the thirst, the purging, the wandering, the exhaustion, and burning fever at times: he had also great trembling of the hands, so that he could not hold his fingers still. The patient had had great mental anxiety for some time. *Rhus* for the typhoid tongue and prostration, and *arsenicum* for the thirst and purging: *stramonium* for the wandering, were the principal remedies at first; followed by *nux* and *rhus*: as the patient improved boils came out on his back and a rash on his belly. Little doubt can exist that the ignorant allopathist, who cupped him, by exhausting the powers of the patient, prevented the development of the eruptive disease, percursoried by the pain in the back, &c., and converted an eruptive fever into a typhoid. Indeed I am convinced from long experience, that numerous typhoid fevers are merely results of depletory measures destroying the powers of the system necessary to throw out eruption.

TYPHUS FEVER.

Saw convalescent this day, Nov. 15, 1850, a patient (Mr. F.) whom I have been treating for typhus fever. This patient had been treated before I was called in by the regular attendant of the family, but getting rapidly worse under this treatment (the allopathic), the parents sought homœopathic aid. He presented typhus in its worst form, it being complicated with delirium, wild ravings and loss of sense: he not knowing his parents, wishing to get up: he has intense deafness, coated brown tongue, picking of the bed clothes, feeling about all over the bed, diarrhœa and excessive exhaustion. He progressed exceedingly well until some relative brought him some eggs: he was allowed by his mother to eat two: he had a relapse: his tongue which was daily getting cleaner, became again dry as a piece of scorched leather: his raving increased, his thirst was excessive, the purging became worse; and at this time his affection became complicated with cough and pulmonary symptoms. With care he again rallied, and taking nothing but water, he gained strength as his disease was sub-

dued. When his tongue became clean he was allowed cocoa, arrow-root and tapioca. He had become so exhausted by the disease and so thin by lying that the skin had broken at two places, and presented at the hips black patches as if mortification threatened. The remedies used were *rhus*, *arsenicum*, *rhus*, *china*, *acidum phosphoricum*, *aconite*, and *stramonium*, according to the symptoms. At the conclusion of the fever the palate and tonsils became ulcerated, and the breath very offensive; *acidum nitricum* removed this.

CONFLUENT SMALL-POX.

Saw this day, Nov. 12, 1850, Mr. G.: he had been under my care for CONFLUENT SMALL-POX: his age was 30. Three young men had died in his neighbourhood of small-pox under the old-system treatment. He was dangerously ill when I was consulted. His features were disfigured: his eyes were inflamed and poured out an irritating humour. All the scalp was covered with pustules. As he recovered the back of the thighs and the legs became quite raw, from the pressure causing the pustules to ulcerate. His tongue was covered with pustules. In fact he had a severe confluent small-pox. The medicines used were *aconite*, *belladonna*, *pulsatilla*, and *sulphur*. The great difficulty was to prevent his mother feeding him. His wife, a sensible woman, resisted, and gained the reward of saving her husband's life. He was kept to water, cocoa and a little sago, until his tongue became quite clean, then he had beef-tea, and afterwards a mutton chop.

FEVER.

Mrs. Thomas, (p. 1522, case book 1849,) aged 49, widow, was attacked with violent fever: she ached all over. The pain in the head was excessive: it was impossible to lift the head off the pillow. The bowels were confined. She is prostrate and yet in a state of high excitement. *Aconite*, a globule, followed by a globule of *belladonna* at four hours, then by *aconite*, then by *lachesis* at four hours interval, cured her, after taking eight globules of *belladonna* and *lachesis*, and sixteen globules of *aconite*.

INFLAMMATION OF BRAIN FROM A FALL.

Albert Homan, (page 1226, case book 1850,) aged 9, consulted me November 12. He was taken ill the preceding Saturday with pain in his belly and in his head. He has become delirious, raves wildly: his hands burn: his face is cool. He is insensible knowing no one. His father stated that he had a fall and struck his head on the forehead. His tongue is white. Ordered *arnica*, three-quarters of a globule one three hours, and *belladonna*, three-quarters of a globule the next three hours, and so till three globules of each were taken.

Nov. 15.—The delirium has ceased: he became sensible yesterday, and knows his father.

INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS.

Maria Sheen, (page 1634, case book 1850,) aged 3 years. This child was brought to me on Oct. 10, 1850. She was apparently dying. She had been under the care of a surgeon subsequently, and also under the care of Dr. Guy, an hospital physician. She had been ill a fortnight. The child's face was swollen and of a purple tint: chest loaded with mucus which she expectorated: panting respiration, fever, and evident suffering in every act of breathing. I ordered one-third of a globule of *aconite*, and two hours after one-third of a globule of *antimonium tartaricum*, and so alternately. Oct. 12.—She expectorates less phlegm. The panting breathing, is much lessened: the chest is much better: the fever is lessened. Ordered the same medicines, but now only one-sixth of a globule. I saw the mother in November and the child had quite recovered.

 INFLAMMATION OF THE PLEURA AND OF THE LUNGS,
(PLEURO-PNEUMONIA).

William Moore, (page 1086, case book 1849,) aged 54, consulted me April 4, 1849. He has agonising pain in the side, with the anxious countenance so characteristic of this complaint. He has a constant and violent cough. Ordered *aconite*, a globule every four hours.

April 5.—His cough is much less. Ordered *bryonia*, a globule every 8 hours. He became much better, but neglecting himself he became much worse, and, when I saw him on April 16, he suffered from cough, which caused him intense pain as if he was raw inside. He had severe pain at heart and great oppression at that side of the chest, affecting his breathing, and at night the perspiration is so profuse as to cause his bed dress to be wringing wet. Ordered *phosphorus*, a globule at once and half a globule every eight hours.

April 21.—He has been much better, but having from some cause a severe attack of coughing last night, the pain at the side and chest returned. He still perspires but less. Ordered *aconite* and *phosphorus* in alternation.

April 25.—His cough is better, but he has pain at his heart when he coughs. Ordered *spigelia*, 4/12, in the course of a week: he was cured.

 PLEURISY DURING PHTHISIS.

Sarah How, (page 881, case book 1850,) is under treatment for phtthisis. She was seized, as is so often the case in this disease, with pleuritic inflammation. On November 8, she has, in addition to her phtthisical symptoms, pain in the left side every time she breathes: in fact she scarcely dares to breathe. *Bryonia*, twelfth part of a drop, of the third dilution, every four hours, removed the pain.

HOMŒOPATHY IN HONITON AND THE POOR LAW BOARD.

Continued from the last Number, page 124.

E. C. Holland, esq. to the Poor Law Board.

Honiton, August 19, 1850.

Gentlemen,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, No. 37,746. In replying to it, I trust you will acquit me of any intention to act discourteously to you, or of want of respect, so far as the remarks I think fit to make in the following statement are concerned. Presuming that a copy of my letter to the Honiton Board of Guardians, dated July 23d, has been furnished to you by the Clerk to the Board, I would refer to the paragraph in which I call in question the right or authority possessed by you to interfere with the mode of treatment any medical man may choose to adopt in the performance of his duties as medical officer to a Poor Law district; that such authority is vested in you, I am not in a position to deny, but the regulations framed by you would certainly not lead me to believe that other requirements than those laid down, as to qualification, &c., would be enforced by you, and especially such a requirement as that the sick poor entrusted to a medical practitioner's care should be treated on a particular principle, totally irrespective of his discretion as to the means best adapted for every individual case. If, however, such be the case, one would suppose that a code of rules for the treatment of different diseases, and the remedies to be used in them, together with the doses, beyond which no practitioner dare to venture under pain of forfeiting his appointment, should be appended to the regulations, but I have looked in vain to find such. Your letter of the 8th, however, throws some little light on the subject, in the allusions therein made to the College of Physicians, disapproving of any mode of treatment unsanctioned by themselves, and opposed in any shape to what they have misnamed the recognized system of medicine. I trust I shall be able to prove to you out of the writings of the most eminent medical men of this and many preceding centuries, that the system to which they refer is the most unsystematic ever devised, and one too not only not safe

in its application, but totally uncertain, and at times positively murderous in its results. Previous, however, to coming to this part of my address, I think it right to put you in possession of many particulars connected with the length of time I have held office under the Honiton Board of Guardians, and the result of my treatment of the sick poor. Ever since the formation of the Union, I have, with the exception of two years, held my present appointment, and during the last eight years have adopted the Homœopathic system exclusively in treating the sick. In no instance has any complaint been made by the poor of my plan of treatment, but, on the contrary, they have invariably expressed themselves perfectly satisfied; nor have the Board (who were perfectly cognizant of the fact that I practised Homœopathically,) in any case had occasion to complain of my want of success. Had the mortality in my district been so great that it was inexplicable on any other grounds than the want of efficacy of the plan I pursued, ample reason would have existed why some steps should have been taken to arrest it, but my statistics, with which you have been furnished, plainly prove that no such plea could be urged. When the announcement was made to me that Sir Edmund Prideaux had given notice of a motion, that the Board should address a letter to the Commissioners enquiring if the new system in medical jurisprudence, called Homœopathy, was applicable to the sick poor of this Union, I was then totally ignorant of any reason why such a question should at this time be mooted, as Sir Edmund himself had been fully aware for many years past that such had been the practice I adopted, and I was sensible that he was not authorized by the poor to make any complaint respecting it.

His motion was negatived by a large majority of the Guardians, but, in defiance of their wishes, he thought proper to address you on the subject. The poor themselves, however, at the next meeting of the Board, memorialized the Guardians, expressing their satisfaction of my treatment; and that they had never, as Sir Edmund Prideaux had stated, refused to take my medicines. The parallel case to which you have drawn my attention, of the removal of a medical officer of the

Wells Union, arose from intrigue and misrepresentation on the part of interested persons, so far as the printed statements would lead me to infer; what in this instance is the moving principle, it is not for me in this place to investigate: one thing is clear, I must plead guilty to the charge preferred against me of practising Homœopathically; but what medical jurisprudence has to do with the matter, I have yet to learn.

It is equally clear, that in the discharge of your functions, your mandate has gone forth, and, whether just or unjust be your sentence in the event of noncompliance on my part, still I am bound to bend to your decision. In undertaking the medical charge of a district under the Poor Law, I apprehend a medical man to be held responsible, not only for the due and proper performance of his duties to the sick poor, but that he shall also adopt those measures which he is in the habit of employing in his private practice, and which he believes in his conscience, and finds in that practice, to be attended with the best results. Such it has been my uniform endeavour to carry out in the discharge of my duties to the sick poor, totally irrespective of any other consideration than an aim to benefit their condition, and to render my services satisfactory to the Guardians also.

I would now draw your attention to the inquiry as to the grounds on which the College of Physicians have thought proper to advance the opinion, that the prevalent, or, as they term it, the "recognized system of medicine," is entitled to the confidence of the community; or why, taking together all the cases in which it is followed, and all the physicians who follow it, it is to be regarded as a system with which we ought to rest satisfied, as being capable of prolonging life, arresting disease, or alleviating pain.

If any eulogy could be pronounced on its superiority, the declarations of those men who have devoted the labour of their lives to this practice, must be deemed well calculated to furnish it.

And on looking through the history of medicine for the last century or two, many renowned physicians may be cited,

whose opinions are entitled to the greatest weight and consideration. In the first place, then, I would quote the language of Boerhaave (an illustrious name in medicine): "If," says he, "we compare the good which half a dozen true disciples of Æsculapius have done since their art began, with the evil the immense number of doctors have inflicted on mankind, we must be satisfied that it would have been infinitely better for mankind if medical men had never existed." But you will take an exception to Boerhaave having lived a hundred years ago; and that since his time, the art of medicine (for I cannot call it a science) has been more rational and more safe. Then, hear what Dr. Pereira states in his lectures on Pharmacology, published in 1835, in the London Medical Gazette: "We can hardly refuse our assent to the observation of the late Sir Gilbert Blane, that 'in many cases patients get well in spite of the means employed,' and sometimes 'when the practitioner fancies he has made a great cure, we may fairly assume the patient to have had a happy escape.'" What, then, in the face of such an opinion as this, becomes of the much vaunted recognized system spoken of by the College of Physicians? It has been well argued on the above extract, "If so many patients recover in spite of improper treatment, how many must perish by improper treatment; if what is supposed to be a cure by medicine, is sometimes only an escape from its effects, it is equally probable that the deaths which are supposed to be caused by disease, are sometimes caused by the prescriptions of the practitioner." Again, Dr. Abercrombie, of Edinburgh, recognized as one of the most eminent of Physicians, in his book entitled, "Inquiries concerning the Intellectual Powers and the Investigation of Truth," remarks, "that the uncertainty, and of course the danger, of medical practice is principally felt in two respects; first, in regard to the characters of disease; and, secondly, in regard to the remedies employed." Of the first he says "Since medicine was first cultivated as a science, a leading object of attention has been to ascertain the characters or symptoms by which internal diseases are indicated, and by which they are dis-

tinguished from other diseases that resemble them; but with the accumulated experience of ages bearing upon this important subject, our extended observation has only served to convince us how deficient we are in this department, and how often, even in the first step in our progress, we are left to conjecture. A writer of high eminence has even hazarded the assertion, that those persons are most confident, in regard to the characters of disease, whose knowledge is most limited, and that more extended observation generally leads to doubt."

Then, as regards the treatment of the patients, Dr. Abercrombie remarks, "An equal or even more remarkable uncertainty attends all our researches on the second head to which I have referred, viz., the action of external agents upon the body. These engage our attention in two respects, as causes of disease and as remedies; and in both these views, the action of them is fraught with the highest degree of uncertainty." Would the College of Physicians deny, that where so much uncertainty exists in regard to the effects of medicines, there must be frequent mischief done by the practitioner? Exercising his best conjectures in prescribing, he must sometimes prescribe hurtfully, and not unfrequently in such a manner as to cause the death of his patient. He who shoots in the dark is likely not only to miss his aim, but is in danger of killing those whom he would most gladly spare: confessions, even from the most reputed practitioners, of the deplorable uncertainty of the medical art are everywhere to be found; and it would be well if the Royal College of Physicians, before they utter their denunciation of any but the recognized system, would attentively peruse Dr. Craigie's "Elements of the Practice of Physic," published so recently as 1840, lauded by the "Lancet" as "displaying much sound erudition;" and its author being, in the estimation of the editor of that journal, "one of the first pathologists of the day." In it they would find an analysis of the opinions of most authors of celebrity on the treatment of almost every disease to which flesh is heir; but they would find also, that so far from there being any uniformity in their practice, scarcely are two found to agree in the treatment of any

individual case. How multifarious the opinions of the members of the College of Physicians, taken singly, as to the treatment of even the most simple form of disease, and how totally at variance the prescriptions of each would be, is a question that I should be anxious to see tested. There are some curious considerations suggested by the statement of the Royal College of Physicians in reference to Mr. Newman's case, to which I am desirous of calling your attention. "The first of these," to quote from some remarks made at the time by an influential journal (the "Spectator," 16th December, 1843) "is as to the extent to which the College are acquainted with the results of the new system (Homœopathy), and whether they can contradict, explain, or confirm the statements put forward as to the diminution of mortality under its practice? Next, supposing that they have the power to throw some light of this kind upon the subject, whether they should not at once exercise it, in order to disabuse the public mind? and, supposing that they have not the power, whether it is proper for them publicly to condemn a legally qualified and responsible practitioner for pursuing a method of which they are totally ignorant? An enquiry also suggests itself, whether there is any system of practice really recognized by the College of Physicians, Antipathic, Allopathic, or Homœopathic? and, supposing that neither is definitely recognized, and that, according to their view, nature acts in the solitary instance of medicine by partial, instead of general laws, to what extent and in what proportion may the three be blended?" Upon the question whether (supposing the seat of a disease to be actually ascertained, together with a knowledge of existing indications), the practitioner possesses the power of selecting remedies that shall accomplish the indications aimed at, difficulties are presented of the gravest and most serious magnitude.

So little is known of the action of medicines that they very frequently produce a very contrary result to that which is expected; and medical books will be found to contain expressions of surprise at the unlooked-for phenomena constantly arising. Thus it will be seen that in medical treatment, according to the recognized system, there are three

preliminaries necessary to ensure success; that the accomplishment of one of these is of no advantage without the accomplishment of the others; and that they each alike depend upon the practitioner being fortunate enough to form a correct theory in the absence of positive data. There must first be a correct theory as to the organ diseased; then a correct theory regarding the mode of progress of that disease; and, finally, a correct theory regarding the action to be produced by the medicine administered; and upon the chance of his achieving all these, is to depend the benefit or injury he may cause. Upon the probability of correctness in a combination of theories, the practitioner, experienced or unexperienced, as the case may be (and the history of science, as regards theoretical views, whether from the learned or unlearned, points to little less than error), is to administer agents, some of which, in the proportion of less than a grain, have been known to destroy life; and these not to the healthy, not to those whose vital energies may quickly repair any accidental mischief, but to those whose powers are enfeebled, whose life may depend on the slightest casualty, and whom it is considered so necessary to guard from every disturbing cause, that we control in their presence even our slightest words, lest one breath of despondency or impatience on our part, or the mere excitement of some trivial news should extinguish the feeble flame we are struggling to preserve. When we recognize these things, and read afterwards, that "upon one occasion seven persons were destroyed in a hospital in Paris by a particular medicine (Hydrocyanic acid), prescribed according to the usual and recognized rules," instead of being surprised at such a statement, I feel convinced, that if the daily aggregate of fatal results from medical treatment could be known, an incident of this kind would form comparatively an unimportant item. Daily do we see medical men of the recognized school, men who never reflect upon the effect of any medicine, prescribing four, five and six grains of calomel to children—to infants. Can we, then, wonder at the frightful number of deaths that take place under seven years of age? If you refer to the bills of infantile mortality, and

consider the quantity of calomel that children take, you will assuredly be compelled to declare, not how little medicine has achieved for the prolongation of life, but how much it has done to shorten it. Happy is it for the present generation that the Abernethy system is not carried out to the fullest extent he wished; and well may Dr. Elliotson (no mean authority) exclaim, "Had Mr. Abernethy lived for a hundred years, and done good all the time, he could not atone for the mischief he has done by making the people of this country take blue pill." But Mr. Abernethy was one of the *secundum artem*, legitimate and recognized practitioners, and what right had any one to cavil at his treatment? Often during the course of my own studies at the Borough hospitals, I have heard physicians express their doubts as to whether the poor attenuated beings, whom they daily visited, were suffering from the natural effects of disease, or from the remedies prescribed to ameliorate their condition; and well do I remember a case at the Hotel Dieu in Paris, of a man who had lost the whole of the frontal bone, so that there was nothing left to cover the brain but its membranes, and Baron Dupuytren exclaiming, "Ah! gentlemen, I fear that mercury has been pushed too far, and has had a greater share in bringing about this mischief than would have occurred from natural disease." Can such a system of treatment as this, where so much uncertainty is displayed, be the system, the only recognized system, which an enlightened and Christian country, like our own, can boast of? Are the medical popes of England's Royal College to be permitted to issue their bulls of excommunication against all those who dissent from such disastrous, such murderous practices? Venal slaves to doctrines, such as theirs, are unfortunately to be found, willing to carry out the principles they would inculcate; but could their real feelings be fathomed, I much doubt if they would not tend much more to the pounds, shillings and pence, than to any desire to benefit suffering humanity. Better far, and much more to their credit, would it be, if, instead of adopting the incoherent and inconsistent doctrines of the fallible puppets, whom interest or intrigue has stuck up in academic

halls, they would use their own eyes and exercise their own reason; for they may depend on it, that professors thus elected will always stand by each other, right or wrong, and always support the same system. Sir William Drummond used to say, "Philosophy, wisdom and liberty support each other; he who will not reason, is a bigot; he who cannot, is a fool; he who dares not, is a slave." Fortunately, if the majority of the profession are still content to revel in their ignorance, the public have begun to reason and to think, fully sensible that the system of wholesale drugging to which themselves and their predecessors have for centuries been exposed, is now rapidly vanishing, to give place to a more rational and less destructive system.

But woe to the unfortunate medical man who differs in any respect from the Royal College of Physicians, or their "recognized system." Harvey owing to the malignity of the same college, lost his business by discovering the circulation of the blood (a sad innovation on their preconceived notions). Lady Mary Montague suffered in her reputation, at their instance, for introducing the small-pox inoculation; and Jenner, for a long period of his life, was victimised by them for the still greater improvement of vaccination; and in these days the verdict of that college is against a class of practitioners, who, from conscientious motives, and a conviction of the truth of their doctrine, are adopting, for the well-being of their fellow creatures, a system of treatment that is calculated to confer on suffering humanity one of the greatest boons the beneficence of Providence could bestow. Is not this a subject for deep reflection? Are the endeavours of men to benefit their race to be fettered by the dictum of a College of Physicians? One would suppose that the case of the unfortunate Malibran could not yet be forgotten by them. Just as she had taxed the powers of her too delicate frame to the uttermost, at the very moment she was about to be rewarded with a simultaneous burst of acclamation, she fainted and fell—fell from very weakness. Instantly a medical man leapt upon the stage to administer a cordial? no; to bleed her! to bleed a weak, worn and exhausted woman; and the result?

She never rallied from that unfortunate hour. Byron and Walter Scott too, those master spirits of their age, fell victims to this recognized system. From the opinions I have above quoted, you will be enabled to form a pretty shrewd conjecture as to the dependence to be placed on "recognized medicine," and how deeply even the most learned and best skilled practitioners have deplored the lamentable uncertainty that attends it. A host of others, perhaps more eminent than those I have selected, might have been adduced as witnesses to the same effect; but it would occupy too much space to quote their opinions. Forbes, Tweedie, Magendie, Conolly, Andrew Combe, and, in fact, all who have reflected at all on the matter, and whose reason was not warped by bigotry and prejudice, have arrived at the same conclusion; but still it rears its pretensions to the exclusive suffrages of the profession and the public.

Contrasted with it, however, it is not difficult to prove the vast superiority which Homœopathy possesses. The rapidity with which Homœopathy has of late years extended, is a loud, though indirect, testimony of the truth of its principles. Over every portion of the globe, notwithstanding the most powerful opposition, is the system now recognized, and its superior efficacy to any other method of treatment loudly proclaimed. In Russia, and India, and Australia, as well as throughout the whole of Europe, is its banner unfurled, and thousands of champions are to be found actively engaged in its defence, while, at the same time, the theatre of its widest reception is found to be amongst the shrewdest, the most practical, and, on other than national points, the least prejudiced people upon earth, the inhabitants of the United States. In Paris hospitals have been founded in which this practice has been adopted in tens of thousands of cases, and the tribute of praise and approbation has already been offered by thousands of grateful hearts, nor have the tongues of the inhabitants of palaces been silent in proclaiming its superior merits. Statistical reports, duly verified, showing the comparative results of Homœopathic and Allopathic treatment are now to be had from most of the chief cities of Europe and America,

embracing a sufficient number of cases to enable all those whose minds are open to evidence of any sort, to arrive at a definite judgment upon their respective claims. Of these statistics, the most important, perhaps, are those which refer to the treatment of Asiatic Cholera, the results thus obtained having produced the first strong popular impression in Europe of the efficiency of Homœopathy.

Every one knows the high rate of mortality in the cases of Asiatic Cholera which occurred in Europe in 1832-3; in London alone, 11,020 cases occurred, of which 5,273 terminated fatally. During the last year it again traversed Europe, displaying equal malignity, and with a mortality increased, rather than diminished. Under these circumstances, as might have been expected, we had a revival of all sorts of speculations, most of them tending to show that amongst the practitioners of the recognized school, the disease is not in the slightest degree better understood, or more within control, than it was before the extensive experience of the last eighteen years. "As respects this country," says Dr. Elliotson, "I cannot but think, that if all the patients had been left alone, the mortality would have been much the same as it has been; if all the persons attacked with cholera had been put into warm beds, made comfortable, and left alone, although many would have died who have been saved, yet, on the whole, I think the mortality would not have been greater than after all that has been done, for we are not in the least more informed as to the proper remedies than we were when the first case of cholera occurred; we have not been instructed in the least by those who had the disease to treat." Some say they cured the disease by bleeding, others by calomel, others by opium, and others again say that opium does harm; no doubt many poor creatures died uncomfortably who would have died tranquilly, if nothing had been done to them: some were placed in hot water, or in hot air, and had opium, and calomel and other stimulants, which altogether were more than their system could bear, and more than would have been borne, if they had been so treated even in perfect health. Dr. Ayre's plan of small and often repeated doses of calomel has been tried

but without other results than the death of the patients in an appalling ratio; and Dr. Stevens' boasted saline treatment has proved worse than useless. In fact, every system of cure, one after another, has been proposed, discussed, subjected to the test of experiment, and found to fail, so signally indeed to fail, that the mortality in England from that disease has averaged upwards of fifty per cent. Now, the results of the Homœopathic treatment of cholera in Europe in 1831, show a total of 2,753 cured out of 3,017 persons attacked, being a mortality of 8½ per cent., and ought therefore to be held as a proud monument of the skill of the Homœopathic practitioners and to the "science in general" by which their practice had been guided. I wish not to boast of my individual success in the cure of cholera, at the last visitation, by means of Homœopathy, but would simply state, that all the patients treated in my practice (amounting to 15 in the stage of collapse) recovered. Surely, then, if such be the success of Homœopathy in the treatment of one of the severest and most rapidly terminating forms of disease, with which we are acquainted, it is vain and idle for Colleges of Physicians to attempt to explode it.

But not only in cholera is its superiority shown and recognized, but in typhus fever, inflammation of the different internal organs, croup, and every other acute disease; so low is the mortality under its treatment, compared with that under the Allopathic, that none but those who are determined to oppose the truth, when militating in the least against their own crude and speculative imaginations, would venture to denounce it or decry its merits. It now only remains for me, after having put you in possession of the grounds on which Homœopathy bases its pretensions to the consideration of the profession and the public, and of the pernicious consequences frequently resulting from the recognized system, to apologize for having extended this letter to so great a length.

I consider I have a right to protest against the improper and unjust course pursued by Sir Edmand Prideaux, and express my utter disregard of the opinions of so fallible a body as the College of Physicians. Considering the immense mul-

titude of the poor who would be deprived of the benefit of Homœopathic treatment were I to resign my appointment, I am willing to act in compliance with your views, and as regards medical treatment, PUT THE POOR ON A LEVEL WITH THE RICH, by giving them *a choice as to the plan on which their complaints shall be treated.*

From the great movement that is now being made by so many eminent and enlightened professors of medicine, and so many thousands accomplished private persons, I feel confident that the day cannot be very distant when Homœopathy will be recognized as the only veritable basis on which medicine should rest, and that the puny opposition which it has hitherto received from interested individuals, will only add to the lustre of so triumphant a result.

Edward Christopher Holland.

The Poor Law Board to *E. C. Holland, Esq.*

August 27, 1850.

Sir,—I am directed by the Poor Law Board to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th instant, containing your remarks with reference to the practice of Homœopathy, and your medical treatment of the sick poor of the district in the Honiton Union, of which you are the medical officer.

The Board observe with satisfaction the assurance you give them, that in the medical treatment of the sick poor you will hereafter act in conformity with the views of the Board, as expressed in their letter of the 8th instant.

Hugh Owen, Clerk to the Board.

Some points appear evident from this correspondence. The first is, That Sir Edmund S. Prideaux is a busybody. The second is, That the Poor Law Board did not want their attention at all directed to the matter, and that they do not thank Sir Edmund for his pains. The third is, That being obliged to give an opinion, they take refuge under the foolish decision of the London College of Physicians, that a practitioner is not justified in practising homœopathy *exclusively*. The fourth is, That they desire to retain Mr. Holland's services, and suggest to him a mode, by which their official

conscience may be satisfied, namely, that if he will treat those poor, who wish to be treated allopathically, allopathically, he shall be allowed to treat the rest homœopathically. And the last point is, That Mr. Holland has consented to adopt this (can it be called by any other name ?) subterfuge.

It is true he may believe that he will have to treat no one allopathically, as he may believe no one will ask it: still it is matter of great regret to many sincere homœopathists that Mr. Holland has thus bowed. If, as is stated by the Board of Guardians, (see resolution, p. 129,) he has practised homœopathy exclusively for *eight years*, Mr. Holland must thereby be unqualified to treat the poor allopathically: the knowledge of allopathic means must have gone out of him by desuetude.

Nobler far did Mr. Newman act in giving up his office, as surgeon to the Union to which he was attached, rather than give up his liberty to practise medicine in the way which he deemed best for the cure of his patients.

These facts must be gall and wormwood to the vulgar opponents of homœopathy, to the propounders of "What will homœopathy do in acute cases?" specially these—"No person who has received medical relief in that portion of this Union which is assigned to the care of Mr. Holland as the medical officer, *has ever complained of the mode of treatment practised by him*, although he has, as this Board understands and believes, *practised exclusively upon the homœopathic system for upwards of EIGHT years*; and this Board has every reason to believe, that the results produced by Mr. Holland's practice as medical officer of this Union, *have been at least equally successful with those of the other medical officers in this Union.*"

Mr. Holland has "been equally successful:" he has been more successful: let the other medical men employed in the Union publish such a statement of cases as that published by Mr. Holland, and show such results.

Mr. Holland's letter does him so much credit, that it causes considerable regret to have to disapprove of any part of his proceedings.

WARLINGHAM COMMON IN RELATION TO HEALTH
SEEKING.—No. 6.

AUTUMN.

And now the air is cooler, there are frequent showers, withered leaves lie about, the days are shorter, and in the evenings the cheerful fire is requisite: but the salubrious freshness and purity at Warlingham still retain there those who are deriving benefit therefrom. Many glorious days of sun there are now, and Warlingham although not remarkable for trees, as few elevated districts are, is remarkable for beautiful autumnal effects, the foliage remaining late on the trees, and presenting now every variety of gorgeous reds and yellows and browns, so that, here, autumn seems the gayest of seasons, to those who can enjoy walks, as most can do who provide themselves with strong boots. Without this provision good otherwise derivable is often counteracted both in town and country; a slight damp to the feet affects some people immediately: we know many apparently strong persons to whom such a circumstance is, in a few minutes, productive of an affection in the throat, the nose, and other organs, attended by feverishness. By inattention to clothing, it is that, (as we find the case by inattention to diet), we do not gain that complete benefit which we seek, or render it at least considerably slower in its progress. Nor must attention be paid to the feet alone: while we are careful to clothe ourselves warmly enough, it is much to be avoided that we dress too warmly, making our clothes an incumbrance, and thus procuring to ourselves unnatural heats and perspirations. While much heated, if at this season of the year, we should not sit, but walk gently; and at any season let us guard against damp ground. Numerous have been the cases of evil effects produced by sitting down on damp places when perspiring. On returning home, if we find ourselves damp from perspiration, we should make an entire change of linen immediately, for cold wet linen against the surface of the body produces an action which is injurious and may lead to very serious results.*

* Dr. Spurzheim used to return from lecturing in a profuse perspiration, and had always a dry shirt provided for him by the anxious care of his

You, our former friend and companion, are still on the Common, and now attended by your aged father, (in whom, some weeks ago, it required an effort to resolve on leaving home,) you set out to visit Riddle's Down. You trace your way through the little village, past the great tree at the corner, till the miller's white house appears near; you enter the miller's yard, and go along before the great black mill to the right: you mind not though the field be rough, ploughed up as it is, for you remember that smoother paths will succeed. One by one you proceed close by the thick hedges, now covered with a rich supply of blackberries, the successors of those delicate and rather elegant lilac flowers, which a short time ago were so pleasing to you, mingled with the many other exquisite colours and forms with which nature refreshed your eyes and touched your heart. The fruit you frequently halt to gather, while the aged companion walks on, or sometimes stands in contemplative mood. He has had his days for blackberries, though now they have not the same kind of charm for him: their charm to him now is simply their beauty; to this he is still alive as he was in times when he feasted on them, and was excited by the pleasure and triumph of achieving their possession from places seemingly inaccessible. He now feasts on them mentally, with a pleasure rather increased than diminished by age, for a deeper love, a fuller sense of the wonder and the refined beauty of all nature's works has superseded in him the boisterous energy, the much talking, and the fitful and somewhat selfish pleasure of an early period of life. He has gained a state, too, which cannot yet be yours: it is the result of years and experience: his pleasure in the present is dependant, to a considerable degree, on the contemplation of *your* happiness, of the pleasure which you

wife; in consequence of which provision he felt no after inconvenience from a constitutional state which, unattended to in the way as stated, is likely to be of serious result. Unhappily death deprived him of this, his tenderest and best friend, and from neglect of himself in the one important point named, he soon fell a victim to slow fever, and prematurely left a world, already greatly his debtor, which he might have continued to illumine with emanations from his profound intellect, for a considerably lengthened period.

take and the indefatigable energy which you exhibit in the attainment of these fruits. How, if you see a "glorious bunch" hanging, as one would think, far beyond reach, you will undergo any amount of personal inconvenience and fatigue to bring it down. Nothing shall thwart you, every obstacle shall be surmounted. This is the great beauty, and in combination with right feeling, the most valuable quality of your period of life. The great ditch with the yawning depth of thick water, the prickling branches of the thorn, the tearing of clothes, and even of your very flesh—these things are mere pleasing excitements. The old man is filled with admiration and satisfaction, but he has neither envy of such a state, nor any wish for a return of the past. He is not dead to pleasure; his pleasures are merely changed. Let not the aged encourage the thought that pleasure in them is extinct, nor let the young subscribe to it: in a beautiful old age it is not so. That is indeed a cold and harsh philosophy which teaches that gradually, as we get older, we lose the capability of enjoying both our own internal resources, and the rich stores of the outward world. Surely such philosophy must have originated in some diabolical nature, and the young, unable to comprehend what they have not yet worked out, and too self absorbed to make serious study of what seems not connected with their own concerns, have taken it as a gospel. The aged have said "time alone can teach them," and thus have left the matter. Much depends on the physical health, no doubt, and being in pure air, in order that the aged may fulfil their duty to the young, viz., that of quietly, practically instructing them by the exhibition of beautiful character: not yielding themselves too entirely to their infirmities, but resisting them, and determining to *enjoy*. It is impossible to say how great is the effect morally and intellectually upon the world, of old age like this. Those who will take the trouble to look for them, may find instances of such an old age in their own circle, and for further study we recommend the works, drawn from nature, of the great Swedish writer, Frederica Bremer, whose beautiful philosophy and loving heart should make her dear to every lover of the human race, and particularly so

to the English people, who have much in their natures akin to hers.

In the pure air of Warlingham it is astonishing to see how the breathing of this aged man improves: he says a weight seems to be removed. As soon as he finds himself on the hills, there is less oppression at the chest: he can even ascend some of the hills with you if you give him his time, which you are pleased to do, as he gives you yours. When he first came here he talked much about "the height" as being against him: said he should "never master the hills:" he would stand a minute at the foot of them, then shake his head and slowly turn back, or sit down and await the descent of others. But now somewhat of the vigour of more youthful days seems to visit him, and he uses it with more wisdom than he was wont to exercise at that period; could he have acted with wisdom then, in all probability he would have enjoyed a more healthful old age.

Now at length comes the gate, which having climbed over, you find yourselves on Hamsey Green, at no great distance from the turnpike. Along here are a few cottages and a good house or two. First, and nearest the turnpike, one which used to be very old and deserted looking, but a year ago was somewhat improved. It had the old lattices; the ground bore no mark of cultivation, and although inhabited, there never appeared any token of life, no face at a window, no child in the garden, no dog, even, saluted you. There was a fine yew tree before it, which, however, we one day discovered to be felled. Human beings *did* take an interest in the place, then, we said: and we sat down, some four or five of us, on the trunk of the felled tree, and betook ourselves to discoursing on the place as an ordinary dwelling which men of flesh and blood might inhabit, with all our various eyes turned upon it, as though we would pour into it some of the light of the present. After a full discussion on the merits of the house, as also on those of the beautiful object on which we sat, we observed near at hand the graceful little cluster of trees, which from the road had always excited our admiration, composed of the Thorn, the Ash, the Yew, and the Elm, leaning tenderly

and lovingly on each other. Then opposite is a small lonely hut, we know not by whom inhabited, but we have travelled there, and walked round its close hedge searching for blackberries, and wishing to know something of those inhabiting the little secluded spot. We thought ourselves unobserved, but the delusion soon ended—there was the good man out at his back door well aware of our presence somewhere in the neighbourhood of his quick-set. When we got round to the front there was the wife just come out at the right time to see us, followed in another minute by her husband, who had made his way from the back garden again with full speed, as it seemed to us, expressly to witness the procession of our passing the front of his cottage; so little goes on in that secluded spot, so extraordinary is the appearance of strangers. There are white-headed children straggling about the Common not far from home: we pass two, who regard us with fixed attention, and go by very demurely. We stroke the bare little head, and pat the brown back; and, looking round, see that we are steadfastly regarded by the children, whose musical tongues are occupied no doubt on the subject of the strange people. These poor little ones will perhaps never forget the incident, trifling as it was. The sunny morning in Autumn, the gay colours which had struck them so, the hedge full of blackberries, mother and father standing by the little gate, and the gentlefolk coming by, who looked and smiled so kindly, and said a word or two of tenderness to them.

You now proceed past a plain comfortable farm house, called Warlingham Court, and continue along the grass range till you are on *Riddles-down*, where, if the sun be out powerfully, you will wish for shelter and find none, for now it is chiefly grass and sky which you behold. There is a hedge at a distance to your right, the boundary of the Down on that side, and there are little stunted juniper and other trees scattered here; and, to one who is weary with the long journey under a burning summer sun, it will be pleasing to see one solitary Thorn in the distance, towards which he will direct his steps as to an oasis. This tree affords no very extended shade, but is welcome enough at such a time. It was there,

with an aged friend, we once found rest and shelter in a day of intense heat and brilliancy: he had long walked on uncomplainingly with a steady and rather quick pace, taking long strides, and looking straight before him at the one tree which seemed likely to afford shade, while conversation at length began to fail, sentences seemed to be dragged out with difficulty, and there were long pauses. Here, while he rested, he spoke of his past fatigue, and of how long the way had seemed; to the surprise, too, of a younger friend, who had, as he walked, uttered loud complaints, and made others feel their fatigue much more by so doing. When wisdom is coupled with years it is a wonderful and beautiful thing; and that day, with all the glorious things so eminently glorious, as we sat with flowers peeping up thick about us, and sheep nibbling close at hand, nothing seemed so sweet, nothing so beautiful as that wise man thus powerfully though quietly having demonstrated something important to man in daily life. We thought of the words of Christ respecting the act of a simple and affectionate woman, viz.: that it should be spoken of "wherever this gospel is preached." These little sermons, which we may meet with often as we pass on our way, are never obliterated from the memory; they sink deep, and their spirit becomes often incorporated with our natures, helping to form the new creature which years and experience produce out of superior mind.

This tree past, the down extends some two miles unbroken by any obstacle; and the beauty here presented to you compels a rather protracted stay, so soon as a perfectly dry spot can be obtained on the fine closely nibbled grass. The Godstone Road runs along the green valley beneath you, but the interposed down hides it from your sight here, though to your left you may behold it winding towards the distant and not visible town. From the road on the other side again, hills slope up, intersected here and there by lanes leading to villages or farm houses, of these latter you observe several embedded in the verdure, while every variety of field, whose form is marked by the luxuriant hedge row, gives its part to the general beauty. Now, many of these fields are ploughed

up, and not so richly beautiful as in the summer season; still the ploughed field is not without beauty in the landscape: it contrasts well with the various shades of green rich grass, and prevents a monotony to the eye which is sometimes felt in scenery. The landscape from Riddles-Down gives one, perhaps, as good an idea of the Surrey hill scenery as can be procured in any part of the county. This scenery does not, as is well known, offer that perfect appearance of cultivation which meets the eye almost everywhere in Kent. Some of it is bare and wild, and would seem cold and ungenial to many who love that rich county, but the bare hills give character, and heighten the effect of those on which the hand of man has bestowed labour. The hill opposite to you being cultivated, and in summer beautiful as a garden, you have a combination of interesting scenery such as is not common.

Occasionally in the course of the summer, but very rarely, a little party may be seen on Riddles-Down, who have come to enjoy the pleasure of a pic-nic; and a choice spot this is, for the purpose, on a day not very burning. Did London people know of these retired and beautiful places, at a distance not too great to be accomplished by starting very early, more frequent use would be made of them for change, and a day of fresh air, by many a merry party. We have known but of two such this summer, one an *omnibus* load. We saw the vehicle standing against a hedge, the horses having been taken down to the Inn; the party were scattered about enjoying the full freedom of the place, and giving *us* pleasure by presenting to us graceful forms, expressive joyful attitudes, and gay colours, and suggesting to us images of the happiness and romance of real life. The other party had been conveyed in a private carriage, but had adopted the same plan. It was a family of some six or seven children, with the parents, and proper attendants. The children seemed like the good genii of the place, every one with bright gold-like hair, which the sun light made to glitter again: and they kept up a perpetual movement every one of them—now here, now there; now one is lost behind a tree, now another has sunk down upon the grass, as though vanishing through the earth: from sheer

fulness of pleasure she has thrown herself down, but soon is up again, and has bounded off to join in the romps of her brothers. Happy girl! whose wise parents check not the natural flow of her spirits, and place no curb against the free exercise of those muscles which, in order to their perfect development, so that she may enjoy fully her own life, and rightly perform its duties, must have that exercise to an extent to which few young girls and women are encouraged to take it. Fashion, even in these matters, places strong barriers against nature sometimes, barriers which not many can surmount: false notions cling to the majority of people. The evils hence arising in relation both to the physical and moral nature are innumerable: suffice it to mention, from among the physical evils, *spinal curvature*—the precursor and attendant of many and very serious diseases; and from among the *moral* evils, to take note of that want of self reliance, of honest boldness, of healthful energy, and true dignity, too characteristic of many women.

At the extremity of Riddles-Down, a year or two ago, there was a rail-road station on the Brighton line of road, when occasionally a solitary traveller might be met with, making his way across here to Warlingham or its neighbourhood. You might tell if he were a visitor like yourself, from the very expression of his countenance, and from his proceedings. If a visitor or health-seeker he looked enraptured, as though he had stepped out of the steam-carriage direct into paradise: his pace was uneven, his attention was continually arrested by this or that object, he would stand occasionally lost, apparently, in wonder and delight. Anon, he must go to the brow and sit down, an attitude which, more than any other, seems to express satisfaction, and a luxurious kind of feasting on nature. If an inhabitant of the place, he would in all probability, as a rule, walk steadily and gravely on, looking neither to the right nor to the left. This occasional traveller, however, was not sufficient to defray the expenses of the station, thus the accommodation has been discontinued.

Since this station has been given up, there is no probability, in a general way, of meeting a single creature on Riddles-

Down. We have never seen any one with the exception of the little pleasure parties already named, unless it might be now and then a man or a boy loitering about with a net, hoping to catch birds, or a naturalist or botanist in search of rare specimens of insects and plants, which abound in these parts.

Further on, along the line of rail-road there is a station, at a place called Stoats-nest. As a change in the journey, some have travelled thus far, and thence walked across to Warlingham, no advantage in point of distance, it being about the same as though you came from Croydon. Change however is good, and frequently acts beneficially in a medical point of view.

From Stoats-nest you make your way on to Coulsdon church, and see the small village of Coulsdon, so charmingly situated in the midst of the wild. Here is another of those commons which we so much love. If inclined to linger, even thus late in the season, you will discover here the fair and beautiful *Euphrasia*, some of the *Campanula*, and a few other unexpected friends, while the hedges are, in all probability snowed over with *clematis*, enlivened at frequent intervals with the exquisite coraline capsules of the almond tree, or the equally gay "Hips and Haws," dear to our childish remembrances of the country. You may proceed thence round by Caterham, or Salmons Green; or, choosing a longer route, will find a steep descent by which you may make across to Riddles Down. It would be a task of some difficulty to decide which road presents the greatest attractions.

Having travelled as far along the Down, as where the Godstone Road station used to be, you incline to take rest; the grass is generally too damp at this season of the year to allow of our availing ourselves of it for the purpose of repose; but descending the slope a little towards the station you discover some stones or wood, which may serve your purpose. And now you see the Godstone Road, and begin to consider if you shall take that road as your direction back home again, deciding however in favour of a return by *Purley*, which the aged man urges upon you, because he remembers it as one of

the strikingly beautiful places of this neighbourhood, and he is sure it will be an addition to your remembrances of marked scenery in connexion with Warlingham. *Purley Oaks* most have heard of—immortal, through the “*The Diversions of Purley*,” by Horne Tooke. Your companion tells you that in that spot is a wild and beautiful common. Once when recovering from illness, and still weak and languid, he drove so far with the beloved wife whose heart was heavy for his sake; thus to him it is a place associated with sweet yet melancholy feelings. Pensively they journeyed from Warlingham along the turnpike road; inclined to silence, but each endeavouring to say words of comfort and cheering to the other. Then came the beautiful grove at Sanderstead. They descended the hill under the embracing trees, with hearts full: but hope was there too—a heavenly vista like that before them at the end of the first hill, where a narrow lane turns off “to Purley.” When, at the extremity of this lane the common opened out before them, something whispered to them of happier days to come, when fresh air, as one of Gods’ means of reinstating lost power, mental and bodily, should have effected its glorious work.

Q.

(*To be continued.*)

NATURE THE TEACHER.

Mr. Paxton, the builder of the great conservatory at Chatsworth, and the contriver of the building for the exhibition for 1851, read Nov. 13, 1850, a paper at the Society of Arts; in the course of which he exhibited a specimen of the beautiful aquatic, *Victoria Regia*, which flowered for the first time in this country, on the 8th of Nov., 1849. He then remarked, having pointed out the structure of one of the large umbrella shaped leaves, “you will observe that nature was the engineer in this case. If you examine this and compare it with the drawings and models, you will perceive that nature has provided it with longitudinal and transverse girders and supports, on the same principle that I, borrowing from it, have adopted in this building.”

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HOMŒOPATHY AND ITS PRINCIPLES EXPLAINED,
BY JOHN EPPS, M. D.

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(From the *Nonconformist*, of November 27, 1850.)

The non-scientific character of medicine is not newly asserted by homœopaths, but is the confession of the most eminent physicians of the day: from whose writings might easily be extracted astonishing admissions—very unpleasant for the consideration of patients—that they have no better than an imperfect pathology—that medical experience has chiefly furnished a bundle of contradictory facts, and a web of loose speculations, leaving the practitioner to the use of mere analogy or simple conjecture—that little actual knowledge exists of the nature and operation of the articles contained in the *Materia Medica*, of which there is not even an agreed classification, either according to their resemblances, or active constituent parts, or attributed virtues; so that the *Pharmacopœia* remains an incoherent catalogue, destitute of the control or aid of the science of the chemist, the physiologist, or the natural historian.

Notwithstanding that these confessions might seem favourable to the due consideration of *any* attempt to arrive at a true science of medicine, homœopaths must have been forewarned by the opposition which has ever encountered great truths, and by the professional personality and prejudice which they have ever awakened, that their labours would excite the antagonism of all the habit, ignorance, and interest, associated with the practice of the medical art; and, even in

the case of fair and intelligent investigation, would be prepared for a resistance arising from mere feeling and pride, always existent in like circumstances, and not easily to be estimated or soon repelled. Homœopathy has a mission of instruction, which involves many conflicts, and needs much patient perseverance. But if its disciples avoid unjust crimination and assault on the motives and designs of a profession which, whatever its errors and malpractices, has been richly adorned by illustrious philosophers and men of the highest virtue, they need not fear the speedy advance and ultimate triumph of such truth as their system may be found to contain.

We do not intend to dogmatize on homœopathy, its principles or accomplishments: we have no right to do so, either in the extent of our knowledge of medicine, or the conclusiveness of our beliefs respecting the law and method of which Hahnemann was the discoverer. We shall confine our notice of the present work to a brief indication of its contents; accompanied by some extracts, which will, we think, serve to recommend it as a clear and thoughtful exposition of the elements of the homœopathic system.

The author enters at some length into an explanatory theory of health and disease—then discusses the systems which have been called antipathic and allopathic, exhibiting their unscientific and destructive character—this leads him to a history of the discovery of the homœopathic method, followed by many illustrations of the universality of its law. In successive chapters he contrasts the absence of the characteristics of science, the uncertainty and complexity of the old-system medicine, with the scientific features, certainty, and simplicity, of homœopathy. Next, he treats of the employment of infinitesimal doses; arguing that their power and superior efficacy are not a theory which has dictated the practice, but the result of a careful and sufficiently extended experience. The objections to homœopathy are also considered, and their weakness, inconsistency, and absurd pre-judgments, cleverly exhibited. An extensive appendix, relating to various subjects—amongst others, to Hahnemann and his literary labours,

the progress of homœopathy, the diet question, and the treatment of cattle diseases—completes the volume.

One of the objections to homœopathy, lately repeated by an *Athenæum* critic, is, that “neither Hahnemann nor his disciples pretend to tell us what they mean by the law *Similia similibus curantur*; but use illustrations which show that they employ the words in any sense that may suit them.” Our first extract shall be a passage which refutes any such assertion:—

“The law on which the beneficial application of all medicines is founded, is this, *that medicines cure diseases by their power to produce, when taken by healthy persons, symptoms similar to the diseases they cure*; or, to quote Hahnemann’s words, ‘that medicines can cure those diseases only which are analagous to those which they themselves are capable of producing.’

“Such, then, is the principle. But to impress it still more, it may be stated in another form. Hahnemann found that every individual medicine produces a *particular group of symptoms*, which may be regarded, being deviations from the usual manifestations of life, as a disease; and this group of symptoms, being produced by a medicinal agent, the disease thus produced being different from that produced from other causes, he designates a *medicinal disease*. This was step first. Hahnemann further knew that certain *natural diseases*—that is, diseases produced by causes not medicinal—present certain groups of symptoms. Step second: He then established, that there is such a relation between the group of symptoms produced by a medicine, and the group of symptoms produced in a disease, that, if the medicine producing this group is given to a patient labouring under the corresponding group, the patient must be cured.”

And, again, Dr. Epps says:—

“—let it be remembered that the homœopathic mode of cure is founded upon this, that the *inducing a medicinal disease, in symptoms similar to those presented in natural disease, will cure the natural disease.*”

Without being compelled to admit the truth of the homœopathic law, the reader must surely acknowledge that there is entire absence of trickery and uncandid concealment in the statements made by Hahnemann, and by Dr. Epps, of the sense in which they hold the formula: and we believe there is uniform agreement in its interpretation by homœopaths—that diseases are cured by medicines capable of producing symptoms *similar* to those existing, characteristi-

cally of his disorder, in the patient—so that all medicines are specifics, each to the disease of which it produces the *resemblance*. It *cannot*, therefore, fairly be said that there is intentional omission of any explanation of the term “like,” and that it is used *both for identity and resemblance* by homœopathic writers.

But if the objection fail, that the law is not clear and well-defined—that its chief term, expressive of a property, is without an object—the second resource of the objector is this: as the acceptance of Hahneman’s law must depend on *the certainty of the body of facts* from which it is developed, it is preferable to attack and damage, on *other* grounds, the work which records those facts; that *they*—incapable of *direct* disproof—may be indirectly dismissed and lost sight of in the disrepute and ridicule which has been thus created. And so the critic adverted to rejects the *facts* which *prove* the *law*, on the ground that the same work of Hahnemann contains “the absurd announcement” of the method of “infinitesimal doses.” But *this* is itself a new body of facts, not in opposition to the other, but entirely independant of it—and neither of them is to be got rid of by pitting them against each other, without calm scientific investigation and experiment upon the certainty of each. We cannot follow the author through his argument on this second asserted truth of homœopathy; it is sustained with varied illustration and much force, although we fear he sometimes employs analogies too remote and trifling for the purpose of serious discussion. He shows that opponents wilfully ignore the fact that this mode of practice is *not the result of theory*, but has arisen from *actual experiences*, and has guided to a theory. He argues—that bodies in general act in infinitesimal quantities—and that diseases are induced by the action of morbid agents in infinitesimal quantities—supporting his statements by fact and analogy. On this subject we make the following extract:—

“The proposition under demonstration is, that medicines act curatively in infinitesimal quantities, when exhibited in diseases to which they are homœopathic.

“ In maintaining this proposition, it is not maintained that a millionth part of a grain or of a drop will produce any visible action on the man in health; nor is it maintained that a millionth part of a grain or of a drop will act on the man in disease; but it is maintained that the millionth part of a grain or of a drop will act on the man in disease, if between the diseased state of the man and the medicine, infinitesimally administered, there is a homœopathic relationship. In other words, the homœopathists do not vaguely say, that medicines in infinitesimal quantities cure diseases, but they do say that medicines given for the cure of diseases to which they are homœopathic, do cure these diseases when administered in infinitesimal quantities; to repeat, the homœopathist, in maintaining the efficacy of medicines in infinitesimal quantities, regards three requirements as necessary:—First, the development of virtues in medicines by the process of preparation; second, the increased receptivity to impression produced by disease; and third, the selection of the right remedy.

“ The millionth part of a grain or of a drop is A POWER; but, in order that the power should be medicinal, a condition of application is necessary; and that is, that it be applied in accordance with the homœopathic law.”

Amongst other facts in support of the statement, that the experiments of persons not influenced by homœopathy have established that *quantity* is not the chief point to be considered in the production of actions and of results—that “ the very *direction* in which a power is applied is immensely more significant than the power itself,” Dr. Epps adduces the following:—

“ Sir John Herschel finds that the relation to electricity of a mass of mercury, is such that it may be reversed by the admixture of an almost infinitesimal portion of a body, as potassium, in an opposite electrical condition: and with such electrical conditions are all chemical actions whatsoever inseparably connected; while every one is aware that physiological are complicated, as well as chemical, with mechanical phenomena. So impressed is Herschel with this class of observations, as to observe, ‘ That such minute proportions of extraneous matter should be found capable of communicating sensible mechanical motions and properties, of a definite character, to the body that they are mixed with, is perhaps one of the most extraordinary facts that has appeared in chemistry.’ ”

“ Dr. Daubeny having, in a memoir read before the Royal Society in 1830, on the saline and purgative springs of Britain, expressed his doubt as to the possibility of any medical action being exercised by so insignificant a quantity as one grain of iodine spread through ten gallons of water (the largest proportion he had ever found), felt himself constrained to announce in 1841, that the considerations above stated, the influence of the potassium on the mercury, now induce him to attach more im-

portance to the circumstance of its presence; for it is just as possible, *à priori*, that this quantity of iodine should infuse new properties into the salts which accompany it, and cause them to act in a similar manner on the system, as that less than a millionth part of potassium should create so entirely a change in the relations of a mass of mercury to electricity.

"It is not the power—it is the mode of applying the power. Let the infinitesimal quantity of medicine be applied rightly, that is, in accordance with the homœopathic law, and the sought for effect, the cure of disease, will be gained."

It is scarcely necessary for us to close this notice with a formal recommendation of Dr. Epps's work. We are confident that, apart from personal belief in homœopathy, it may be pronounced the most important recent contribution to the literature of the system it explains and defends. We think the English Homœopathic Association has good reason to be satisfied with the work: it is strong in abundant facts and consequential reasonings. Its literary merits are not few; the style is clear and vivacious—the thoughts of the writer are luminously conveyed—and the treatment of the question is orderly, complete, and exhaustive.

A TESTIMONY TO THE VALUE OF HOMŒOPATHY, by
J. S. BUCKINGHAM, Esq.

(Abridged from the "*British Banner*," Sept. 9th, 1850.)

In the year 1830 I happened to be at Paris, and there met the late Dr. John Borthwick Gilchrist, the well-known oriental linguist, and Professor of Eastern Languages. He was then bordering on seventy years of age; but, after a long and active life remarkably free from illness, he had become the victim of some disease which rapidly exhausted his strength, reduced his size, and brought him to such a state of imbecility, that he was in his second childhood: his eyes protruding, his under lip fallen, his hands tremulous and paralysed, and his memory and consciousness so obscured that he could recognize no one except his affectionate wife, whose attention was such that she scarcely ever left his presence. During all the period of his suffering, the best medical advice that money

could procure in London and in Paris, was had for him, but all without avail; and when, with some difficulty, he was removed to Brussels, we expected that the next intelligence we should receive of him would be that of his death.

About six months after this, in the spring of 1831, while walking in Piccadilly, near the doctor's usual residence in Clarges Street, I met, with as much astonishment as pleasure, the same Dr. Gilchrist, walking erect, with firm and healthy step, his person filled out to its former size, and his whole aspect more full of strength, activity, and vigour, than I had ever before seen him in his best days,—for I had known him several years before his illness. Filled with my surprise and delight, I asked him to what cause was to be attributed his almost miraculous resurrection, from the brink of the grave, to his present happy condition? He replied, that when at Brussels he had been placed under the homœopathic treatment by a physician there, and his recovery was as rapid as it was effectual, astonishing all his friends as well as himself. He asked me if I had ever read anything on the subject of this new system, to which I replied in the negative; when he told me that he felt so grateful for his cure that he had determined to write a pamphlet on his case.

In 1837, on resigning my seat in parliament, I made a visit to the United States of America, for the double purpose of giving my Lectures on the Countries of the Oriental World, and acquiring all the information I could respecting the institutions and the condition of the Great Republic. We landed at New York in October; and, my public labours commencing immediately, they were followed up so incessantly that the continued excitement of the throat, from much and loud speaking, and the extreme variability of the climate, brought on so severe an attack of bronchitis, that I was obliged to suspend my labours altogether. I had recourse to the best medical advice of the city; and, after the treatment prescribed by three separate physicians in succession, each persons of the largest practice, I derived so little benefit, that I entertained the resolution of abandoning my original intention of journeying through the country, and returning to

England, from an impression that, owing to my peculiar liability to quinseyed sore throat (with which I had been afflicted on four different occasions in England and in India, and each of such severity as to excite the greatest alarm for my safety), added to the trying nature of a North American climate, and its severe cold in winter, there was great danger of my sacrificing my life, if I persisted in my public labours under such circumstances as these.

At this conjuncture of affairs, an acquaintance invited me to dine with him, I felt obliged to decline, from the state of my health (wasting night perspirations having accompanied this inflammation of the throat, and greatly reduced my strength), when he asked me if I knew anything of the homœopathic treatment, and whether I should be willing to try it. I remembered the case of Dr. Gilchrist; and though from that period, 1830, to the year of this interview, 1837, I had had no serious ailment, requiring medical advice, so that I had had no occasion to have recourse to any change of system, I felt strongly disposed now to try it. To this, indeed, I was greatly encouraged by the many proofs which this clerical friend adduced, of the efficacy of the homœopathic treatment in cases similar to my own, once in his own person, and several times in that of his friends.

In the course of the same evening, he brought to me Dr. Vanderburgh, a gentleman born and educated in New York, descended from one of the old families of the original Dutch settlers there, and for many years one of the most eminent and successful physicians of the allopathic school, but now *as extensive a practitioner of Homœopathy*. This gentleman, then about fifty years of age, had, from severe professional labour and the effects of a trying climate, fallen into a state of consumption, a disease more prevalent, perhaps, in the Northern States of America than in any part of the world; and was so reduced in strength by the ravages of this disease, which was manifested in its worst forms, that neither he himself nor any of his friends entertained the least hope of his recovery. At length one of his relatives advised him to give Homœopathy at least a trial, as all hope from every other source was gone: to

which he replied, with as much of indignation as his strength would admit, that he would never so far stain his professional reputation as to encourage this "humbug," and that he would rather die than submit to be deluded by such "arrant quackery." In his case, as in most similar ones, these terms were applied in utter ignorance of all the works written on the subject; the pride of professional eminence, and the indolence and aversion to innovation, so common to almost all professors of established systems, preventing his taking the only rational course of carefully examining a thing before condemning it. The near approach of death, however, and the quickened sense of duty which that solemn hour begets, induced him to rescind his former inconsiderate refusal. He submitted to Homœopathic treatment, and in six months he was gradually, but steadily and substantially, restored to his former state of health. As might have been expected in a conscientious man, he soon felt that it was his duty to study and practise a system from whence he had derived so much benefit, and he issued notices to his former friends and patients accordingly; when such was the confidence in his sincerity and skill, that ultimately his practice became larger than ever; and, at the period of his calling on me, which was about a year after his recovery, he had a practice which kept him in constant motion from early in the morning till late at night, and was as vigorous and healthy a man in all respects as any person of his age in the whole city.

Dr. Vanderburgh commenced his duties with me, by a long, careful, and patient examination of the history and progress of my disease, and, having satisfied himself on the minutest matters of symptoms, diet, &c., he took from his pocket medicine-box some of those globules—the smallness of which is made the subject of so much ridicule by those who ought to know that much smaller globules than even these, which float invisibly in the air, and can neither be seen, handled, weighed, tasted, nor felt, are powerful enough to convey pestilence from one region to another across the widest oceans; and that the poisoned arrows of the Indians, and the bite of the scorpion, the cobra, and other venomous animals,

will kill the strongest man with smaller globules of poison than any that are *administered* by homœopathsists; and to *cure* need hardly require larger quantities than to *kill*—I am free to confess, however, that having, through all my previous life, seen medicines administered in copious draughts, and bulky pills, and habitually associating quantity with force, I at first felt a little incredulous as to the power of such an apparently simple agency to remove so confirmed and severe a disease as that from which I was then suffering; and, therefore, I had no active faith in the efficacy of the remedy applied.

A few days were, however, quite sufficient to prove its salutary effects; and, without any other change than that of ceasing to take the larger pills and copious draughts prescribed by the regular faculty, and substituting for them the smaller globules of belladonna, bryonia, and sulphur, in highly diluted forms, and in succession at intervals of several hours apart for each separate medicine, and of two days between each change from the first to the second, and the second to the third, I was in three weeks restored to perfect health, my night perspirations ceased, my strength and appetite returned, and my throat was rendered so sound, and my voice so clear, that I speedily resumed my labours. From that time till I quitted America at the close of 1840, I passed three years of severe labour, in giving public lectures, or speaking at public meetings, almost every evening, from one to two hours at each time, and to audiences varying from 500 to 2,000 each; and in the day time, either travelling from town to town, or visiting the institutions and establishments of the country; enduring all the vicissitudes of weather; sometimes melting beneath the heat of Philadelphia, with the thermometer at 104° or braving the cold of Boston, with the thermometer at 8° below Zero; traversing the mountains of the Alleghanies, the swamps of Virginia and Carolina; sleeping in log huts in the forest among the wild Indians; driving in open waggons across the prairies of the Illinois, or sleeping on the decks of steam-boats along the sedgy banks of the Mississippi; from Canada in the north to New Orleans in the south, and from the borders of the Atlantic in the east to the banks of the

Missouri in the west; enjoying during all this period almost uninterrupted health, and removing every symptom of disease as soon as it appeared, by the prompt and timely application of homœopathic remedies.

It would fill every column of your paper, ample as is its space, if I were to narrate to you the scores of cases well known to me in the circle of my immediate friends and acquaintances, as cured by Homœopathy, when the allopathic physicians and surgeons had effected no benefit by their treatment, to say nothing of the cases of which I have heard through the testimony of others. But it will, perhaps, be sufficient to say, that from that period to this, now thirteen years ago, from 1837 to 1850, we have used no other remedies than homœopathic ones in my own family, and that we never, at any period of our lives, enjoyed better general health.

St. John's Wood.

J. S. BUCKINGHAM.

THE ABSURDITIES AND EVILS OF COMMON SURGERY.

What is more common than to find, when a patient consults a homœopathic physician for some unhealthy discharging sore in the neck, that it was cut open weeks before by some surgeon to "let out the matter."

These men are so fond of using the knife, that they disregard the knowledge by which they would be able to enable nature to cause the diseased gland to discharge itself. A gland, when so discharging, heals within a few days, leaving no scars.

These men are active in cutting out tumours, forgetting altogether the fact, that if one tumour be cut out and the constitutional state be not altered, fresh tumours will rise.

The following facts are quoted from Sir Benjamin Brodie's Lectures on Pathology and Surgery, p. 8:—

"REPRODUCTION OF DISEASED BURSEÆ, (JOINT BAGS.)

"There is a bursa between the patella and the skin, and this, in housemaids, sometimes becomes diseased, and converted into a hard lump or tumour. I have frequently removed such a tumour from the knee of a housemaid, and some time

afterwards, on examining the limb, I was satisfied that the bursa had been regenerated. Nor is this a mere supposition; I have positive proof that the fact is as I have stated it. There was a woman in the hospital from whose knee the late Mr. Rose removed an enlarged bursa. A year or two afterwards she returned, and came under my care; and *not only had the bursa been regenerated, but the new one had become diseased like the old one, and I had to repeat the operation which Mr. Rose had performed formerly. She had gone back to her former occupation, which included a good deal of kneeling, and, under the influence of pressure, the new bursa had become converted into the same diseased structure as the old one.*" What then was the use of cutting?

CASE OF POISONING WITH HEMLOCK: ITS PATHOGENETIC EFFECTS.

At a meeting of the Medico-chirurgical Society of Edinburgh, Dr. Bennett mentioned the following case: "On Monday, April 21st, a man named William Gow, was brought into the infirmary by two policemen, and was found to be dead. On examination the following appearances were observed:—Great fluidity of blood throughout the system. In the cavities of the heart only a few small grumous clots existed. The veins on the surface of the brain were much congested. The lungs, liver, kidneys, and almost every organ were also much congested. The stomach was found to be much distended with a pulaceous mass, which consisted of the fragments of green leaves and stalks. The mucous membrane of the stomach was congested, with slight extravasation of blood below the epithelium at its cardiac extremity. Intestines healthy. The body was muscular, and without external marks of violence. On examining the contents of the stomach attentively, it was ascertained, from some fragments of the stalks and leaves which had escaped the action of the teeth, that they were portions of *conium maculatum*. On bruising them with a solution of potash, the mousy odour of conia was strongly evolved. The symptoms presented during life according to the account furnished by his friends, were as follow: Shortly after eating

the hemlock, want of power was experienced in the lower extremities—he faltered in his joints. After a time he was observed to stagger, as a man intoxicated—he fell on his knees—and perfect paralysis of the inferior extremities was manifested. At this time his intelligence remained perfect; he spoke readily and sensibly to those about him. He complained of having lost his sight. The paralysis gradually crept upwards. There were ineffectual efforts to vomit—he could not swallow—slight movements of the left leg. These symptoms were present two hours after taking the poison, but his intelligence was still perfect. Asphyxia now gradually came on, and he died three hours and a quarter after eating the hemlock. These symptoms fully confirmed the description given by Dr Christison, of the effects of hemlock and its alkaloid conia as observed by him in the lower animals. Some cases had been related, in which delirium was said to have been present; and others, where death was occasioned, were marked by stupor and coma, as when opium has been taken. Nothing of this kind was observed in Gow; but, on the contrary, gradual paralysis creeping from below upwards, referable to some change produced on the spinal cord, of a nature exactly opposite to that produced by strychnia. Dr. Bennett pointed out how these facts perfectly agreed with the accounts of Plato and Nicander, on the effects produced by the *Κωνιον*, or state poison of the Athenians. A difference of opinion existed among botanists, as to whether the modern *conium maculatum* was the *Κωνιον* of the Athenians. From the effects produced in the case described, he was disposed to believe in their identity.—*Medical Times*.

TEMPERANCE IN WINE COUNTRIES.

“ My observations in France, as well as in Germany and Italy, satisfy me that the people in wine-growing countries are much more temperate than in the North of Europe and in America. The common wines which are used on the soil that produces them do not intoxicate, but nourish, forming a large item indeed in the *pabulum* of the peasant. When he goes out to

his daily toil he carries with him a loaf of coarse black bread, and a canteen of wine, and these refresh and sustain him: he rarely tastes meat, butter, or cheese. This *vin ordinaire* makes a part of his breakfast, of his dinner, and of his evening meal, and costs him perhaps two or three cents a bottle, if he purchase it. It is the juice of the grape, not deriving its body or taste from an infusion of spirit and a skilful combination of drugs, as in our country, but from the genial soil and beneficent sun. The truth of what I have here said is supported by the general remark, that drunkenness is but seldom seen in France; and when it is, it does not proceed from the use of the common wine which enters so largely into the sustenance of the peasantry and common people, but from brandy and foreign wines; particularly the first, to the allurements of which the hard-worked and closely-confined mechanics, artisans, and dense factory populations of the capital and large towns are particularly exposed. I am obliged to believe that the use on the soil of any native wines in any country is conducive to health, cheerfulness, and temperance; and I am as equally convinced that all foreign wines are injurious in all these respects. Hence the bad effects of the wines imported and used in England and America."—*Durbin's Observations on Europe, quoted by Chambers, No. 278, New Series.*

THE POWER OF INFINITESIMAL QUANTITIES.

To the Editors of the Monthly Journal of Homœopathy.

Gentlemen,—The following facts testify to the power of infinitesimal quantities:—

"SINGULAR ANIMALCULE.—There are facts and analogies tending to show that a peculiar state of activity may enable infinitesimal quantities of matter powerfully to affect the senses and the health. We eat animalcules by millions in the bloom of a plum, we also inhale them by millions (as Ehrenberg has shown) at every breath, and they neither affect our senses nor do us appreciable harm. Yet there is an animalcule which haunts cascades, sticking by its tail to the rocks or stones over which the water rushes, and which, when put into

a vial with above a million times its weight of water, infects the whole mass with a putrid odour so strong as to be offensive at several yards' distance; and this not once, but several times a day, if the water be changed so often."—*Quarterly Review*, 1850.

"THE NOISE OF COLOURS.—During the hallucinations produced by taking the Indian hemp, the intensity of the sense of sound is most striking. The celebrated Theodore Gaultier related to Dr. Moreau, in poetic language, which it is hopeless to attempt to translate so as to give an idea of the style of this highly imaginative author, the sensations produced. He says that his "sense of hearing was prodigiously developed. I actually heard the noise of colours—green, red, blue, yellow sounds, reached me in waves perfectly distinct; a glass overturned, the creaking of a footstool, a word pronounced low, vibrated and shook me like peals of thunder; my own voice appeared to me so loud that I dared not speak for fear of shattering the walls around me, or of making me burst like an explosive shell; more than five hundred clocks sang out the hour with an harmonious silvery sound; every sonorous object sounded like the note of an harmonica or the Æolian harp—I swam or floated in an ocean of sound." Such is the exaggerated language which has been employed by an individual whose taste and enjoyment of music have rendered his criticism on that art so much sought after."—*Journal of Psychological Medicine*, 1850. A CONSTANT READER.

OYSTER SUPPERS. ATTEND TO DIET.

To the Editor of the Monthly Journal of Homœopathy.

SIR,—Allow me through your pages to give a caution to *oyster supper* eaters.

I have had, within the last fortnight, three patients attacked with severe diarrhœa a few hours after partaking of oysters for supper.

One patient had so severe an attack as to endanger her life. Another, being disinclined to believe that oyster eating

was the cause of his attack, dared a second and a third trial. In each case an attack followed.

In each case the oysters were obtained from a different source. One case was near Bryanstone-square, one at Shepherd's-bush, the third in Pimlico.—I remain, Sir, &c.

Pimlico, Sept. 23, 1850.

C. T. PEARCE.

LAMENESS OF A HORSE CURED.

(Communicated by Mr. Wigan, Homœopathic Chemist, Manchester.)

Some time ago, a friend wrote to me stating that he had a very valuable hunter which was gone quite lame from a ringbone: the horse had been affected some time, it had been turned out to grass and had undergone the torments of blistering and firing, by the instructions of the veterinary surgeon; the beast was at length pronounced to be fit for work, and my friend had him taken to the field to hunt. In mounting and putting him to his speed he fell *dead lame*, and was got home with difficulty. My friend wrote to me these particulars, and asking if homœopathy would be of use to the animal. I replied, that if the disease proceeded from a hurt, he had better apply the tincture of arnica; if not, if he would give me particulars of the horse's symptoms, I would try what could be done. The arnica was applied, when to the astonishment of the groom and the farrier, and to the great joy of my friend, the horse galloped as well as he ever had done. Such facts as these prove the truth of homœopathy.

SUSCEPTIBILITY TO IMPRESSION ONE CONDITION TO THE ACTION OF MEDICINAL AGENTS.

British Association for the Advancement of Science, Edinburgh,
August 1, 1850.

A question was discussed before the Association—"Is sulphite of lead a poison?" In the report is the following:

"In the case of the ex-royal family of France, poisoned by the impregnation of the water at Claremont with lead, only 13 out of 38 persons suffered from the effects: this shows that not more than one in three may

be affected by lead poison in a given time, i. e., seven months. Had the 25 who escaped out of the 38 been the only inmates, it might have been "considered" that water containing one grain of lead in a gallon was "quite innocuous, and might be consumed without risk. Some persons are undoubtedly more susceptible of the effects of lead than others: a few may suffer in three or four months; others, as Dr. Christison states, not until twelve months,"—*Medical Gazette*, p. 381, vol. xlv.

Such facts and views are put forth by the *Medical Gazette*, and yet when the homœopathist brings forward the increased susceptibility to impression in persons diseased, to explain in part the infinitesimal action of medicines, the Editor of that publication would, it is likely, refuse to listen.

Notes for the Month and Cases of gratuitous Patients,

[Communicated by Dr. Erps.]

CASE OF TIC CURED.

Mr. K., aged 29, single, has been ill for six months; he has been treated by a surgeon in the country, having been leeches and blistered but without benefit: he consulted me Oct. 29, 1850.

His affection is tic, complicated with stomach affection. He complains of—

Symptom 1. Pains at left side of head: the pains are shooting at first, and, when the shootings cease, a dull pain remains.

Symptom 2. The pains are so severe as to prevent him sleeping.

Symptom 3. Six weeks since the pain seemed to settle in the jaw, which has prevented him opening his mouth except with great difficulty: he looks much worn down.

Symptom 4. The food lies heavy, and causes pain through to the back.

Symptom 5. His bowels are irregular, sometimes loose, sometimes confined, but more frequently confined.

Symptom 6. He has a feeling of wanting to relieve the bowels, but when the attempt is made no effect is realized.

Symptom 7. His water is irregular, sometimes dark and little, sometimes in large quantities and pale like water.

Symptom 8. He has a cough.

Symptom 9. His feet are dry and cold.

B B

Symptom 10. He has pain at right side after much sitting. He had this pain four years since, and had treatment for it.

Ordered *sepia* one day, and *lycopodium* the next day.

Nov. 30.—I saw the patient. He states that he feels himself quite a new being.

No. 1. His pains at the left side are a great deal better, and the shooting pains have nearly gone: the dull pain is a great deal better. No. 2. He can sleep now. No. 3. The jaw pain and stiffness have ceased. Nos. 4 and 5. His food does not lie heavy, and his back pain is a great deal better. No. 6. His bowels act regular: he has lost the feeling to go and no effect. No. 7. His water is quite regular in quantity and colour. No. 8. He did not cough at all last night. No. 10. He has had pain at his right side only once.

Ordered *sepia* and *lycopodium*, occasionally.

ARSENICUM RASH.

Robert Westcott, (page 1773, case book 1850,) aged 37, married, consulted me May 20, 1850. He has had a red rash on the neck for a fortnight, it burns: the roof of his mouth is sore: he is thirsty in the morning.

Arsenicum, 8/12, to be taken in the course of a week.

May 27.—Rash less red and less burning: roof of mouth is better: the thirst is better.

Repeat *arsenicum*, 8/12, to be taken in the course of two days.

He was cured.

BRONCHITIS AND CEREBRAL IRRITATION CURED.

Joseph Frost, (page 669, case book 1850,) aged 5, consulted me March 23. He has had a bad cough for a week, but he became seriously affected by it last night, with great difficulty of breathing: he has *flushes of heat* with continual want to drink: he tossed about all the night: cries out: his bowels are relaxed: the child was dangerously ill, his head symptoms threatened cerebral effusion.

Ordered *arsenicum* and *antimonium tartaricum* alternately, half a globule every two hours.

March 27.—His cough is better: the flushes are very much better: his night restlessness is much less: his bowels are better, but he is *more cross*: he wets his bed.

Ordered *arsenicum* and *antimonium tartaricum*, in less frequent doses.

April 9.—He is better altogether except his restless tossing at night.

Ordered *belladonna* and *antimonium tartaricum*.

He became quite well.

PLEURISY.

Sarah Freeman, aged 50, (p. 667, case book 1850,) married, the mother of one child. She consulted me March 22, 1850, for a severe pain under the left arm and at her bladebone, which she has felt since last Saturday. The pain is so severe that it catches her breath, and she is obliged to apply her hand when she breathes: she has a cough which hurts her at her side: she lies best on her back: her bowels are confined.

Ordered *aconite* and *bryonia*, in alternation at four hours.

March 29.—The pain is better: the breathing is better: the cough is still very severe.

Ordered *aconite* and *bryonia*, in alternation at eight hours.

Eight globules of each cured her.

PECULIAR THROAT AFFECTION. A PATIENT LEECHED AND BLISTERED WITH NO BENEFIT, CURED.

Sarah Gay, (page 717, case book 1850,) aged 30, married, never pregnant, consulted me July 4, 1850. She has had a peculiar sore throat for a month, the throat gets dry and then it hurts her: water occasionally thick: she has white discharge which weakens her: her digestive system is well: she does not sleep well after the first sleep: she has a cloud on the cornea: she has been repeatedly leeches and blistered.

Ordered *belladonna*.

July 8.—The throat is less sore and less dry: her water is clearer: her sleep is better: something rises into head: white discharge still.

Ordered *sulphur*, 4/12.

July 20.—She is better altogether.

Ordered *sulphur*, 3/12.

August 4.—The throat soreness and dryness are better: she has a lifeless feeling at chest, which she has had since an accident ten years ago, having fallen into a copper: she has shootings through breast to throat.

Ordered *arnica*.

March 12.—Her throat is better: the cloud on the eye has lessened: the pain shoots to the shoulder.

Ordered *arnica*, and the *arnica* poultice.

April 27.—The throat is better, but she has pains at her head on rising.

Ordered *capsicum*.

Throat better: she has pain at right side: head better: food lies heavy.

Ordered *pulsatilla*, to be followed by *capsicum*.

July 4.—Throat is nearly well: sleeps well: food lies heavy.

Ordered *pulsatilla*, to be followed by *capsicum*.

June 21.—Throat is well.

July 10.—The patient caught cold and felt pain across the loins: pain and tightness at chest.

Bryonia, eight globules in six days removed the whole.

NERVOUS DISEASE.

Jonah Squirrel, (page 1588, case book 1850,) aged 32, married, consulted me Aug. 7, 1850. He has been ill two months with nervousness: he cries often: he is exceedingly tremulous: his father died suddenly: his tongue is furred: his bowels are regular: he sweats at night, and has great dread.

Ordered *veratrum*.

Aug. 16.—He has still fits of crying, but his tremulousness is less: he has pains from kness to ancles: his tongue is

cleaner: his bowels are relaxed: he starts less at night: his dreads are fewer.

Ordered *mercurius corrosivus*, then *veratrum*.

Aug. 23.—His nervousness is better: his fits of crying are less: he has unpleasant dreams and cannot sleep for hours: his bowels are better: he sweats less: his dreads are fewer.

Ordered *stramonium*.

Aug. 30.—His nervousness is much better: his tremulousness is very much better: his tongue is cleaner: he has pain in his bowels and he is relaxed: he dreams better: sleeps better.

Ordered *mercurius corrosivus*, and then *stramonium*.

Sept. 6.—He is improving, but is still nervous.

Ordered *opium*, one-eighth of a globule every three hours.

The nervousness soon ceased to trouble him.

CHRONIC INFLAMMATION OF THE WOMB.

Elizabeth Penny, (page 1240, case book 1850,) aged 29, single. Her symptoms are—

Symptom 1. Burning sharp pain at top of the head and at the temple.

Symptom 2. A weight over the eyes.

Symptom 3. Bowels confined at times, and the actions hurt.

Symptom 4. At the monthly period the patient is very ill, having sharp shooting pains into the womb.

Symptom 5. She has white discharge.

Symptom 6. Her breasts are tender.

Symptom 7. Vagina patet.

Ordered *sepia* and *nux*, in alternation.

April 29.—No. 1. The head is bad, though the burning pains are better: the pains in the womb are much better.

Symptom 7. The breasts are better.

Symptom 8. Her feet are damp and cold.

Ordered *silicea* one week, and *sepia* the next.

The womb affection became cured; the patency of the vagina was almost absent.

GOUT WANDERING.

Isaac Noakes, (page 1160, case book 1850,) aged 38, married, consulted me, Jan. 28, 1850. He has swelling of all his joints, going from one joint to another: the swelling is attended with a gnawing pain, and the pain is felt most in the feet, being relieved on getting up: the swelling now affects his hands and knees: he is more stiff in the morning: his bowels are confined: he sleeps badly.

Ordered *rhus toxicodendron*, 4/12.

Feb. 4.—The swelling has ceased: his hands are weak: his knees are better: the gnawing pain has ceased: bowels are regular: he sleeps sound: he has violent perspirations.

Ordered *rhus toxicodendron*, 3/12.

Feb. 13.—He feels well except the middle finger: he has the perspirations still.

Ordered *rhus toxicodendron*, 2/12.

Feb. 26.—He is well.

Ordered *sulphur*, half a globule every morning, to prevent any return. He was cured.

PSORIASIS CURED.

Louis H., (page 906, case book 1847,) aged 13, consulted me Nov. 3, 1847. She has a watery itching chafing of the skin at the folds of the arm: she cannot eat meat, and she has a very large belly as if distended: looks stupid and inanimate and cross: breasts too large for her age.

Ordered *petroleum*, 4/12.

Nov. 11.—The discharge still continues: she has lost her appetite: tongue is furred: bowels are confined: she is chilly.

Ordered *bryonia*, 4/12.

Nov. 18.—The eruption at fold of arm is better: she is still chilly, and food now lies heavy: bowels still confined, and the actions hurt her: her belly is still full: has a dry skin: *she is more lively*: she chafes.

Ordered *graphites*, 4/12.

Dec. 1.—The eruption is better: she is better: the belly

is less large: not chafe: her breasts are less large in relation to her development: she has a feeling of sickness.

Ordered *bryonia* one week, and *graphites* next week, in alternation.

Dec. 4.—She has taken cold: has short breath, high fever: has had pain in her back: thirst great, cough hacking.

Ordered *aconite* and *arsenicum* alternate four hours, then *bryonia* and *graphites*.

Jan. 7, 1848.—The cough symptoms and fever symptoms are better: belly is still large, but she bustles about more.

Feb. 4.—The eruption has ceased: *she can eat meat now*: her belly is smaller: she has no thirst: she is much more active.

She became quite well, and visited me in 1850.

PREGNANCY COMING ON WHILE UNDER HOMŒOPATHIC TREATMENT.

Eliza Painter, (page 1244, case book 1848,) has been married several years and has never been pregnant: she has been under homœopathic treatment, and she has become pregnant.

DISCHARGE FROM THE EARS, (OTORRHOEA.)

Sophia Allum, (page 46, case book 1850.) She has a discharge from her ear: she screams when the left side of her head is touched: she has cold clammy sweats.

Ordered *pulsatilla*, 3/12, one-third of a globule every three hours, and the *pulsatilla* poultice.

The discharge changed to a slimy character, and then ceased.

PHTHISIS CURED.

Hannah Chatham, aged 16, single, (p. 350, case book 1850). This patient presents the characteristic countenance of phthisis: she consulted me April 8, 1850: she has pain at chest: she has cough, which distresses her of a morning: her monthly period has not occurred. Ordered *aconite*, half

a globule every eight hours, till she took six globules, then every twelve hours till she took six more. She became well, and that without the appearance of the monthly period: had the monthly period appeared, the cure might have been referred to the effect of such a change in the system.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

Wm. Thomas, (page 1805, case book 1850). His wife called and stated, that I had cured him of consumption, of which all his friends expected he would die.

Mrs. Hudgell called Nov. 29, 1850. She had been cured a year ago: she stated that her husband had died since she saw me last year. She states that I had prescribed for him once, he had gout, but he would not attend to the rules, and has paid the penalty.

CAPSICUM.—Robert Lee, (page 1019, case book 1849.) This medicine, eight globules taken in eleven days, diminished a sore throat that came on regularly at 5, P. M. Nov. 11, 1850.

CANTHARIS.—Joseph Armstrong, (page 71, case book 1849.) This medicine, eight globules in thirty days, cured thickness of the urine, with great scalding in passing. Oct. 22, 1850.

MERCURIUS CORROSIVUS.—Jeremiah Brown, (page 219, case book 1849.) This medicine, eight globules in four days, cured evacuations of the bowels attended with white mucus.

PHOSPHORUS.—Thomas Kerrison, (page 942, case book 1850.) This medicine, eight globules in four days, relieved violent pain across kidneys, attended with sweats in bed, and cough hurting at chest. Nov. 11, 1850.

WARLINGHAM COMMON IN RELATION TO HEALTH
SEEKING.—No. 7.

WINTER.

During the Autumn, just past, an event has taken place important in the history of Warlingham, viz., the opening of a comfortable house for the reception of lodgers and boarders, where the difficulty found by many, of not being able to meet with the comforts of home, will be obviated.

There are individuals—even invalids, to whom the place of abode is a matter of small consequence: they can be very happy in a poor cottage; they say they “like rustic life,” and enjoy a strong contrast with London habits and customs. With others it is different. If these miss any of the comforts of home the effect on them is injurious: they are rendered irritable, melancholy, and thus is their progress in recovery very probably retarded. Invalids should be studied in this point, as in all points, as much as possible. We cannot in fact study their tastes and wishes too minutely, provided these tastes and wishes are not such the gratification of which shall be dangerous to them. Little irritating causes which might generally be removed, are perhaps interfering with that curative process which is operating in their system, while we look on unaware, philosophizing, it may be, on the trying dispositions of the sick, and the uncertainty of all human means. We do not wish to encourage the sick in a childish yielding to ill humour and caprice in themselves; far from it. While in the enjoyment of health it would be well for us to settle this point with ourselves, of the patient endurance which is becoming to us under states of suffering. It would be well because no effort of the mind is entirely lost: so that if, when the day of trial arrived, we came short of the high standard which we had raised, it could not be an utter failure: somewhat of the spirit would be with us, the *thought* would exist, and sometimes the *determination* would come to our aid. It is a duty so to strengthen our minds, that in these times of our emergency we may feel we are not unprepared.

But while the sick are not exempt from the duty of guarding against unreasonable and thoughtless trouble to their friends and attendants, still more should it be the aim of friends and attendants to watch over the sick *wisely*, not officiously intruding either cares or caresses, and so far as possible concealing appearances of grief and anxiety, for all these are frequently, we believe, so many oppressive and irritating influences: but making it the aim to remove every cause which may interfere either with the silent process of nature struggling towards cure, or with the *whole* course of treatment prescribed by the medical attendant. Here, as in many other cases, people err in little points which they judge to be of no importance. Every thing is of importance: no wish expressed should be unattended to. If on consideration the wish cannot be granted,

then must a reason be given for not granting the same, which, if not satisfactory, shall be true and justifiable.

Place of residence is often of much importance, especially when people go out of town, which is often when they are past the great danger, and are beginning to amend, although it may be imperceptibly. Let them lose the comforts of their home, or only one of those comforts, and no beauty of external nature will compensate to them for the internal disturbance caused.

The house now opened is likely to meet the difficulty felt by some of not being able to procure something like the home. You enter upon a smooth lawn by a carriage drive: your white house is exceedingly simple, but you find a pretty dining room, and a drawing room looking out on a sweet flower garden, well supplied most of the year with flowers and shrubs; where is a shrubbery of Hollies, where are summer houses, besides a good kitchen garden, and a paddock; so that if unable to take walks out on the Common, and down the lanes, there is space enough for exercise, and there are sources of amusement at home, sufficient for the present.

Here is a good tank which supplies the house all the year round, and here are other conveniences of importance to daily comfort, in addition to the quiet which this place affords, so delightful to persons of studious habits. Of the luxury of perfect quiet and retirement those only can be aware, who in London are the very prey of continual shoals of people—callers upon them, and visitors of one kind or other; and who are thus kept in a state of perpetual excitement and perhaps irritation: the latter state must supervene if their pursuits are literary, as all their plans will be thus continually set aside. It is not good for man to be alone habitually, but is a duty which we owe ourselves sometimes. We want occasionally to be in the condition of knowing that no one has the *right* of intruding upon us, the right over our time (to us perhaps our most valuable treasure); we want to be able to feel that we can squander it, or economize it now at our will. To any one thus feeling, a rustic lodging is a wonderful comfort, and, on those very grounds as above stated, is likely to prove of advantage whether in health or sickness. Possessed of such tastes, and devoted to such pursuits, whether professionally or otherwise, the mere matter of the lodging is certainly of less importance, provided it be clean, and, in the winter, warm. The importance of the external to such an individual, is principally in as much as he draws good of various kinds from it; and he draws more from the Surrey-hills than he could from the most splendid house and furniture which it might be his fortune to enjoy. Thus, the lodging at Mill House, already referred to as a beautiful locality in the neighbourhood, affords ample satisfaction to many who come to these parts in search of health.

But here is *Winter* come, the time when most Londoners consider the country is not to be endured: it is so cold, so damp, so dreary; there is

nothing to amuse one: it is like being "buried alive." To which we answer, there is as much to amuse and interest in winter as at any time, to one who loves nature and can be made happy by the many resources which she offers. Cold and damp we can guard against; dreariness is felt only when we neglect to draw from *within*, or have omitted to supply *within* such matter as gives out many-fold, and is a sure antidote to dreariness, when such a feeling attempts to intrude itself. In a country lodging, at any time of the year, we should surround ourselves with all those sources of pleasure which our nature craves for, for even in the summer there are wet periods. It is not well to make up our minds that because we come out of town, or because we are invalids, we are to be unemployed. Let us be well stored with sources of occupation and pleasure so that we may always have the possibility of change, which, for some natures, is particularly desirable. And if this provision is to be recommended in summer, surely it becomes urgent in winter, and we think that to the neglect of it may be attributed much of the ennui which has been felt in the country at this season, and the consequent prejudice which exists against it. It will not do to trust to the books which you may happen to meet with: do not expect to meet with any in a village—it is the rarest thing, and even in a town the libraries are not supplied as those in London are: if you stay in the village, too, the town may be too far off to allow of your sending for a book, or of your going to transact the business for yourself. Take plenty and variety with you: but take other occupations also; your papers and good store of ink and pens; your drawing materials, if you draw; or your book-keeping, or any thing, which, while you can fall back upon it, will not be injurious to you physically.

Winter is here; and you, friend, who love the country all the year round, are enjoying a sojourn at Warlingham Common: you are determined even that Christmas shall be spent there, and see no reason why it should not be spent very happily. You do not crave a host of people about you, nor that the table be laden with rich food, you will be content to have your friend down to spend that time with you, and a goose or a barn door fowl will be rich enough fare, while for your own individual stomach, as you are, perhaps, too much of an invalid for those foods to be taken with impunity, there is the fine down mutton, so celebrated, and more digestible than any other food, game excepted. In the absence of scenes and people in which, at this season of the year, you have hitherto found a charm, there is the charm of novelty, which is occasionally so beneficial. You will now have a fresh picture of Christmas to place on the tablet of memory, while at the same time you are out of the way of those temptations, incident to the season, which, yielded to, produce, to delicate stomachs, after effects which are far from agreeable.

This Christmas eve at Warlingham is indeed quite exquisite to you, as

you sit by the blazing wood fire, made from some of the logs which you saw a little while ago piled up in the wood-shed, and sip some of the home made elder wine, wine expressed from berries which three months back you saw shining very bright against a white corner of the house.

That elder wine and the toast! It is wonderful what power they have over you to charm up the past, in connexion with Christmas eve. Awhile you sit musing, lost in a world of delicious memories; but very soon would this become too oppressive; your friend must enter the sanctuary of the past with you. Thus in the interchange of thought and feeling do you pass together the pleasant hour or two. You tell of the grandmother's house in the country, the wonderful stir and excitement, the agreeable odours, the good humour in the midst of universal bustle: how every corner seemed to be ransacked; and then with what intense delight you watched the process of ornamenting the windows and chimney peices with Holly and other Christmas boughs. Closets and strange places were rendered accessible to you, which heretofore had been mysteries: you could handle things which had hitherto been seen only at a distance. You heard the old clock telling of bed-time, but found that still you were allowed to linger: the old folks were in the vein for chat, for anecdotes and quiet merriment, and there are you, when the supper tray comes in, "not gone to bed yet!" Then there was no help for it; you must partake of that meal, to you the most delightful of all, because something quite extraordinary. You went to your bed in a state of the most perfect happiness, while no fear of ghosts or of Jack the giant killer disturbed. Then the morning! To open one's eyes upon Christmas morning! That was surely the greatest bliss in life. You had no one to talk about it to, but sang it out with all the heartiness of your fresh and buoyant soul. Thus do you give to your friend the minutest particular connected with this period of your childhood, and he in his turn has pictures of the past to present to *you*. His pictures are of a different character, and tell of a more favoured childhood—more favoured in the circumstance of his having been placed amongst other children, and spared the many overwrought feelings to which those children are exposed who are brought up by the aged, however tender and beloved; to which in fact they are the more exposed in proportion as they are tenderly beloved and cherished. He tells of merry parties, of romping games, of dancing, of Christmas trees, and many strange things of which you in your childhood were ignorant: and so is each one's story the more interesting to the other.

In the midst of this beguiling chat, a loud sound of singing without doors is heard: this is indeed a remarkable sound at Warlingham. You open your parlour door, and now it is much louder: surely it must be in the very garden and under your window. You look out, and there in the bright moon-light is a little group of boys standing and singing with all the strength they possess, what you now suppose must be a

carol. You please yourselves much with this relic of the past: the boys are invited into the little parlour—to them a place of enchantment, and to sing their hymn again, for you discover that it is a hymn suited to the occasion, and not one of the old carols.* One of the boys has a violin from which he draws out the air, the others following with all the energy which they possess. It is a real treat to see them for once, and, for themselves, this little event will be treasured up, as one of the extraordinary experiences of childhood.

In the morning you are awake by the pigeons cooing and occasionally tapping at your windows: soon you are down and enjoying the beautiful hard frost. To see every thing glittering as though set with precious stones! It is wonderful: could any time be more beautiful, say you, than a bright frosty morning in the country? Every perfect leaf and exquisite blade of grass crystalized all over and fringed round so delicately! Every, the most tender spray of each tree marked out and finished with so much skill, the gravel glazed over, ornaments made of icicles hanging about here and there, and all brilliant under the glorious light of the newly risen sun. In the yard there are the fowls, the clean looking ducks and noble geese: they surround you with all their beaks turned up and the eyes intently watching for a treat of bread, which you usually bestow upon them. These creatures soon become familiar with those who feed them, and will take food from the hands with confidence after a little time—a confidence which to Londoners present a great charm.

Your breakfast is not what you remember used to be the breakfast of the grandfather's men, viz., toasted bread soaked in strong ale, to which is added a little nutmeg, then taken out and strewed with sugar, the ale

* On the first of May little girls come round to every house bearing a most beautiful garland made of wild flowers gathered from the neighbouring fields and copses. Wherever you are the clear loud voices salute your ears with

This is the day, the first of May,
Please to remember the garland.

You must remember the garland by going to your fair little friends and depositing a piece of money in their hands. The voices will repeat over and over those same words louder and louder, more and more urgently and sharply until you thus show your remembrance. Certainly the beautiful garland and the pretty little incident altogether are not to be speedily forgotten.

One of these curious old customs connected with Warlingham is mentioned in Brayley's History of Surrey, vol. 4, part 1, page 208. "A gentleman," observes Mr Brayley, "who lived at or near this place (Warlingham) about the year 1730, told me that he remembered the custom of the boys of the parish going early in the spring to the several orchards, and whipping the apple trees, to procure a plentiful crop of apples, after which they carried a little bag to the house, and the good woman gave them some meal."

being drunk with it. You prefer the modern breakfasts, however pleased and amused you may be to remember some of the old customs. Thus did these men become stupified for the rest of the day, and instead of enjoying themselves as rational beings, reason was lulled to sleep at the outset, and all the rest was mere animal. The truest enjoyment on these occasions, to each one, is the feeling of perfect ease and freedom to all: such was the secret of your enjoyment as a child, and such it is now at Warlingham—there is not even the ceremony of waiting breakfast for your friend, who enjoys an extra hour or two of sleep, but has lost your pleasures before breakfast. On Christmas morning it is allowable to keep in bed even till twelve, for the reason only that "Christmas comes but once a year." On all mornings besides, we can never find any excuse for ourselves, provided we are in health, and have not had our regular night sleep prevented by watching, anxiety, or other cause, of which every family will present some occasionally. There is, in fact, a general conviction that both duty and advantage will support us in this habit of early rising; it is one of the things which were first impressed upon us by the oracles of childhood, and we have been hearing it repeated ever since, by the wisest and the best of our kind, both verbally and through the various channels of literature, and yet who has sufficiently strong conviction united with the necessary force of character to break through the powerful customs of London habits, and be at his post of duty, whatever it may be, at six or even seven o'clock? Women say that if they get up they know not where to go, they are so in the way, and to take an early walk is a thing which would subject them to unpleasantries. The former difficulty we think it very possible to obviate: the latter is a melancholy fact—melancholy because testifying to the vicious and low propensities of the multitude. Men make the excuse of various business, or professional duties. But all these various excuses must be cast aside by those to whom health is of first importance; early rising not only giving more daily vigour, but tending to the lengthening of life in more senses than one. It is perhaps always to be remarked that those who have lived to a good old age have been early risers: although we cannot add *vice versa*. The benefit to health, however, and the probability of prolonged life are easily explicable in a medical point of view: we have but to consider the comparative purity of the morning air, the check against too much sleep, which, viz., too much sleep is generally known to be injurious, the good effect upon the mental state produced by the knowledge that we are acting wisely, the advantage gained in the amount of time thus rendered available to us for useful purposes, time otherwise squandered on what, when in excess, is worse than useless, and we shall perhaps bring conviction to our minds, if we have never yet done so. We are persuaded that much of the oppression which we call *low spirits*, is caused by the feeling that we are placing a barrier in the way of our own progress—perhaps pecuniarily, perhaps intellectually, perhaps mo-

rally, and thus is health sometimes injured imperceptibly and most insidiously. The individual becomes discouraged and listless, the mind yields before difficulty, instead of putting forth its full energy to meet it.

But we will not enlarge on this subject since this *is* Christmas morning, when we may with impunity deviate from all the usual routine, and even perhaps derive benefit from some of our deviations.

After breakfast you walk sharply over the crisp grass of the Common, observing how beautiful is that Common in December: to your satisfied mind it seems *most* beautiful now, because *now* is with you, and nothing, to the contented mind, equals the *actual*: you prefer that view of nature which she now exhibits to you; and take an interest in passing things, which, when felt by any mind produces a perpetual freshness and amusement. You proceed to the large pond which is so neatly railed round to protect its water from the cattle and keep it exclusively for the inhabitants, who have found it a great blessing to them for the last three years. Here follows, to your friend, some information respecting the state of the village as regards the supply of water, with remarks from both on the necessity for a good tank to every house, and on the immense benefit a subscription well would be, could such a thing be achieved, as must be hoped it may be at some future time. Unfortunately public spirited people are very rare, and hence, generally, the destitution of many places in this respect, as in many other respects. The benefits to be gained from combination all know, and this pond at which you look on Christmas morning, is a small testification to the same truth. The expences of this undertaking were about £40.

You continue your walk on to Worms Heath, to observe that beautiful elevation under the new circumstances of hoar frost and clear cold air; and truly you find it as interesting to you as it was in spring and summer. If flowers fail, still you enjoy the same fine extent of landscape, and this new aspect of things accords with your present feeling of beauty, and fills you with delight. In the absence of flowers you muse on other matters connected with the spot, and the neighbourhood: it pleases you to know that Warlingham is not without its little histories and traditions. Some of these come before you. "On a piece of waste called Worms Heath," says Brayley, (History of Surrey vol. 1, p. 192), are scattered numerous round and oblong banks among pits, some of which are said to be twenty feet deep. This place is commonly called the Camp, though no lines can be traced. Tradition ascribes these pits to the time of the Danish invasion. They resemble those called Coles pits, near Coxwell, Berks." Another of these traditionary camps is said to be on Bottle or Battle hill, not far hence: this, Camden* calls "A Roman camp, oblong and single trenched," and he observes, "At War Coppice in or near Caterham,

* Fol., 2nd edition, 1806, p. 256.

Aubrey describes another camp as placed on the top of a hill, and said by tradition to have been made against the Danes."

In returning, you look down the dark avenue leading to Slines Oakes, the seat of the Beynons, esq.rs, you are reminded of another object of interest, one of the venerable and beloved relics of this place, viz., an aged and very large box tree standing in the grounds near the stable yard. The size of this tree exceeds that of any box tree on the famous Box Hill. Fifty years ago it appeared nearly as large, Mr. Beynon states, as it does now. It measures three feet seven inches round the stem, one foot from the ground, and is ten feet high. After a heavy snow storm, one winter, a large branch was broken off from the extreme weight of snow resting upon it, which has in some degree lessened the symmetry of its appearance. In the adjoining wood, one of our beautiful summer retreats, there is a grand old yew tree, measuring nine and three-quarter feet round the stem a foot from the ground, and being twenty feet in height.

Out of such thoughts and such talk another subject arises, one connected with the future well-being of Warlingham. A proposed plan, namely, by one or two who love their fellows wherever found, of taking a cottage and converting it into reading rooms for the people, where they might have, in the winter, a comfortable fire, and always a clean place of resort; where would be newspapers and other channels of information; where cocoa and tea might be partaken of, and those who had not the comforts of home, might find them without the addition of ale house evils. "A consummation so devotedly to be wished" is, we hope, not far off: and as a preparation for the future, you are aware that, besides the parish school, a school has been recently established for the children of the poor, supported by the contributions of the immediate and surrounding inhabitants, where the children are more carefully and more generally instructed than they had heretofore been. You remember to have seen these children but a few months back, enjoying a treat upon the Common, of tea and cakes, waited upon by some of those kind hearted ladies, who contribute towards defraying the necessary expenses of this school, and who in the satisfaction which they felt at witnessing pleasure which they had been in part the means of creating, and in thus ministering to the animal gratification of their young protégés, were not without their reward.

Q.

(To be Continued.)

LONDON DISPENSARY.

Persons relieved, 2244. Died, 68.—*Medical Gazette*, p. 64, No. 1154, Vol. XLV.

What homœopathic dispensary but can show a much less mortality than this?

THE
Monthly Journal of Homœopathy
AND THE
JOURNAL OF HEALTH AND DISEASE.

Vol. VI.]

FEBRUARY, 1851.

[No. 8.

WARLINGHAM COMMON IN RELATION TO HEALTH
SEEKING.—No. 8.*

WINTER.—THE NEW YEAR.

With thorny crown the youngling came :
I saw the sharply-pointed leaves
(’Mongst which the blood-red berries shone)
Encircling his infantile brow,
As on the virgin snow he lay
All wond’rously and sweetly dight.
And tott’ring bells swang to and fro ;
And sounds of “ good will” and of “ peace”
Swept all adown the frozen plain.
Upon his face the smile and tear
Were closely blended. Timidly
I hail’d the stranger, for I knew
His advent was involv’d to me,
To all, in doubt and mystery.

So soon as Christmas is turned, and seldom before, comes the beautiful time of snow. Ought snow to deter us from our visits to the country? Nay, then shall we lose some of the most glorious and wonderful sights which this or any country affords. Health seekers are not afraid of snow; they prepare for it, and then can boldly and gladly meet it. As we sit by our firesides in London, let us not think of snow in connexion with the scenes which it produces here, a short

* Our readers will regret that this concludes the subject of health-seeking in connexion with Warlingham.

time after it has fallen. If we have seen the Alpine snow and that of other grand mountainous districts let us think of it there, and we may feel that nothing is so glorious in scenery as snow. If we have seen it in those parts of our own islands most favourable for beholding such a spectacle in perfection—on our Snowdon, our Ben-nevis, and other such of God's sublime works, let us think of it there; let us see it covering a whole range of these lofty heads, and bespreading the entire intervening valleys, while we from Stirling Castle, or some such elevated points, command a wide view of the pure and glittering heaven of whiteness, and then we shall love snow. But even in dear dark London there is pleasure connected with snow: who is not arrested pleasurably when the first descent of large feathery flakes comes to pass, as it does every Winter? We suppose not a creature. We have seen even the aged and tottering go hobbling to the window to watch it for a minute; and when they returned to the fire, and seated themselves closer to it than before, and with fresh enjoyment, there ensued a volley of animated chat drawn from the stores of memory, and then we knew that snow was treasured up there as one of the things most beautiful and sweet. Then, the first thing on waking in the morning, to see it covering the opposite roofs, resting on the dear old chimneys which have, for so many years, been the first out-door objects to present themselves to you, on opening your eyes! to find it lying on every possible place, and piled up on the window ledges! Who does not experience pleasure then? Children are enraptured, and can scarcely be dressed with any degree of comfort, so great is the excitement produced in them; and if they can but get the little fat red hands outside and bring them in full of it, and perhaps all soot underneath, their satisfaction is intense—they will even eat it, and, in spite of the strong flavour of London smoke, will pronounce it nice. In London, however, after a time, there ensues considerable dissatisfaction, for now the streets become dirty, and there is little pleasure in walking, while, if a thaw intervene, the cold is of that nature which irritates, and often produces a slight departure from the

usual state of health. Then it is we heartily wish the time of snow gone by.

You, friend, who have experienced benefit from the purity of Warlingham air in the winter season, are now enjoying the snow scene there. Your lungs may now breathe the frosty air with impunity, and you must even go out to behold the splendid spectacle of a snow scene by a bright moonlight. Truly you have never seen any thing more like the work of enchantment than is such a night in this neighbourhood. The stillness and solemnity of night, and the complete isolation, assist, no doubt, in rendering it so. Snow hedges, snow trees, snow ground, all thick, rich and sparkling as set with myriads of diamonds! London people scarcely ever see such a sight. We had lived very many years without having seen it. You are compelled to go back in memory as far as childhood to conjure up anything like it; but children are seldom if ever out such a night. There is the mother's garden in the morning clearly enough impressed on your memory, and yourself as a little one trampling down the snow which during night had filled up the gravel walks between the borders of box: there are the very prints of the feet left in that mental picture. But there is no Warlingham Common, there is no little lane like this, no night scene so strongly marked for beauty. Beautiful as it is, however, you find sufficient charm in a fine blazing fire, which is seen through the lattice, to lure you in at length; and soon in the luxury of the genial warmth you have banished all thought of *seasons*, and feel only that you are happy.

Certainly warmth has a great power of producing that state of physical comfort, which contributes to health and cheerfulness. The best kind of warmth is that induced by a proper amount of exercise; and warmth, thus procured, will often remain, to a great extent, for the rest of the day. This we have frequently noticed to be the fact, and also that a better state of spirits accompanies the same, affording thus a double argument, not to mention others which might be adduced from both medical and non-medical persons, in favour of daily walking. But while nothing should set aside

the daily habit of walking, except a strong necessity, still we are convinced that one very important point in in-door comfort, and a point which bears closely on the question of health, especially in country life, is that of warmth *diffused throughout* the house. Nothing but the great expense of fuel can have caused the very frequent inattention to such a point, contrary to the internal conviction of almost every one, and in defiance of reason and fact. All of us must have seen the suffering caused to some persons, both in and out of our own families, by sudden and great change of temperature, but because the instances have been chiefly amongst the aged and afflicted we have disregarded them. The aged and afflicted should not be allowed to suffer from such a circumstance where it can by possibility be avoided. We believe, however, that among the young and comparatively healthy there is often suffering from the same cause, and these are precisely the instances which meet with no sympathy, and are even ridiculed. We make no doubt that in many instances the health and character of individuals are much affected by the circumstance of suffering from cold rooms, and especially by going into cold bed rooms at night. It is much to be regretted that our houses are not warmed equally throughout, as is the case in Sweden, in Germany, and other parts.

Then comes the morning, and you find, when you look towards the window, that the outer world is shut out from you by the most extraordinary and beautiful appearance on the glass panes. It is that which Count Auersperg (Anastasius Grün) so appropriately calls—

Eisblumen, starr Kristallen an den Scheiben,
Wie ein Gehege gen der Sturmnacht Tosen.

Firm and substantial as these exquisite *eisblumen* (ice flowers) seem, they speedily vanish with the magic touch of a sunbeam, while your eye now rests on the most perfect out-door spectacle of snow scenery, in that far spreading whiteness, broken up here and there only, by a cottage or other object on which the snow has not rested, or from which it has fallen. Near your breakfast room window, on some

little bank, under the trees or hedges, where the snow has not penetrated, you discover the pure snow-drops, the honest primroses, and the glorious gay crocuses. There, too, is your winter friend, the graceful periwinkle, looking out from behind her large dark leaves. You are blessed indeed: and little heed the sharp frosty air, which strikes against your nose as you look through the panes.

There is so much to invite you out of doors, that you are not longer detained by the fireside than is necessary for the enjoyment of breakfast. To sit and read on a bright morning in the winter, is not wise, until the duty of walking be first performed; since the morning is the time best suited to our out-door pleasures and employments, when we can have the choice. As you proceed along our favourite little lane the sun gradually melts the snow from the trees, and presents for your study, if so inclined, the varied branch work. Every tree you discover has its distinguishing branch work; whether you take the general features of angularity or curve, of smooth or gnarled, of drooping or more erect, of delicacy or strength; or whether you make more minute investigation, such as the mode of insertion of the branches, and of each separate branch, the arrangement of the woody fibre, of the rinds, &c. Every department of nature is infinite, fit produce of the Almighty hand, and thus is it that those who love and study her find satisfaction and advantage therein all the year round, and are happy in the country, even in the winter season.

The snow is all drifted to one side of the lane, leaving you a tolerably clear way on the other side, and you trudge on enjoying the freshness and purity of the air. It is remarked by those, who frequently make their journey to this neighbourhood from London, that they find a milder air here than during their journey, sometimes milder than in London itself, but very often more soft and mild than at Brixton, Streatham or Croydon. If the wind be high they necessarily must have a tolerable portion of *that* when on an elevated country, and more particularly on a Common; but windy weather is the exception, and at other times certainly the

cold is not more intense here, often less intense, as already stated, than in the more immediate environs of London.

Carefully descending the hill, you at length see the sign-post and the words "To Caterham." Many a time in the sultry summer weather, have you stood a minute or two at the corner of that lane hesitating whether or not to go to Caterham, and finally coming to the determination that the Winter would be a better time for such an expedition. You now have no inclination to hesitate, but pursue your course at once, up a long steep hill, which winds about till it brings you on to Caterham Common. Often do you stop to look round at the hills rising behind you, or from some retired nook to gather primroses, from among those numerous families of them which lie almost hidden from public gaze.

The Common opens upon you rather unexpectedly at the end of the lane, so that Caterham lies on the hill opposite to that on which Warlingham is situated. The Common is wide-spreading and heathy, and seems to offer some fine scenery at the opposite side, but instead of crossing it, you turn at a right angle from the end of the lane, and walk down a grass grown gravel path, between the old posts. You may meet a straggling villager—perhaps a child from the village school carrying his bag of books. This school is the first building which presents itself to you on your entry.

You find that, unlike Warlingham, Caterham is the pretty country village, with its regular row of houses on each side of the way. There are little shops, some with bow windows and some with flat windows: one whole row of such small houses, of various kinds, with little bits of gardens before them, and neat palings in front. One of the first houses on the opposite side from the old school is the inn, which is worth entering, as a specimen of the kind of thing, and sufficiently acceptable to such as are tired and need refreshment, however rough. Then there is the blacksmith's shop, the pound, the large pond, and the house looking towards it, covered with ivy; a comfortable house or two of the better kind; the church, sacred to so many, and here cherished in the very heart of the village, thus looking more

dear and familiar than those which stand aloof like that at Warlingham, at Ledgers, and other villages. Unfortunately from the system of church-yard burial, as well as from some other unpleasant associations, our feeling of satisfaction at such a sight is considerably marred. The church itself is not uninteresting. Beyond it, round the corner to the right, is a good house beautifully situated on a brow of hill commanding a view of some considerable extent. Seen in the summer we thought it an extremely beautiful place: it was then almost covered up with shrubs and flowers—roses seemed to luxuriate here, and as usual we had a great deal to say about it, and sat ourselves down somewhere at the corner—perhaps on the ground, for nothing comes amiss on such a day, in such a place.

It is to be hoped that he who lives here lives to enjoy. The lane past here we never pursued—it, like numerous other spots in the less immediate vicinity of Warlingham, remains to be explored and to give pleasure on some other occasion. Proceeding again through the village, you enter one or two of the little shops to purchase some trifling commodities as remembrances of the place, to talk with the villagers, and gain some insight into their homes. You may procure a pair of thick leather gloves for gardening purposes, a woollen cap, a bright blue or scarlet comforter, gingerbread, or sweetmeats, a bottle of ink, or other matters, and you will find that the article purchased will have a singular power over you of presenting Caterham and the little shop, and the picturesque figure, and the chubby baby, with great faithfulness before you. Talking about coarse leather gloves reminds us of a visit like the present, to a village not many miles distant hence. There basking in the sunlight, while awaiting dinner preparations at an inn close by, we discovered in a very humble shop window some gloves hanging which we thought exactly fitted for gardening purposes: it suited our humour to enter the little shop, which presented a nicely sanded floor, and appeared to answer the purpose of both drawing room and shop, for the very first thing that stood before us as we walked in from the road was an old fashioned grand pianoforte.

We looked immediately at the master of the house, who sat behind the door engaged on some shoe making process, and saw a fine head, and a noble honest countenance: thus we felt ourselves unexpectedly in the presence of a superior being. A few words with this individual gave confirmation to our hasty conclusion that we had found not only a true lover of music, but one of *nature's* great men—unlettered as he was. We do not now remember even the name of this place, nor precisely where it is situated, but ever will the visit remain vividly painted on the memory in connexion with that little shop, and the gardening gloves, and the *fugues* of Bach.

In the Caterham people, generally speaking, is observable an aspect of greater civilization and refinement than in those of Warlingham, comparing class with class. The interior of the houses, you find, give the idea of comfort; there are fewer beer shops in proportion to the size of the place. Some cause unaccountable to a stranger, you say, seems to have been operating beneficially. Such differences observable in the states, whether mental or physical, of the inhabitants of different villages is always traceable, though not always so to a visitor. A great interest attaches to some of these histories; but precisely those points which we crave to know, have not been recorded. A few dull details, the same year after year, have been those alone deemed worthy of record, while we seek the history of the men and women. "Who have been the leading minds there?" we ask, the "mute inglorious *Miltons*," and the holy (but to the great world unknown) *Fry's*. You long to know whether there is a pastor like *Oberlin*, and a woman like the good *Louise*; and fall into a state of reverie as you proceed back, on the many good and great people in humble life, who have done their part, and that no mean part, towards the elevation of their species: on the many excellent women, especially, who have blessed the world, all unknown as they have been, and unheard of beyond their own village, there they have given tone to a circle, have laid the foundation for that which shall long outlive them, which, in fact, is undying: let no one think that he or she need live in vain.

There is an exquisite walk across the fields, from Caterham to the Godstone Road; it conducts you through a shrubbery by a walk midway on the hill—a most sylvan spot in summer, where the intertwining leaf-work overshadows you, letting just so much of the golden light flicker through all about you as shall gladden without fatigue. But a most charming spot you find it now, with the wonderful net-work of delicate branches on either side, amongst which the birds more visible now flit about, elevating you with their pleasant songs, while a grateful odour from decayed leaves brings with it some sweet memory of olden times. Thus happy, thus loving nature in her wintry aspect, and the neighbourhood of Warlingham under all her various appearances, you again face the steep white hill and betake yourself slowly to ascend it and return to your Common.

Discoursing with one, as you make your way along the lane, you hear that Dr. Epps is, from time to time, during the winter, delivering a lecture in Warlingham, of a nature tending to create an interest in science and to elevate the tone of morality. So interesting an undertaking, made with the simple desire of contributing a mite to the general good, and forming in the minds of the people of Warlingham a taste for something better than the beer shop, was commenced during the last winter. These were the first lectures on scientific subjects ever given in this place. Dr. Epps having signified to Amos Ashby, his willingness to give two popular lectures on subjects connected with physiology, Amos Ashby kindly undertook to make the necessary arrangements, and in the first place to find a suitable place wherein such lectures might be delivered. The dissenting chapel was deemed the most eligible place, if it could be obtained. The result of these inquiries, however, was that the chapel was refused for a purpose considered irrelevant to the business to which it was devoted;* and that no other fitting place could be found

* It is much to be lamented that this state of opinion and feeling should exist among any body of Christians, viz. that subjects of whatsoever kind, tending to human progress, should be deemed irrelevant to

immediately in Warlingham. Amos Ashby therefore very generously offered the upper floor of his mill as a lecture room. The offer was accepted, and the novel lecture room was made to afford accommodation, (at the expense, as we know of some trouble on the proprietor's part,) to upwards of a hundred persons. A pleasing sight it was to behold such an assembly on this the first occasion of their enjoying so great a privilege. The assembly was composed chiefly of working men and women, who all gave the most fixed attention to what was said, and appeared, as one expressed it, "struck with astonishment and awe." New as it was to them to hear such matters, to follow the eloquent period, and to draw a deduction from a given argument, the facts startled them, the plain home thrusts aimed at their vices, or their selfish habits, made themselves felt, and would not be easily forgotten. Many things must they have carried away with them tending to use in daily life, leading perhaps to the formation of some good habit—such, for instance, as that of *entire* ablution daily, or to their watchfulness of some fault hitherto allowed to go on unnoticed, but now brought daily before the tribunal of conscience. When science can be thus applied to the daily practices of life, the poor and illiterate may be made to comprehend it, and will gradually learn to take an interest in it. Besides the working men and women, it appears that the Rev. Mr. Dalton, clergyman of the parish, gave his attendance, as also did Mr. Hinton, a gentleman who is one of the improvers of this village, and one or two other of the larger householders.

their study either singly, or when they meet together; and surely it is an evidence of still remaining superstition amongst us, that a building used for public worship should be considered as desecrated when occupied for *any* secular purpose, not immoral. When that purpose is one in which both the moral, and, properly viewed, the religious elevation of the species is concerned, the mental obtuseness is so much the more extraordinary, and certainly so much the more to be regretted. Were Christians wise and enlightened, they would hasten to give a helping hand to every philanthropic movement, and would esteem it an honour as well as a duty to lend their places of worship in furtherance of the same.

It is moreover communicated to you, that already this winter, a Mr. Russell, from London, has lectured at the new school, on the subject of the heavenly bodies.

Such matters as these are to be noticed as of great importance in the history of a village or town, forming, as they do, the commencement of a new creation; and to you they yield subject of conversation and thought for the remainder of the journey.

Thus, when you bid farewell to Warlingham for a time, you are cheered with the hope that good fruits from the benevolent efforts of those few who love their fellow men in this neighbourhood as everywhere, and are now engaged in the work of their moral elevation, will yet be seen; for the "grain of mustard seed" being sown, there is every reason to believe, that, in time, if not so soon as we in our ardour could desire, it will produce an appearance answering to that of the mustard tree in the East, viz., so large that "the fowls of the air may lodge in the branches of it." You are cheered, too, because you bid it farewell at a time when all creation is travailing with its future marvels of beauty and of good, and is on the eve of sending forth its precious promises of sweet love to man; at a time when all eyes are looking forward with trustfulness and latent joy, for the young buds, and all hearts are warming at the thought of the first shades of gentle green, and the first vigorous gleams of sunlight; when many are forming their pleasant plans for visiting favoured spots of earth; when many, very many children especially—for they are ever dwelling on the wonderful and happy future—are lisping words which magically conjure up to your mind a whole summer long of glory and delight, perhaps naming, among other beloved names, that very one which now seems so dear to you—Warlingham Common.

Q.

HAND WORKERS AND MIND CULTIVATORS.

What can be more glorious than a son of daily toil refreshing himself at the fountains of knowledge! Monarchs may be bright, but those men are brighter. These men teach what it is to be a man: they give a glory to work:

their rough-handedness sets off the polished-mindedness. The subjoined is refreshing to the soul, wearied of the tiring unmeaning conventionalities of society.

No.1.—PHILOSOPHERS IN HUMBLE LIFE.—From "*Mary Barton*."

'Learned he was; nor bird nor insect flew,
But he its leafy home and history knew;
Nor wild-flower decked the rock, nor moss the well,
But he its name and qualities could tell.'—ELLIOTT.

"There is a class of men in Manchester, unknown even to many of the inhabitants, and whose existence will probably be doubted by many, who yet may claim kindred with all the noble names that science recognises. I said 'In Manchester,' but they are scattered all over the manufacturing districts of Lancashire.

"In the neighbourhood of Oldham, there are weavers, common hand-loom weavers, who throw the shuttle with unceasing sound, though Newton's 'Principia' lie open on the loom, to be snatched at in work hours, but revelled over in meal times, or at night. Mathematical problems are received with interest, and studied with absorbing attention by many a broad-spoken common-looking factory hand.*

"It is perhaps less astonishing that the more popularly interesting branches of natural history have their warm and devoted followers among this class. There are botanists among them, equally familiar with the Linnæan or the natural system, who know the name and habitat of every plant within a day's walk from their dwellings; who steal the holiday of a day or two, when any particular plant should be in flower, and tying up their simple food in their pocket-handkerchiefs, set off with the single purpose to fetch home the humble-looking weed. There are entomologists, who may be seen with a rude-looking net, ready to catch any winged insect, or a kind of dredge with which they rake the green and slimy pools; practical,

* In evidence of this, Colonel Thompson requested Dr. Epps, who happened to be in Darwen, Lancashire, some years since, to distribute one of the most abstruse of his mathematical calculations to some weavers in the town of Darwen.

shrewd, hard-working men, who pore over every new specimen with real scientific delight. Nor is it the common and more obvious divisions of entomology and botany that alone attract these earnest seekers after knowledge.

“Perhaps it may be owing to the great annual town-holiday of Whitsun-week so often falling in May or June, that the two great beautiful families of ephemeridæ and phryganisæ have been so much and closely studied by Manchester workmen, while they have, in a great measure, escaped general observation. If you will refer to the preface of Sir J. E. Smith’s life (I have it not by me, or would copy you the exact passage), you will find that he names a little circumstance corroborative of what I have said. Sir J. E. Smith, being on a visit to Roscoe, of Liverpool, made some inquiries from him as to the habitat of a very rare plant, said to be found in certain places in Lancashire. Mr Roscoe knew nothing of the plant, but stated, that if any one could give him the desired information, it would be a hand-loom weaver in Manchester, whom he named. Sir J. E. Smith proceeded by coach to Manchester, and, on arriving at that town, inquired of the porter who was carrying his luggage if he could direct him to so-and-so.

“‘O yes,’ replied the man, ‘He does a bit in my way;’ and, on farther investigation, it turned out, that both the porter and his friend the weaver, were skilful botanists, and able to give Sir J. E. Smith the information he wanted.

“Such are the tastes and pursuits of some of the thoughtful little understood working men of Manchester.”

No. 2.—SELF EDUCATION.—*From the American North Star, edited by Douglas.*

Speed, the historian, was a tailor’s apprentice; Golli, the Italian philosopher, was a tailor working at his trade and delivering lectures to princes; Heden, surgeon general to the Russian army, was a tailor; Stowe, the historian of London, was a tailor; Robert Hill, the self-taught Greek and Latin scholar, was a Hertfordshire tailor; George Bullard, a learned Saxon scholar and historian, was also a

tailor; Joseph H. Buckingham, of the N. E. Galaxy, was a poor boy, and becoming a reporter, he soon was at the head of the corps editorial of Boston. Elihu Burritt, the learned polyglot, who knows fifty-six languages, was of a poor family, and was apprenticed to a blacksmith. He begun the Latin, and could read Virgil in one winter; he studied Greek at the anvil; he then went through French, German, Spanish and Italian; all before he was eighteen. He learned Hebrew with ease, doing all his reading before breakfast.

“Mr Burritt says, that by a persevering culture of the mind, an eminence might be attained equal to any that has formerly been won; that what man has done man can do again, and He who formed our spirits, placed among our common faculties, those which may be polished into an exquisite perfection, as ever the mind of man has heretofore shown them to have been.

“From the earliest stages of life up to manhood, the mind of man was constantly receiving false images and influences. He was taught to believe that there were some, who were born with faculties which were denied to others, and he who possessed these faculties more than another, was said to possess native genius. If a man outstripped his fellows, and reached the eminence which was the sure reward of his exertion, the world ascribed it to his native genius, unmindful of the Sisyphus-like labour of each step, which led him toward the accomplishment of his purpose.

“The idea that native genius was confined to the few, has deterred many from tasting the fruit of the tree of knowledge. Nothing was to be gained without effort, and if the resolution could be formed, and maintained with sturdy energy, to press forward, regardless of the influences which the world spread around him on every side, he might attain to the highest eminence!”

Dr. Olinthus Gregory, says: “With a few exceptions, (so few indeed, that they need scarcely to be taken into a practical estimate), any person may learn anything upon which he sets his heart. To insure success, he has simply so to discipline his mind as to check its vagrancies, to cure it of its constant proneness to be doing two or more things at a

time, and to compel it to direct its combined energies simultaneously, to a single object, and thus to do one thing at once. This I consider as one of the most difficult, but one of the most useful lessons that a young man can learn."

Dr. Channing says:—"It is asked, how can the labouring man find time for self-culture? I answer, that an earnest purpose finds time, or makes time. I seize on spare moments, and turn fragments into golden account. A man who follows his calling with industry and spirit, and uses his earnings economically, will always have some portion of the day at command. And it is astonishing how fruitful of improvement a short season becomes, when eagerly seized and faithfully used. It has often been observed, that those who have the most time at their disposal, profit by it the least. A single hour in the day, steadily given to the study of some interesting subject, brings unexpected accumulations of knowledge."

THE ALTERNATE EMPLOYMENT OF MEDICINES NOT
UN-HAHNEMANNIC.

Some professed homœopathists have ventured to say, in justification of their flagrant deviations from the rules of Hahnemann, that those who most rigidly profess and adhere to the rules of the great master, themselves deviate. Thus said one of these deviators to one, who expressed his regret at some deviator, "You use the medicines alternately, whereas Hahnemann never did." This assertion is not true. In the introductory remarks to *rhus toxicodendron*, referring to the treatment of an epidemic typhoid fever, Hahnemann remarks,

"No treatment of this typhus, founded upon the conjectures deduced from the old system of therapeutics, was efficacious in these very serious cases, and in cases less serious nature alone would have effected the cure, although with difficulty, and after the lapse of some time; whereas in these fevers, *rhus* used alternately with *bryonia*, had the power to heal the sick, while the other physicians, occupied entirely with their own conjectures upon the particular nature of the affection, left thousands to perish. There never was a grander triumph for homœopathic medicine."

DR. GORDON OF HULL: HIS DISBELIEF IN THE OLD
SYSTEM PRACTICE.

The inhabitants of Hull have lately had a meeting to raise a monument to their townsman, the late Dr. Gordon. His reputation as a physician, as a philosopher, as a christian, as an untiring friend to the poor, have evoked the public manifestation of sympathy referred to, and it is on this account that the following letters will have a great interest to the homœopathic practitioner, and will be severe testimony against the allopathic system.

Dear Sir,—My excellent and beloved father-in-law, Dr. Gordon, has been for some time anxious to consult you, having conceived a very high opinion of your medical skill through perusing your writings. I am sorry to say he is so very unwell as to be unable to use the pen himself, and has requested me, on his behalf, to ask your advice. For nearly twelve months he has had pain in the region of the stomach. It has been gradually increasing. For some months it came on periodically, waking him early every morning, and lasting for an hour or two. Till within the last six weeks he has attended to his professional duties as usual; but his debility has been increasing, and he has become thinner and thinner, and is now extremely emaciated. About two months ago he went to Harrowgate for change of air: he seemed better for a few days, but returned without any real improvement. About six weeks ago he became suddenly so much worse that we were very anxious, but he revived and went to Scarbro': his pain still followed him, and his food seemed to give no nourishment. Another severe attack of pain attended with vomiting and extreme exhaustion came on, so that it was feared his life was in danger; but he revived so as to be brought home to Hull. There is always *uneasiness*, but not always violent pain: this comes on generally once in twenty-four hours, and continues several hours: it is of the most intense kind. He speaks of it as tearing and wrenching, it extends all over the region of the

stomach: the bowels are in good order, but somewhat constipated. He has tried almost homœopathic doses of liquor opii sed., nitrate of silver, arsenic, quinine, prussic acid, camphor, bismuth, with gentle aperients and attention to diet. Food sometimes allays the pain, and sometimes increases it. Skin cool, pulse soft and regular, about sixty-five per minute: tongue tolerably clean and moist, appetite pretty well.

At one time he thought it might be *tumour*: he had a cousin who died of it, he now seems to think it may be neuralgia.

His great skill in the treatment of his patients being apparently baffled in his own case, renders us extremely anxious; if you could suggest anything it would be a great relief. *Dr. Gordon has no confidence in the ordinary medical treatment of disease*, and there is no one but yourself, whom he is willing we should consult on his case.

Perhaps you will be so kind as to direct your reply to Dr. Gordon, Albion street, Hull.

Hoping you will excuse the length of this letter,

I remain, dear Sir, your's faithfully,

Hull, Nov. 17, 1848.

NEWMAN HALL.

Dr. Epps, Great Russell-street.

Hull, Nov. 29, 1848.

My Dear Sir,—I have now taken the Homœopathic medicines for a week, and I am delighted to inform you that I am *much* better. The severe pain of the stomach is quite gone, but there still remain great sinking and exhaustion, not only in the epigastric region, but over the whole abdomen. The bowels are most perversely constipated; the passage feeling as if closed: the abdomen now and then feels full and ready to burst.

Appetite tolerably good, cold food agrees best: my diet consists of bread, new milk, blanc mange, cocoa: animal food gives pain. A short time after eating slight eructations

come on, but they are in no way unpleasant: tongue pretty clean and moist, no bad taste.

After going to bed my sleep for about three hours is very sound, great wakefulness then comes on, which does not depart till seven in the morning, when I sleep again for about two hours. I am excessively thin and weak, and am obliged to lie a good deal on the sofa. I have no chilliness nor any unpleasant sensation in my head, throat, back, chest or limbs: no palpitation of the heart: no cough: urine quite healthy: pulse good: in short, if I could get rid of the costiveness, I should be well in a few days. I have supplied myself with all the best works on homœopathy, and intend, if my health be restored, *to practice the system*. I thank you most gratefully for the relief which you have afforded me, I shall be glad to receive something more from you by return of post, and may I beg of you to request your brother to send me an account of the mode in which he supplies practitioners with the homœopathic medicines.

Your's very sincerely and gratefully,

WM GORDON.

Dr Epps, Great Russell Street.

[To these facts nothing need be added.—Eds.]

Notes for the Month and Cases of gratuitous Patients,

[Communicated by Dr. Epps.]

BRONCHITIS, ACUTE, cured.—Martha Cooper, (page 488, case book 1849.) This case was attended with danger, but was perfectly cured.

BRONCHITIS, ACUTE.—Mary A. Taylor, (page 1562, case book 1847.) *Hepar sulphuris* and *aconite*, half a globule every four hours, till three globules of each were taken, and then *hepar sulphuris* alone, cured the child: the child was dangerously ill.

BRONCHITIS, ACUTE.—Harriet Black, married, (page 204, case book 1850.) *Mercurius*, followed by *antimonium tartaricum*, (there was an excessive amount of mucus,) cured this case.

BRONCHITIS, ACUTE.—Mary A. Messeder, Nov. 27, 1850.

The child was brought to me cured—she had been treated for acute bronchitis. She was dangerously ill.

PHTHISIS.—Ann Lowe, (page 6041, case book 1849.) This patient was in the last state of phthisis, she was saved. *Hepar sulphuris* was the medicine she took last. This case will be published in full.

PHTHISIS.—Rachel Paterson, (page 1216, case book 1850.) I was sent for to visit this patient, she had been confined to her room with phthisis, developed after childbirth.

Nov. 8, 1850.—She informed me she had recovered.

PNEUMONIA.—Charlotte Corbett, (page 481, case book 1849.) This patient was cured of pneumonia of the severest kind without my seeing her. The stages of her state were brought daily and prescribed for accordingly.

DYSPŒA WHEN COUGHING.—Lydia Long, (page 1046, case book 1850.) *Arsenicum* relieved difficult breathing when coughing. Sept. 12, 1850.

HOOPING COUGH.—Hargrave Palmer, (page 1820, case book 1848.) This child had a very severe hooping cough; *aconite* and *drosera*, and subsequently *causticum* and *drosera*, cured the child: one-third of a globule alternately at four hours interval.

INFLAMMATION OF HEART, (CARDITIS.)—Ursula Glover, (page 521, case book 1849.) This patient was dangerously ill; *aconite* and *colocynthis*, alternated a globule every eight hours, till eight of each were taken; followed by *aconite* and *rhus*, a globule every ten hours, till eight of each were taken, cured the patient.

DISEASE OF HEART.—John Nesbitt, (page 1174, case book 1849.) *Nux*, 4/12, half a globule every night at eight, concluded the cure.

MISCARRIED FIVE TIMES, UNABLE TO GO HER FULL TIME.—Mrs. T., (page 50, book T.) has miscarried five times.

This time of pregnancy, she has been under homœopathic treatment, and she has been enabled to go her full time.

BEARING DOWN OF WOMB, AND BURNING HEAT INSIDE.—Ann Croter, (page 394, case book 1849.) *Veratrum* concluded the cure of a disease, in which these two symptoms were peculiarly prominent.

AFFECTION OF WOMB.—Sophia Lamping, (page 984, case book 1848.) *Arsenicum*, 4/12, taken in the course of a week, concluded the cure of an affection of the womb.

AFFECTION OF WOMB.—Eliza Horton, (page 845, case book 1848.) *Arsenicum* produced great benefit at the conclusion of treatment for diseased womb.

DISEASED WOMB.—Louisa Bradford, (page 131, case book 1848.) This patient returned thanks. She had been cured of diseased womb.

UTERINE DISEASE.—Jane Morgan, (page 1073, case book 1850.) *Graphites*, 4/12, concluded the cure of a uterine affection, with which she had been troubled a long time.

INFLAMMATION OF THE WOMB.—Harriet Hayward, (page 928, case book 1850.) This patient all her friends expected to die. She was treated without being seen, and though affected with the severest form of metritis was cured. This was in July: she visited me in November, and was plump and in good health: her case will be published.

SCALDING OF WATER.—George Collings, (page 487, case book 1850.) *Cantharis*, 8/12, taken in the course of four days, removed a scalding in the passing of the water, which had continued three days in a rheumatic patient.

SCALDING OF WATER.—Joseph Harper, (page 871, case book 1850.) *Rhus toxicodendron* and *cantharis*, in alternation at four hours interval, cured this scalding of water. Oct. 31.

ERUPTIVE DISEASE.—William Adlington, (page 81, case book 1849) *Arsenicum*, sixteen globules taken in the course of six weeks, cured a troublesome herpetic eruption in a child.

CEREBRAL DISEASE AND INFLAMMATION OF LUNGS.—Robert Belt, (page 353, case book 1849.) This child had been under old system treatment, and though only two years old had been bled in the arm by a surgeon. The mother thought the child dying and sent for me. He was cured though with great difficulty. He was brought out to see me on Nov. 6, 1850. The case will be given in detail.

CRACKED HANDS AND GENERAL BAD HEALTH.—Stephen Chillon, (page 477, case book 1850.) *Silicea* concluded the cure of a very severe case of cracked hands, and general bad health.

ERYSIPELAS OF RIGHT EYE.—Ann Scruton, (page 1612, case book 1850.) The case was severe: three-fourths of a globule of *aconite* one two hours, followed by three-fourths of a globule of *arnica* the next two hours, till eight globules of each were taken: then three-fourths of a globule of *mercurius*, and three-fourths of *arsenicum*, at four hours interval, till eight globules of each were taken, effected a cure.

IRITIS SYPHILITICA.—Lydia B., (page 285, case book 1850.) This dreadful agonizing disease, one of the most difficult to treat, has been cured in the course of six weeks.

PHOSPHORIC ACID.—Jane Jarrett, (page 977, case book 1850.) This patient experienced the sensation and felt on action of the bowels as if she should sink. *Phosphoric acid*, 8/12, taken in the course of six days, removed the feeling.

COCCULUS.—Elizabeth Pound, (page 1268, case book 1847.) *Cocculus*, 8/12, removed violent pain at bottom of belly. Nov. 23, 1850.

FEVER WITH ASTHMATIC SYMPTOMS, WAKING WITH FRIGHT.—Samuel Marshlain, (page 1119, case book 1849.) *Aconite*, one-third of a globule, followed at six hours interval with *sambucus* one-third of a globule, cured this patient. Nov. 13, 1850.

FEVER COMPLICATED WITH THROAT AFFECTION.—Sarah Young, (page 1832, case book 1849,) was cured.

PLEURISY.

Ellen Brewer, (page 236, case book 1850,) aged 20, single consulted me August 9.

Symptom 1. She has a violent pain at left side of chest, it came on on Sunday. Symptom 2. The pain now extends to the other side, and is worse when she takes a full breath. Symptom 3. Her tongue is furred. Symptom 4. She sweats at night: she has been much purged by her surgeon to subdue the inflammation, but without effect: her monthly period is right.

Ordered *phosphorus*.

Aug. 12.—No. 1. The pain is better. No. 2. It still catches her when she takes a full breath: she has pain at left side when she coughs, speaks loud, or sneezes. No. 4. She does not sweat at night. Symptom 5. She shivers at times. Symptom 6. Bowels rather confined.

Ordered *bryonia*, one globule every four hours.

Aug. 14.—No. 2. Still if taking a full breath it catches her breath: she is worse when lying down, she can scarcely turn in bed. No. 6. Bowels are rather confined: monthly period regular.

Ordered *aconite*.

Aug. 19.—No. 1. The pain is better, feels it at shoulder at times: she can turn in bed better. Symptom 7. Has now a breaking out at lip.

Ordered *sulphur*.

Aug. 23.—She is better: has a little pain in face, and a pain at the other side of chest: monthly period right.

Ordered *sulphur*, 7/12.

Sept. 1.—She is better altogether, she has a pain at chest.

Ordered *sulphur*, 7/30. She was cured.

 OPTHALMIA.

Ann Baker, (page 170, case book 1849,) aged 51, consulted me Nov. 30, 1850. She had a most violent inflammation of the eye, attended with excessive thirst, pain between shoulder and scalding of water, the water itself being very thick.

Ordered *arsenicum*, three-fourths of a globule one four hours, and *cantharis*, three-fourths of a globule the other four hours. When eight globules of each were taken, the eye was much better: the thirst was lessened: the water had ceased to scald, though still thick: in fact, the patient was astonished at the change.

DISEASED THROAT.

George Salmon, (page 1691, case book 1850,) aged 33, married. He sent by his brother, Dec. 14, he not being able to come; he had been under the care of Dr. Lever and had treatment from three other medical men before he sent to me. He had been blistered and mustard poulticed liberally, but got worse and worse.

He complained of a bad throat, having a pain up the left side of his throat: it affects his breath: he can swallow liquids, but not solids: his brother says he is very bad; they are in great fear for him.

Ordered *belladonna*.

Dec. 16.—He has a cutting pain in his throat and has a lump at the side of his throat: his breath is short: he cannot swallow any thing.

Ordered *mercurius* and *belladonna* in alternation.

Dec. 21.—He came out to see me being so much better: his throat is better: he has still the lump at the side of the throat: his breath is better: he can swallow.

Ordered *capsicum* and *belladonna*.

GASTRIC AFFECTION AND DYSURIA.

Mr. A., (page 73, P. B.,) consulted me, Dec. 14, 1850, aged 38, married. Is engaged as a smith, he is obliged to give up work, he cannot eat. He has been under the care of Dr. P., having been three weeks ill: he feels himself getting worse, notwithstanding the "strengthening medicines" he has received, after the violent purging which he had previous. His tongue is furred: he feels extremely weak, but has no pain: his bowels are confined: his breath is short: he is thirsty: his countenance is anxious: he passes his water with

difficulty, and it scalds him when he wakes in the morning: he is quite wet with perspiration.

Ordered *kali carbonicum* and *cantharis* in alternation.

Dec. 21, 1859.—He can eat well: he is much stronger: his weakness is so diminished, that he feels as if he could walk twenty miles: his bowels act regular: his breath is almost well: his water does not scald, and he does not perspire at night.

PAIN IN BACK, (DORSALGIA).

Samuel Marston, (page 1283, case book 1848,) married, aged 35. This patient appeared to be, when he consulted me in December, in the last stage of disease: he had been under the care of Dr. Barlow, and he had been given up as dying of consumption before he went into Guy's Hospital: he came out of the Hospital without any improvement.

He complains of pain in his back, which has been severe for the last six months: it is felt most when sitting and stooping, and is least when he stands up and presses the back with his hands; indeed he dares not to stoop, so bad is the pain in that position: he states that he had a fall sixteen years ago. Before this, when he was sawing some stuff, he found when he had finished sawing he could not raise himself: he was cupped in Middlesex Hospital.

Ordered *arnica*, and the *arnica* poultice externally for a week. This was followed by *aconite* and *rhus toxicodendron*, although the fact that he seemed better in bed seemed to contra-indicate *rhus*; still there was improvement though very slight and slow. This feeling afterwards changed: he became worse in bed, and he felt a pain as if his extremities were divided.

He took two globules of *aconite*, and followed with *nux.* 4/12, to be taken in the course of a week.

Feb. 20.—The effect of the *nux* was, he said, "marvellous," the pain in the back had almost ceased: he can sit and stoop much better, but he has now violent pain in chest and the cough hurts him, causing him pain to breathe, obliging him to put his hand to the parts.

Bryonia six globules, a globule every six hours, restored him.

INJURY FROM CALOMEL.

Ann Scruton, (page 1812, case book 1850,) came this day with a swollen face and great pain. I asked whether she had any rotten teeth, she stated that she always has bad teeth: when quite an infant she was treated with calomel, and it so affected her that the second set of teeth were all more or less affected as they came forward.

TEA, ITS EFFECTS.

Mary Green, (page 948, case book 1849,) states that she used to have pain at her belly after tea: she has not taken tea since she came under treatment, and she has had no pain in the belly.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF A PROFESSED HOMŒOPATHIC PRACTITIONER.

Emily Deare consulted me for herself, she stated that the child had been taken dangerously ill on Wednesday night: finding that I was out of town, she consulted a homœopathic practitioner near her: she was astonished at finding that he put more than twenty globules in six teaspoonsful of water and ordered her to give of this to the child. She said Dr. Epps would not have given one-tenth of the number. He said with astonishment, Would he not? The child did not improve under this large quantity, and subsequently it was brought to me to be treated, and was cured of symptoms, indicating cerebral congestion, by portions of a globule instead of numerous globules.

ON NOURISHMENT IN FEVER.

Some medical men talk about giving nourishment in fever: if they were acquainted with physiology they would not talk such nonsense. They ought not to be so ignorant, but they are. But, say they, we have seen food do good in fever: they have seen what they suppose to be this, but the fact was, that *they*, not the disease, had so exhausted the life power, that the nourishment was appropriated to the exhaustion caused by them, and not to the debility caused by the disease.

THE ENGLISH HOMŒOPATHIC ASSOCIATION.

The following address gives satisfactory evidence that this valued Association is still exercising its energies for the diffusion of homœopathy.—EDS.

London, January 21, 1851.

The Committee of the English Homœopathic Association in directing me to recall to your attention the facts, that the annual subscription to the Association became due on the 1st of January, and, that, consequently the subscription for *this* year is now due, have requested me to present for your consideration, the subjoined statement of the proceedings of the Association since the last annual meeting.

The English Homœopathic Association was founded for several objects.

The defence of Homœopathy against attacks, conceived in an unfair spirit and carried out by unrighteous means, was one object.

In relation to this, the Association felt it to be their duty to publish a STATEMENT of the case of Mr. C. T. Pearce, their Honorary Secretary. A copy of this statement was transmitted to each member of the Houses of Commons and of Lords; subsequently A PETITION in relation to the same case was presented to the Commons by their respected President, Lord Robert Grosvenor, and to the Lords by the noble Lord's brother, the Earl Wilton.

The discussion on the petition, when presented to the Commons, had the effect of bringing the case prominently before the House and the country.

Another object of the Association is to *publish works explanatory of homœopathy*. They refer with pleasure to the work last issued, written by one of the members, namely, HOMŒOPATHY AND ITS PRINCIPLES EXPLAINED, by John Epps, M.D.; a work, for the publication of which the public press has congratulated the Association.

Each member of the Association for the year 1849 was supplied with a copy of the work, and members for the year 1850, renewing their subscription this year, will be supplied, if not already supplied, with a copy of the work referred to. The Committee have further resolved that any member, wishing copies of the work for distribution, can be supplied at four shillings a copy, the publishing price being five shillings.

A third object for which the Association was founded, was the ESTABLISHMENT OF AN HOSPITAL.

A Ladies Committee in connexion with the English Homœopathic Association had been active in collecting funds, which, with the consent of the subscribers, have been transferred to the HAHNEMANN HOSPITAL,

in behalf of which Hospital the Committee invite the benevolent activity of the members of the Association.

A fourth object of the Association was to have MEETINGS OF THE MEMBERS.

The splendid meeting held in March 1850, at the Freemasons' Tavern, the Right Honourable Lord Robert Grosvenor, M.P. in the chair, a meeting which filled the large room, was remarkable for the enthusiasm, the eloquence, the logical reasonings there put forward; and the pleasure then experienced has induced, no doubt, many to look forward with interest to the next annual meeting to be held in the beginning of April, 1852.

The Committee supplied the town members with a copy of the JOURNAL OF HEALTH AND DISEASE, AND MONTHLY JOURNAL OF HOMŒOPATHY, containing a report of the meeting; and any member in the country who has not received a copy, can, if appointing a channel, by which the Journal can be sent free of charge to the Association, obtain a copy.

All these matters done have caused the Association to incur much expense, and the Committee appeal to the members of the Association not only to continue their aid in carrying out the objects of the Association, but to induce all persons zealous of Homœopathy to join the Association, and thus augment its strength, and thus enable it to carry out more effectually its objects.*

Post office orders addressed to the Treasurer of the Association, Thomas H. Johnston, Esq., 16, Cecil-street, Strand, will be duly received and acknowledged; and, in case members should prefer, postage stamps can be transmitted.

C. T. PEARCE, *Hon. Sec.*

* It is hardly necessary to state that there are no clashing interests between the Association, and the Hahnemannian Hospital or Medical Society: they are equally *one* in principle *now*, and almost all the members of the Association are more or less intimately connected with or contributors to one or the other of the above.

The prominent feature of the Association from its commencement was its *lay character*, which its Committee rejoice to acknowledge, as forming a fundamental feature in the *Hahnemannian Hospital*. The structure, &c. of the English Homœopathic Association, however, offers facilities to all classes, for their practical co-operation and easy promulgation of Homœopathy, which the Committee judge to be of greater value than ever. It enables the realization of appeals to the public that medical men could not make: it affords an opportunity to proclaim the services of the medical profession, which the medical profession could not itself proclaim. A friend may say in behalf of another truths, to utter which would not be good taste in the individual.

PROGRESS OF VACCINATION. THE ROYAL JENNERIAN
AND LONDON VACCINE INSTITUTION.

Vaccination affords a most striking illustration of the homœopathic law. As such, the progress of vaccination becomes a matter of deep interest to all homœopathists, and hence its scientific Report is embodied in this Journal.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1850.

Utility in its most unassuming form, though in its most efficient manifestation, is presented in bodies which do not attract much public attention, or call forth much public sympathy. It seems to be in nature that the grandest results are the silent manifestations of the most simple laws—"the kingdom of heaven cometh not with observation," is a testimony acknowledged as divine. An every day manifested benefit ceases to be recognized as a benefit from its every day-ness—its uniformity renders it unstimulating to the mental state. The cloud spread sky is necessary to enable man to recognize the beauty, the glory, of the sunshine; the accession of disease is needful to render man gratefully regardful of the beautiful uniformity of health.

So it is with the Royal Jennerian and London Vaccine Institution: year after year distributing its silent but efficient benefits among all parts of the world, it is hardly recognized as in the world, so far as supportive adhesions indicate recognition. It is an under current of health, which, in the very act of negating disease, preys on itself in removing the grounds referred to on which it can prominently exhibit its potency. The absence of small-pox, brought about by the diffusion of vaccination, destroys the very evidence to the mass, of the value of that which causes small-pox to be absent. It is like the unseen drain beneath the verdant soil that renders the ground above free of pestilence: the mass look only at the superficial healthiness, and regard not the purifier below the surface, because unseen. The philosopher may regard the purifying agent below, but unfortunately these are the few, and generally these few are not

endowed with the means of testifying, by pecuniary aid, their philosophic recognition.

It seems scarcely to be believed that an Institution like the Royal Jennerian and London Vaccine Institution, now approaching within one year its half century, should be in the minds of hundreds of the poor a household word, and yet in the estimation of those, who could render it still more effective by aiding it with means, it is a word forgotten.

Just think of an Institution that, in the last year, has vaccinated 7,400 children, that has supplied the vaccine fluid to all parts of the world, that has enabled the government of this country, as well as the governments of many other countries, to supply the wants of the people under their power, should have an income of little more than £300.

The facts seem scarcely credible: still these are facts: the letters in the Report afford the demonstration. It is true that some recognitions occasionally appear.

The following, extracted from the *Nonconformist*, presents some important facts well worthy of the public attention:—

“In the *Daily News* of Saturday, Nov. 2, 1850, is a leading article on the Registrar-General’s Report, in which are noted the numerous cases of small-pox, terminating fatally, upwards of 1,000 dying annually in London of this disease. What does that journal propose as a remedy for this?”

“There is a law to prevent persons going about who are suffering under small-pox, why should there not be a law to prevent persons going about who are not vaccinated?”

“In other words, he would make vaccination compulsory. That is he would force people to have their children vaccinated, whether they approve or do not approve of vaccination; altogether forgetting the inquisitorial interference necessary to effect this. Fancy a police-officer stopping a man in the street to look at the vaccine cicatrix on the arm. Fancy a man carrying, like an American slave, his vaccine free papers with him.

“Sir Robert Peel was applied to by a zealous vaccinationist to support a law to this very effect, but he declined being a party to such a violation of the liberty of the subject. Sir

Robert recognized the fact that, if vaccination be a good, which he believed, and we believe it to be, it would by its very goodness force its way. In fact, how but by its efficiency has it gained its position in the minds of the public ?

“ Any other way of spreading vaccination will be fatal to it. In truth, the interference of the State by the Vaccination Act, by which vaccination was brought home to the doors of the poor by the appointment of parochial vaccinators, has, according to the Registrar-General’s Report, and, according to the statement of the *Daily News*, been injurious rather than otherwise ; it has increased small-pox.

“ In relation to this matter, the following facts, which are extracted from the Report of the Royal Jennerian and London Vaccine Institution (A. D. 1841), are very important. They have almost a prophetic character.

“ The Board of Managers feel, before concluding their Report, called upon to present to the Governors their views of the Vaccination Bill of last session. They feel inclined to the opinion that the act will be for some time, if not continually, injurious rather than otherwise. They believe that the effect of the law, under existing circumstances, will be the diffusion of an immense amount of spurious vaccination, very few persons, even medical men, knowing what is perfect vaccination. They believe that natural small-pox will not be stayed by the Act. They further believe, that the prejudice of the people will prevent them having recourse to vaccination, and that, although they are not allowed to inoculate or be inoculated with the small-pox, they will let their children have the natural small-pox rather than adopt vaccination. The Board believe, that the calling in the aid of the outward law of force, to cause vaccination to progress, is a proof, that, from some cause or other, the inner law of conviction as to the efficacy of vaccination had become weakened. The Board feel further that the same power, arising from the demonstration of the efficacy of vaccination (but then we must have true and not spurious vaccination) which, without the aid of law, has made vaccination so general, would, in time, have made vaccination universal. The Board feel further, that, as the law upholds vaccination against small-pox, there will be less care to make conviction, arising from demonstrated efficacy, uphold vaccination against small-pox. The Board further maintain, that the inoculation for small-pox was considered an immense benefit compared with the natural small-pox, and that, as inoculation is now forbidden, but as, at the same time, the prejudice against vaccination cannot be forbidden by the power of the law, the natural small-pox will be allowed to exert its undiminished sway.

"The Board consider that there was only one method by which law-made protection against small-pox could be realized, and that consists in making vaccination compulsory on all; but such a proceeding would be in direct opposition to the principles of freedom, which constitute the glory of this their land.

"The Board of Managers need not say that they look with horror upon the devastator, small-pox; but they cannot shut their eyes to the fact, that there is a right and there is a wrong way of destroying this destroyer, and they feel that the wrong way has been taken on this occasion; and the evil has been introduced here, that of seeking to realize by law what can be realized only by conviction; and they ask this simple question, If vaccination, unaided by anything but its own efficacy, has gained such a power as to have legislators legislating in its favour, surely it is just to infer that the same efficacy would have gained it an universal victory over prejudice? And may not another question be asked? Was it not that a spurious vaccination prevailed (by some foolish persons wishing to gain a notoriety, having pretended to introduce a new virus), and that, because thence, *vaccination so called*, but not vaccination, failed, that the law was called in to bolster up the cause of vaccine protection, injured by this spurious vaccination?

"The Board hope their prognostications may turn out to be incorrect. They shall be happy to find them so. But they felt that if they did not state their views, they should be doing injustice to themselves, to the Governors, and the country at large; for the Board feels that, collectively, they know more of, and have had more experience in, the subject of vaccination, than any body in this country."

"These predictions are now realized, showing the evil of governments attempting to do what the people can perform themselves. Had vaccination been allowed to progress by its own efficacy, it would, by its excellence, have established its influence."

In this recognition by the Editor of the paper referred to the experience and the value of the Institution, and the evil of the Government not recognizing the warning of the Institution, in reference to the evils likely to result from passing the Vaccine Act, are clearly pointed out.

One circumstance indicating recognition of the Institution is worthy of notice. A zealous friend in Lancashire, a lady, suggested that the Institution would, it is likely, claim the attention of one, who is known to have the power of detecting the current of utility, even in the most covered ways,

who can find the fibre of true-heartedness even in the de-basedly positioned Nancy.*

A letter was at the request of the Board of Managers, written by Dr. Epps and forwarded to Charles Dickens:—

Dear Sir,—“ Household Words” comprise many, indeed many things: among these one has been long in use. Since 1805 “ The Royal Jennerian and London Vaccine Institution” has been a talisman to thousands, this Institution having been distributing its benefits among the poor for nearly half a century.

If your “ genius” of Household Words could come down any fine Monday, at three, p. m., the genius would see that the Royal Jennerian and London Vaccine Institution is indeed a “ Household Word.”

As such the Board of Management will be glad to have a notice of *this* Household Word, and I need hardly add that it will be a great gratification to me.

The Secretary will enclose a few Reports with this, in which there are some points (the pages are turned down) of interest.

Believe me, with much respect, sincerely yours,

JOHN EPPS.

Charles Dickens, Esq.

The letter was answered by the personal visit of the esteemed *litterateur*.

The Institution has other recognitions, for strange to relate though there is a National Vaccine Institution, receiving hundreds a year, being voted annually by Parliament, the Government of the country apply to the Royal Jennerian and London Vaccine Institution, for supplies of vaccine fluid, knowing that the vaccine supplied by the Institution is to be trusted to.

The first letter is from Lord Palmerston; the second is from Her Majesty’s Consul in the Philippine Islands; the third is from Alexander Skinner, esq.†

To these letters the Board add the subjoined letters from Sir John Webb, the Inspector General of the ordnance department.†

Embodied in these facts, is the great fact, that the Royal Jennerian and London Vaccine Institution, is the Institution which, though unaided by Government, a voluntary Institution, is preferred by Government for supplying the vaccine both for foreign and home supplies.

* See the graphic description of this character in *Oliver Twist*.

† Persons wishing to see these letters can obtain a copy of the Report at the Institution, 18, Providence-row, Finsbury.

THE
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AND THE
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VOL. VI.]

MARCH, 1851.

[No. 9.

NOTICES OF MORAL DISEASES, WITH HINTS FOR THEIR
TREATMENT.

One of the most seriously evil-producing manifestations of these species of disease is that wherein the tendency to *worship* is perverted; wherein that sublime power of the human mind—the power of recognizing and communicating with the Creator, falls short of its object, or altogether mistakes it. This is a very widely spread diseased condition, and one, the ramifications of which are numerous and dangerous. This state, like many other states, frequently commences early in life, as in the case now before us of T.R., a child of some peculiarity, and possessing a strong wish to distinguish himself religiously. The wrong direction was given to his mind by a friend of extremely limited views, strong will, and deeply devotional feeling. The immediately exciting cause which brought on *the crisis* was a book lent by this friend—one of those books which are particularly unfit for the hands of children, viz., such as treat of abstract doctrines, of difficult questions in religion, matters not to be decided but by minds which have gained maturity by long experience, much observation, much reading and thinking, and which in the minds of children may produce confusion and distortion, whether such minds be simple and childlike, or precocious in aim and in conceit. For instance, a little boy read of a very young child dying in strong faith on God, in a sort of extacy, and having angels appearing to it, and beckoning it away. This child talked to its distressed parents like an extatic, about Jesus and

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angels, and how some of these winged messengers were waiting to bear it far hence to a glorious and wonderful place, infinitely more splendid than any thing mortal eye could behold. The child who read this account was rendered unhappy by it. Since the death of this little one was represented as somewhat so beautiful and holy, he thought nothing could be so desirable as such a death, and to attain such a state of mind as would lead to continual talking and thinking about heaven, and Jesus, and angels. For himself he did not feel at all in such a state: he tried much to attain to it. He made it a duty to read books, to him very mysterious books, which treated of such subjects in hard names to which he appended his own definitions. These he tried to comprehend, and read them often as a duty, prayed and sang hymns when alone, courting by all the means in his power that frame of mind apparent in the little angelic Thomas of whom he had read. The solitary child thus brooding over that which should make no part of a child's study, viz., *untruth*, was injured both bodily and mentally. He became unhealthy and unnatural as a child, excitable, pettish: he did not feel the same degree of love for his companions which most children feel, and which is so beautiful an impulse, for he was always thinking of the "holy angel," and wishing to resemble him: he was sure that his young friends were not at all like this little model of perfection; they loved nothing better than boisterous romping, shouting, leap-frog, prisoner's-base, horses, and other such open manifestations of the secret spring of fun and energy which would lead them, he feared, away from the heavenly road: they did not seem to think enough about their souls, and death, and hell, and he believed they wished to make him as naughty as themselves. The tendency of all these broodings was to make of this poor boy an unlovely unamiable being.

To return to our *case*, however, that of T. R. The book lent treated of a young person, who, from being amiable and kind towards parents and friends, studying their comfort and happiness as much as could be looked for at that early period of life, became suddenly convinced that those parents and

friends were "in the gall of bitterness and in the power of iniquity," and that it was a high christian duty to testify disapprobation of them. These parents were not shown to be of immoral character, or in any way deficient as parents, or in other of the relationships of life; or wanting in any one of these characteristics which form the charms of our every-day lives. Had they been so deficient there would have been a proper foundation for a sound and healthful teaching. But no: the ground taken was that the religious views of the parents were not in harmony with those of the writer of this book, and thus a mere child was made to read sermons perpetually to the mother and other members of the family, carrying on a religious warfare, opposing in every petty thing, not, we repeat, on points affecting moral conduct—this would have been a noble ground to take—but on mere points of faith, on abstruse doctrines which that child could not be supposed to comprehend.

This book was the very thing to lay hold on the mind of T. R., who naturally loved opposition, and courted notoriety most ardently in his small way, burning to become a sort of family martyr. Accordingly he was seen to adopt precisely the same course as that which had been held up for admiration and imitation in the book of which we have made mention. His will went forth in a kind of crusade against all relations and friends whose faith did not appear to be squared according to the standard: it was constantly on the watch for something to oppose, it experienced intense pleasure in combating the supposed enemy, or in imagining himself a martyr, when in argument it happened, as was constantly the case, that he was beaten by the force of truth. Vainly however did friends try to reason with T. R. Reasoning was "worldly" and "carnal," when used by other persons against the points advanced by T. R.: it was "the holy word of God" himself, when applied by T. R. to opponents. This, be it observed, is no mere *juvenile* weakness, but common enough to all ages among a certain class of religious people. "The word of God" is whatever favours their own view, and the use of the phrase stands in the place

of argument, in fact is considered by such persons to be a *settling* argument, whatever be the points at issue. Now, the word of God demands the use of thought, and reason demands that we pay due deference to the opinions of others however much differing from our own: that we investigate with care, and be not hasty in forming conclusions. It is far from encouraging this favorite mode of escaping from difficulties, for the word of God is opposed to *selfishness*, and certainly it is most egregious selfishness as it is insufferable conceit, just when we think we have the best of the argument, when the other party brings forward an argument which he considers of importance and worthy of our respect, that we will not hear and reflect upon it, but pounce down upon it with an unmeaning cry of "the word of God," or "man's wisdom," and such like vague phrases, which are really a waiving of the truth.

In this frame of mind, thus narrow, thus excluding the light, and, so opposing himself really to the word of God, T. R. grew up a most unhappy being. Persons might have pronounced that Christianity had made him both unlovely and unloving, could there be any, as we fear there are some, who are not aware that such manifestations cannot be *Christianity*, but result from the predominancy of self-will and ill temper, which self-will and ill temper have found certain dogmas of man to be in accordance with their own un-Christian purpose, and have thus readily appropriated the same. T. R. became a producer of discord, and to himself of misery. His own misery, however, he seemed to love, and would comfort himself under the discordant circumstances which he produced, by a number of phrases which, had he examined them, he would have found to be quite the reverse of favorable to his own course of action: such, for instance, as, "we must take up the cross"—"die daily"—"love not the world"—"forsake all and follow *me*." Conscience, indeed, frequently told him that his deportment towards others was any thing but amiable, and his early training had contained much good morality, and a christianity quite differing from late dogmas: but the dictates of con-

science, and the remembrance of the many simple and truthful lessons which he had received, were completely overpowered by *the book*, the little book which had misdirected him at a time when he was craving some fresh religious guidance. The little book made christianity consist in church or chapel going, praying and singing hymns, and in setting our faces against such as did not enter into our views on these points. Christianity bids us turn away from moral evil, be it found even in our best and dearest friends; but makes little ado about that, which seems to young enthusiasts, or to the narrow minded and dogmatic, of such vital importance. T. R.'s little book said, virtually, "Never mind how good and excellent your mother and other relatives are: they disapprove of some things which to you appear holy, such as going to church three times on a Sunday, and on other days going out early and late to the meeting, where much of the teaching is, as they think, erroneous, and the very frequent attendance at which they esteem as so much time spent to little or no advantage, to say the least. Such being their views you must wage war against them, you must enter the lists of holy martyrs: you must "deny the flesh," and "you shall receive a crown of life."

T. R. did not consider how kind and liberal these friends were in not preventing altogether the attendance at such meetings. Much knowledge of human nature had taught them to exercise extensive liberality. They felt it an imperative duty towards so young a person, to prevent the being out so frequently as was wished, but they avoided opposing violence to violence: they patiently waited in hope of the cure.

The condition which we thus bring to notice remained long, and even increased in strength. Acquaintanceships were formed which cherished and encouraged it. Time passed on, and T. R. became a married man, though quite unfit for the increased *worldly* (as he called them) anxieties which, with small pecuniary means, necessarily awaited him. Business was neglected because "he must take up his cross;" he thought he was to take up his cross and carry it out of his own house: he did not take it up at all, but was following

the bent of his own will, to the neglect of positive duty. On the same principle the poor wife's heart was broken; and yet T. R. was good and benevolent by nature, there was that within him which, rightly directed, would make of him a christian character, in the proper sense of the term.

Thus great is the importance of forming correct views respecting the duties of daily life. Erroneous doctrines on these points *must* affect the conduct more or less.

When too late to repair the evils brought about, T. R. was arrested in his mistaken course. His wife's death was a circumstance which acted upon him so as he had never been acted upon before. Feelings became to a painful degree active, which he had crushed: he suffered bitter remorse, and that is sometimes a state which precedes health. It is the fixed decree of heaven that we suffer for misconduct: to escape is impossible; our errors, of whatever kind, must be a source of punishment to us in one way or other. Now were the pages of memory opened before him: things stood out which had long passed away. "O! that they were blotted out of this book," he said; but it was in vain, he felt himself for the time in the very depths of despair. This very state, however, dreadful as it was, was the commencement of his cure—a cure very gradually brought about, and the gradations in which were almost imperceptible: for it is with the mind's disorders as in cases of physical deformity. Cures are not effected in a day: many not in a month, or a year. His wife's death first roused him, and he now found many of her observations, remonstrances, reasonings, appearing to him in a new light: after this, when reading passages of scripture also, he found himself interpreting them in a way different from that in which he had formerly interpreted them, and often in a way condemnatory of his former course, in opposition to former theories. The fact dawned upon him that he had been loving "the world," when he had imagined himself making the greatest sacrifices, and when by many he was thought to be the most exemplary christian. A voice seemed to be whispering to him that he had mistaken the lower dictates of love of approbation, in connexion with a

misdirected veneration for the teaching of the Holy Spirit. He began to flag in his attendance amongst those whom he now viewed as misguided people, though he could not yet disentangle himself from them, and had not met with more enlightened companions. One called and remonstrated with him on his laxity, and apparent want of former love to the old ways, to whom he answered that he had but just begun to discover what the old ways were, that is to say what was the true spirit of christianity, what the teaching of the Great Master. That he had found out there are higher christian duties than going to church, there is something more holy than being on your knees praying, there is a better use to be made of time than leaving your family three or four times on a Sunday, or on other occasions. The friend was much astonished, and started as though this were indeed some strange heretical doctrine, and dangerous even to hear mentioned. He said nothing then, in opposition, but as T. R. continued in the same course, gaining every day more strength, and more ability to meet the attacks of this and every other opponent, he was looked upon in the light of an ill disposed person whose views bordered on infidelity, and who stood near the brink of an awful precipice. Why? Because he began to stand on *the bible only*, exercising independent thought. He would certainly go on step by step to destruction. Why? Because he had let go his hitherto guides, and turned a deaf ear to the oracles. When he found all the arguments which he had himself formerly used now used against himself, he perceived how unjust they were, how shallow, how absurd. He saw the true value of such a phrase as "the word of God," and was by it reminded of the false prophets of old against whom stands a curse. He did not curse, he did not retaliate, for he was awakening to a state of moral health, in which no such manifestations as cursing and vituperation are observable: he contented himself with simply stating the change which he was undergoing.

If we once attain the condition of *unlearning*, that is a great point gained. Every error unlearned is as a bad

symptom in a disease removed. Every, the smallest crevice opened up by which light may enter lets in a long stream, on the effects of which we can scarcely calculate.

T. R. was now engaged tracing back the sources of his errors, and unlearning things one after the other: he saw that the very points on which he had prided himself were those points on which he had been wrong, and thus he had to lament over many things in which he had once gloried. But there is a better state than that of lamenting over our former blunders and misfortunes, viz., a state in which every faculty is engaged in working out what is good, in which we feel that time is of too much importance to be expended on bewailing and regretting what cannot be recalled, and that there is too much to rejoice over, wonder at, and be thankful for, to allow of continued discontent even with ourselves. Yes, it is not healthful to be *continually* discontented with ourselves—it is decidedly morbid, and unfits us for happiness. We must sometimes look within in a spirit of rejoicing over the noble powers of mind which we possess, and at what God has given us strength to achieve with them. We are thus encouraged, and can encourage others. Such a deliverance arrived with respect to T. R., and he thus felt strengthened to continue working on towards health. He now made the training of his children an important study: he guarded them from books the tendency of which was to mislead, for he remembered what mischief *the little book* had done in his own case. He was ever dwelling on the axiom "God is love," and it seemed to realize to him what heaven is; when he fully understood it, it let in upon him such a glorious blaze of light as was never more to be extinguished, though it might for a season be dimmed. He saw that the first important mistake of his life had been that with respect to the true object of worship, to the healthful activity of the venerative power. He had set up *man* in the place of God: man in the pulpit, in the prayer meeting, in the social life, had been set up. When he had exclaimed "it is the word of God," it was merely the opinion of his fellow man, who was, like

himself, liable to error. The little book was full of blunders and prejudices, and had led him to perform acts of unkindness and injustice, instead of inculcating in him love and obedience in childhood.

He now determined rather to offend man than his own conscience; to aim at distinguishing between things morally wrong, and things simply offensive to the prejudices of the world; between what he might yield to and overlook in the world, and what he must resist at the risk of giving offence; between the godly and the ungodly, which now seemed to him a quite different thing from what it had formerly seemed, and not at all to be viewed in connexion with the question of churchgoers, or non-churchgoers. He determined further to act always as much as possible according to the dictates of *enlightened* benevolence: to be always ready to hear opinions differing, however much, from his own. To let in truth from whatever quarter it might blow, knowing it to resemble the wind "blowing where it listeth, and thou hearest the sound thereof, but can'st not tell whence it cometh or whither it goeth." He decided diligently to struggle against those selfish tendencies which, under many spurious names, had misled him, and had deceived other people also, especially young persons, who, with an ardent wish to find the right path in religious matters, catch at every thing which proffers itself eminently as a guide, since their minds are yet too timid and too little confident in the guidance of providence, and their judgments are yet too immature, to allow of their taking the bible only, and forming from its teachings their own conclusions.

It seemed to him of the utmost importance, at the risk of offending every one, to be very simple and truthful: instead of making the deciding point to depend on what so and so will say or think, or whether he shall lose this or that "friend," he asked, in the first place, "What is truth?" and unlike one party of whom we have all read, *he waited for the answer.*

K.

INFINITESIMAL QUANTITIES, PRODUCTIVE OF DISEASE.
SLOW POISONING BY LEAD.

The subjoined letter of Mr. William Herapath of Bristol, addressed to the *Times*, Sept. 12, 1850, has been forwarded to the Editors by four different persons, each one having cut it out of the newspaper and sent it as a striking illustration of the power of infinitesimal quantities. One of the four reside in Liverpool, another in London, another in Surrey, and a fourth in London.

“Sir,—Your number of yesterday, in some remarks upon Dr. Scoffern’s patent for purifying sugar by sulphurous acid, left the public in doubt as to what quantity of lead might be taken by human beings without injurious effects. Some time since, in the West of England, a river, the water of which had been used from time immemorial by the inhabitants of a village on its banks without injury, was found to effect their health; symptoms of indigestion abounded, with loss of flesh and appetite; and there were some few cases of colic: they believed that it arose from the use of the river water, as those who used water drawn from a spring at some distance were not so affected. I was requested to analyse the river water, and found in it 1-500,000th part of carbonate of lead, which arose from a mine worked a distance of three or four miles from the village, on the other side of a range of limestone hills.

“Your paragraph leaves it doubtful whether $1\frac{1}{2}$ grain of lead taken in a week would be injurious. In the case I relate there would be only one grain of lead in nine gallons of water; and yet the health of the neighbourhood was seriously affected.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

WILLIAM HERAPATH.

“Old Park, Bristol, Sept. 12.”

On this letter the *Medical Gazette* remarks:—

“Allowing that the individuals poisoned by this water consumed as much as a gallon per day, or swallowed in some form or other the lead contained in that quantity of water, it follows that they would have taken no more than about *three-*

quarters of a grain of lead per week! This *infinitesimal* quantity, according to Mr. Herapath, was quite sufficient to *endanger health*. An observation of this kind clearly shows that we are not able to set a limit to the proportion of lead in an article of food consumed daily, which will be inert or free from consequences injurious to health. If one *half-millionth part* of insoluble carbonate of lead may thus affect health, it is quite within the range of probability that this or a larger proportion of sulphite, or any other insoluble salt of lead, taken daily in sugar, treacle, or any article of food, may prove equally injurious. In reference to the sugar refining question, Dr. Gregory asserts that the highly *insoluble* carbonate of lead is *the truly poisonous* lead-compound; while he says it might be predicted of the sulphite of lead that it is as harmless as chalk, *because* of its excessive *insolubility*. This is an ingenious way of dealing with chemical doctrines. Either insolubility (in water) has nothing to do with the subject of poisoning, or the carbonate of lead should be just as harmless as chalk,—an assumption which is contradicted by daily experience. It may be said that 500,000 parts of water will dissolve one part of carbonate of lead: this is highly probable; and, as insolubility is only a relative term, it is equally probable that this or even a much smaller quantity of water, would dissolve one part of the sulphite of lead. The “excessively insoluble” sulphate of barytes is dissolved by 40,000 parts of water. It must be remembered, however, that the secretions of the stomach differ from water. They contain organic matters, acids and salts, which act upon mineral substances in a way which chemical experiments on the solvent powers of *water* would fail to explain. Mr. Herapath has done good service by showing how *minute a quantity of lead* will affect human *health*; since facts of this kind will prevent a general trial of lead-refined sugar with the serious risk of endangering the health of the population.”

If Mr. Herapath has done good service in this, surely the Editor ought to allow that the homœopaths have done good service, by showing that an infinitesimal portion of lead will affect human disease. The contrary is the fact, though

it is allowed by the Editor that an infinitesimal quantity of lead will affect health, he denounces the attempt to affect disease by infinitesimal quantities of medicines.

ABSTINENCE FROM PURGING, THE HOMŒOPATHISTS' RULE, A WISE PROCEDURE.

How common are the assertions, "They do not purge," the homœopathsists. "They pay no attention to the bowels." The first statement is true: the next is false. Homœopathsists pay great attention to the bowels, but they do not consider that the proper method for paying attention is to force the contents of the bowels through the intestinal tube.

Cases are every now and then occurring which show the wisdom of abstinence from purging in cases of constipation. The following case is published in the *Medical Gazette*, p. 733, vol. xlvi.

"MECHANICAL OBSTRUCTION IN THE COLON OF RATHER A SINGULAR NATURE. BY DR. GRIES, OF BERKS COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

In July 1833, I was called, two miles from my home, to see R. L., a little girl about eight years of age. She had been sick several days, and under family treatment. I found her suffering severely from pain in her abdomen, frequent efforts to vomit, and a good deal of fever. Her bowels had not been moved for several days. I administered an enema, used means to appease her stomach and to subdue pain and fever. Afterwards I gave her several doses of calomel, but when I followed it up with other purgatives, the vomiting and pain returned. I used frequent mild enemata. At first some little fæces came, but soon nothing but the injection. Upon close examination of the abdomen, and from other attending signs, I felt convinced that there was mechanical obstruction, which the peristaltic action of the bowels could not overcome. I accordingly threw into her bowels, at last, three quarts of warm water, with a little soap, in a continued but gentle stream, by means of Maw's stomach-pump; she

screamed out that we were "bursting her." Immediately on evacuating her bowels she passed large masses of dry or hard fæces, in which were entangled nine large worms. I then hoped that the obstruction was overcome, and gave a few small doses of cathartic medicine to be taken till next day: but, on my visit, finding the medicine had no effect, I repeated the enema, in the same quantity, which brought away again a mass of hard fæces and seven large worms. After this I had no difficulty with the case, except that she was slightly paralytic in her left leg. I have not seen her for many years: but have lately heard she is married, and has several children; also that she has since had disease of the hip-joint, and is quite lame. I think that it is not out of place here to mention a circumstance in another case of obstinate constipation. After being completely foiled in all my efforts, I determined to use tobacco injections, and upon due reflection I concluded that smoke might suit best. I accordingly put a lighted cigar into the lateral tube of Maw's stomach-pump, and found it, thus prepared, the very best apparatus to generate and apply the smoke that could be possibly imagined. It had the desired effect.—*American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, July 1850.

THEORY OF APOPLEXY.

To the Editors of the Monthly Journal of Homœopathy.

Gentlemen,—Seeing in the *Medical Gazette* a lecture on apoplexy by Dr. Todd, I found the following theory of this diseased state stated therein:—

"The apoplexy is, in fact, due to the diseased state of the arteries, which renders their walls an inadequate support to their contents, and to the diseased state of brain, which imperfectly supports the arteries."

Years since I heard a lecture on homœopathy by Dr. Epps, and he was referring to the fondness for bleeding in what is called *determination of blood to the head*. The speaker apostrophized thus—*Determination of blood to the head, indeed! Determination is an effect of the will, and blood has will!*

has it? Determination of blood to the head is an absurdity: it is one of the many crudities that superficial observation by medical men has given birth to. It, like all crudities relating to human life in its deviation from the standard, health, is full of mischief. It has given rise to the bleeding system, in cases where the determination is asserted to exist. Even then one would have thought that medical men would have considered that the better way would have been to remove the determination, than to try to lessen the *quantity determined*. But old system medicine is *palliative*, principally palliative. But there is no such a state as determination in these cases. What is the state? It is this—the brain has been over excited by grief, by anxiety, by affection not requited, by sexual excess. Debility of the nervous tissue is produced, the impression of the blood, which always is pulse pulse through the brain, but in health is not felt, is now perceived; and the unthinking practitioner, because the patient describes that he feels the blood rushing, immediately puts it down as an increased flow to the head: whereas there is no increase in the flow, but the flow *is felt*.

Carry this state a step further and you have apoplexy. A man goes to a city feast: he gorges: distends his œsophagus: pressure takes place on the aorta: the free passage of blood is interfered with, and the weakened tissue of the brain gives to the pressure of the blood on some one of the brain vessels, the vessel is ruptured, blood is effused, and apoplexy results."

This explanation, which made a great impression on my mind at the time, shows that the view of Dr. Todd has been anticipated.—Your's, &c. &c. A Subscriber.

PROGRESS OF HOMŒOPATHY.

The subjoined letter has been communicated to Dr. Epps, by one of the librarians of the British Museum.

Library, British Museum, Feb. 14, 1851.

Dear Sir.—We have just received the *first* number of the "North American *Homœopathick* Journal, conducted by Drs.

Hering, Marcy, and Metcalfe." I thought that if you had not already heard of this "great fact," you would like to know *early* of its existence; this must be my excuse for troubling you with this note.

You will be glad to hear that *homœopathy* is much studied now in our reading rooms, and everything bearing upon the subject is looked for with much interest. Respectfully and gratefully yours,

To Dr. Epps.

EVILS OF SURGERY. THE FOOLISH USE OF THE KNIFE BY SURGEONS. DEATH OF A CHILD FROM FEAR OF THE CRUELTY OF THE SURGEON.

"Oh, open it," is continually the imperative suggestion of the young surgeon, whenever he sees any swelling. If a child has a little cerebral irritation, and the child's teeth are appearing, he at once uses the lancet to the gums. The injury of such rashness is exhibited in the following fact, communicated by Mr. Lane, homœopathic chemist, Sloane St.:—

"A child, two years of age, was suddenly taken up by a surgeon and its gums lanced. Such was the effect on the child, that it was some hours before it could be pacified. The surgeon called again on the following day. The child instantly took the alarm, ran to its mother, and screamed "Away, away!" Its eyes became fixed, and in less than two hours it was dead."

REVELATIONS OF CORONERS' COURTS.

Mr. H. M. Wakley has discovered a new use of coroner's courts, as will appear from the following report in the *Daily News*, Jan. 8, 1851:—

Scene between a jury and a medical witness.—Last evening Mr. H. M. Wakley held an inquest at the Lord Nelson, Mary-street, Hampstead-road, St. Pancras, on Mary Turner, a widow, aged 50. The jury were horrified at the appearance of the filthy hovel in which the body lay. The place had not a stick of furniture, and the miserable corpse, covered with filth and vermin, lay in a corner on a bundle of rags and filth.

Mary Ward said the deceased supported herself by begging, in addition to a small weekly parochial allowance. She was exceedingly filthy, never washed her person or her room; always slept in a chair, and was covered with vermin, which crawled over and from her person. She went out between six and seven o'clock in the morning to beg, and returned at twelve at night. She was taken ill on Wednesday, got worse on Thursday, when Mr Todd, the parish surgeon, was called on, and she died between five and six o'clock on Friday morning.

Mr Todd, district parochial surgeon, stated that he visited deceased on Thursday evening, when she was dying. Her whole body, and the rags that covered her, were full of vermin, which were so thick upon her that at first he took them for dirt. He never before witnessed such a spectacle. He prescribed nothing, for she was too far gone. He could not say of what she died, for he had not examined the body internally or externally.

Foreman: If it were your brother, and he was even as filthy as deceased, would you not prescribe for him?

Mr. Todd: I deemed it a hopeless case.

Coroner: You ought to have applied mustard poultices, and prescribed, even *if it were only to please and satisfy the public*. You should remember that while there is life there is hope.

Mr. Todd: I am not to be dictated to by ignorant people.

Foreman: That is a great insult to us, the jurors. We have a right to ask questions, and you are bound to answer them.

Coroner: I hope that Mr. Todd did not apply the word ignorant to the jurors.

Mr. Todd: I am not here to be spoken to by parties who know nothing of medical science.

Coroner: If the jury have any complaint against Mr. Todd they had better forward it to the board of guardians.

Foreman: In the name of my brother jurors, I call upon Mr. Todd to withdraw the offensive expression. Mr. Todd not having apologised, the jury declared that they would not sit again on an inquest at which Mr. Todd was a medical witness. Verdict, "Natural death."

Notes for the Month and Cases of gratuitous Patients,
[Communicated by Dr. Errs.]

RELATIVE SUPERIORITY OF HOMŒOPATHY COMPARED
WITH OLD-SYSTEM PRACTICE.

The few actual deaths resulting under homœopathic treatment, present a fact that demonstrates the superiority of the homœopathic treatment. On this point the statistics, though satisfactory, are not so large and accumulated as to be fully demonstrative to the opponent. It may be useful, therefore, to accumulate experiences having relation to the matter, namely, cases in which death has been prevented by homœopathic treatment, used to the members of families in which all the other children have died, having been treated under the old system.

John Stennett, aged eight months, (p. 1472, case book 1849.) The mother brought the child on April 24, 1849. She stated that she had lost two children out of three; this was the third, and she was extremely anxious respecting it, and wished to have homœopathic treatment. The child was a miserable object: he has relaxed bowels: manifests great weakness in the back: sweats much in his head and arms: appetite bad: his hair stands erect, which it has since his birth: the venous vessels in his head are large.

Ordered *calcarea carbonica*, 3/30.

May 2.—The bowels are less relaxed: his sweats are better: appetite better: the other symptoms the same.

Ordered *sulphur*, 3/30.

May 9.—Symptoms still better.

Ordered *sulphur*, 3/30, to be taken in the course of a fortnight.

May 23.—Better altogether: his back seems strong: the veins in the head are smaller.

Ordered *sulphur*, in less doses.

June 11.—His bowels act almost right: back still better: sweats much less in head but still in arms: the veins still lessened: the child will not eat sweets.

Sulphur again repeated restored him.

CASE OF ATROPHY.

Elizabeth Hooper, aged twelve years: she is quite an object: miserably wasted: in fact, a marked case of atrophy. She has been under "several doctors:" she has never been well since she had hooping cough when a baby: she keeps continually wasting: is very thirsty, desires for cold water: her appetite is bad: the bowels act every day: her water is thick: she sleeps badly.

Ordered *arsenicum*, 3/30.

April 19.—She has ceased to waste: her thirst is less: she sleeps better: her appetite is better: she has cried all the week to make water.

Ordered *cantharis*, 3/30.

She was cured.

Her mother called Feb. 1, 1851, and said she had been well since.

ENTERITIS CHRONICA, CHRONIC ENTERITIS.

Mary Perry, (p. 1203, case book 1851,) aged three years and four months.

Jan. 7.—She has great pain in her bowels when she goes to the closet: she passes substances like jelly: her skin is rough: she has great thirst: sleeps very badly at night: had a fit four months ago.

Ordered *arsenicum*, 3/12.

Jan. 14.—The pain very much better. The discharge is natural: the skin is better: the thirst has lessened: she sleeps better.

Ordered *arsenicum*, in less doses.

Jan. 21.—Little more pain: slight return of the jelly appearance: the skin improves: she sleeps nicely. Thinking that she was suffering from the medicine,

Ordered *saccharum* for a week, and then to return.

The mother did not bring back the child till Feb. 4, 1851, and had then not to give her medicine for two weeks: when the child was brought on Feb. 4, she was much worse; all her symptoms had returned. Ordered *arsenicum*.

Feb. 8.—She is better again: pain is much less: the motions spongy but not so often, and she is on the whole very much better.

TUMOUR IN BREAST DISLODGED WITHOUT OPERATION.

The subjoined case is of peculiar interest in several points of view. The first is that a tumour was removed without operation, which, according to the opinion of the surgeon, needed to be cut out: second, that it came out as a tumour.

Ann Haynes, (page 862, case book 1850,) aged 47, married, the mother of eleven children.

She has a tumour in her breast which has been coming several years. A small piece of steel run into her breast. Mr. Smythe had attended for some time, and Mr. Ansell being consulted, wished to cut out the tumour.

Getting worse under the treatment she experienced, she, much to the mortification of the gentlemen who had treated her, decided to seek homœopathic treatment.

When she came to me about the 16th of March, 1850, she was in the greatest agony from pain in her breast, the pain was attended with such a weight at her breast, that she could hardly endure it; the feeling in her breast was like as if a gathering was taking place there: her health is in a very bad state.

Ordered *hepar sulphuris* and *hepar sulphuris* poultice.

March 20.—The piece of steel has come out: her bowels are confined: she has great thirst: the breast burns and is red: darting pains of the most severe character traverse her breast.

Ordered *arsenicum* and *clematis*, in alternation, with *clematis* poultice.

March 25.—There is a little white discharge from the breast: she is better in her health: she has still the darting pains in breast.

Ordered *hepar sulphuris* and *clematis*, in alternation.

March 27.—The abscess has formed, has broken, and the tumour has come out: a portion had been lost, but the rest

she sent and is in my collection. The shooting pains still continue: blood escaped after the tumour came out: her bowels are confined: she has a want to relieve the bowels but no effect.

Ordered *sepia*.

April 6.—Has aching and shooting pains in breast: the breast is much better: the bowels are confined.

Ordered *hepar sulphuris* and *clematis*.

April 17.—*The patient came out to see me:* she has an aching at the bladebone which seems to proceed from the breast: she has night sweats, and her bowels are confined.

Ordered *kali carbonicum* and *clematis*.

April 27.—The breast is much better: she perspires still, and has trembling: the breast aches if not poulticed.

Ordered *hepar sulphuris* and *clematis*.

May 10.—The breast has healed: there is a little hardness: the aching is very slight.

Ordered *hepar sulphuris*, 3/30, and *clematis*, 3/30.

She was cured.

GASTRIC AFFECTION CURED.

The following letter has been found among some old papers:—

Dear Sir,—About twelve years ago, the patient had a swelling just below the knee, it formed into the shape of an eating ulcer; in it was a hole large enough to admit a small hen's egg. She applied to that great man deceased, Mr. Liston, and was under him more than two months. He ordered blue-stone to eat away the proud-flesh, and lint wetted with cold water to put in the wound, with a little medicine. It healed, and she soon recovered from that. He said it was likely to break out again, which it did about twelve months after in her shoulder. She then applied to Dr. Babington of George-street, Hanover-square. He ordered the same, blue-stone and wet lint, with medicine, these means she continued for a long time, and recovered again. After this she she felt inwardly ill, being attended with feelings

at her stomach as if she should sink into the earth, as though her stomach was affected, and applied to Dr. Thompson of Middlesex Hospital, and was under him for some time without much benefit; and then applied to Dr. Latham of the same Hospital, who told her he could do no more for her. Under those two she took a great deal of iron, which increased rather than dispersed those dying feelings. For three years before she came to you, she was a very great sufferer from the constant attacks of those dreadful feelings. She applied to you, and you directly said she was suffering from the effects of steel. She attended to your directions until all the medicine was taken, and strange to say, since the very first time she took it, has not had the feelings since. Circumstances prevented her at the time calling on you, but many times she has felt that she ought to have seen and told you the great benefit which the medicine you prescribed produced.

GEORGE PITT.

Mitcham House, Nov. 23, 1849.

EXCESSIVE DISCHARGE OF BLOOD FROM THE WOMB.

Hannah Jones, (page 1170, case book 1849,) aged 45, married, the mother of three children, consulted me Jan. 2, 1850. She was in a state of great exhaustion and looked seriously ill: she has,

Symptom 1. Excessive blood discharge from the womb, rather clotted and of a black colour.

Symptom 2. She feels a frightened feeling, some one whom she knew had died suddenly.

Symptom 3. She has pain between the shoulders.

Ordered *secale cornutum*, one globule every eight hours.

Jan. 5.—No. 1. The discharge has lessened, but is rather discoloured. No. 2. The frightened feeling is better. No. 3. The pain between the shoulders still remains.

Continued *secale cornutum*.

January 8.—No. 1. Clotted discharge is better. No 2. The frightened feeling is better. No. 3. The pain at shoulders is felt worse after eating.

Symptom 4. She feels an empty feeling soon after taking food ; she feels no sinking.

Ordered *veratrum*, 4/12, in the course of the week.

Jan. 15.—The symptoms are all better.

Ordered *veratrum*, 3/12, in the course of the week.

Jan. 22.—Her symptoms are better except the empty feeling, and

Symptom 5. Giddiness in head.

Ordered *veratrum*, 3/12.

Jan. 29.—Symptoms improving, except the emptiness, and a new symptom, No. 5. Heat at top of the head: the giddiness is better.

Ordered *phosphorus*.

Feb. 6.—All the symptoms except the sinking are better.

Ordered *veratrum*.

Feb. 12.—Giddiness still improving, and the sinking is now better.

Ordered *veratrum*.

The patient continued to improve.

March 5.—She had a head-ache with chilliness and sickness, which *bryonia* removed, leaving behind an excessive prostration.

Baryta carbonica, 4/12, effected her cure.

BLEEDING AT NOSE, (EPISTAXIS,) WITH A CACHECTIC HABIT OF BODY.

Ann Painter, (page 137, case book 1844,) single, aged 26, consulted me April 2, 1844.

She has in the spring, twice a-week, bleeding at the nose, at the right nostril, of black blood. The loss of blood has caused great weakness: bowels confined: water thick and difficult to retain: white discharge profuse: her flesh heals badly.

Ordered *graphites*.

April 10.—Nose bled twice on Wednesday, and twice on Thursday, the blood this time was pale: white discharge

lessened: water is held better: bowels are less confined: her nails are white.

Ordered *tr. acris*, a drop of the third dilution.

April 27.—Nose bled three times on Wednesday: the blood is brown: the bowels are *very confined*: the actions hurt to pass, and are large: water is held better.

Ordered *graphites*, four globules.

March 4.—No blood: bowels regular: water clear: white discharge less: appetite better: she is much better altogether.

Ordered *graphites*, in less doses.

March 13.—Not bled now for three weeks: bowels again rather confined: nails white.

Ordered *graphites* and *sulphur* in alternation, more particularly for the return of the confined bowels.

June 11.—Not bled for two months: bowels still rather confined: nails white.

Ordered *graphites* and *lycopodium* in alternation.

The cure was effected.

RUPTURE.

Mr. Austen, a baker, came Sept. 21, 1850. He has a rupture, and a few days since he strained himself by carrying a tin of batter. The strain pained him at the time, and the pain has been getting worse ever since, and now it is very severe; so severe as to alarm him, (not a timid man.)

Eight globules of *nux vomica* taken in forty-eight hours cured him.

ASIATIC CHOLERA.

Caroline Adams, (page 20,) called on me to consult me, and brought back a prescription, which, she said had cured her of Asiatic cholera. It was six drops of *veratrum* tincture third dilution, in four ounces of water, and six drops of the *arsenicum* tincture, third dilution, in four ounces of water: she took alternately a teaspoonful after every vomiting and purging.

This formula represents the medicines which were generally most successful in cholera.

Sarah Gay, whose case is published, called on me Dec. 16, 1850, and stated that she has better health than she has had for years.

STRAMONIUM.—William Lewis, (page 1054, case book 1850.) *Stramonium*, 4/12, taken in the course of a week, removed a feeling as if his head was too large.

FITS CURED.—Mary A. Davis, (page 523, case book 1846.) She called this day, Dec. 4, 1850: she has had no attack for several months.

DISEASED BONES OF THE WRIST.—Sarah Hopkins, (page 843, case book 1850,) sent to-day. She had been cured of diseased bones of the wrist by *rhus* and *silicea*, followed by *rhus* and *belladonna*, the first two taken in alternation day by day for three weeks, and the last two in alternation day by day for three weeks.

ICHOROUS CRUSTS.—William Nixen, (page 1207, case book 1849. This child was cured of ichorous scabs, covering the head.

RHEUMATIC FEVER, cured.—Elizabeth Whichelow, (page 1752, case book 1846.) Her sister called Dec. 4, 1850, stating that her sister was laid up with rheumatic fever: she stated that her cure in 1846, of this disease had been the astonishment of all: she has been free of fever from that time to the present.

CICUTA.—Mr. M., (page 41, letter book M.) This cured twitchings.

LYCOPODIUM.—Charles Pound, (page 1370, case book 1850.) A very peculiar eruptive disease was cured by eleven globules of *lycopodium*, taken in the course of three weeks.

COCULUS in severe pain in the bowels, preventing sitting or standing or lying.—Charlotte Thomas, (page 1545, case book 1850,) called Nov. 15, 1850. She asked "Will you give me one of those little globules to ease my pain? (I had given her *cocculus* for an agonizing pain in her bowels).

CASES OF POISONING, EXTRACTED FROM THE MEDICAL PERIODICALS.

It has been well remarked, that the existence of the homœopathic law being recognized, every case of poisoning becomes a means by which knowledge, fruitful in the cure of disease, can be obtained. Poisonings are experiments, dreadful indeed to the sufferers, in which the pure effects of remedial agents are illustrated: in other words, the effects from a poison are the pathogenetic effects of the substance taken, which, when used for cure is a medicine.

It is proposed in this essay, to extract some cases of poisoning from the medical periodicals, and to show the practical results to be derived from the facts presented.

The first relates to poisoning with *spurred rye*, *secale cornutum*.

“*Poisoning with secale cornutum*.—Dr. Pratschke was called on the 12th October, 1844, to a woman, who, with her three children, had been taken ill the day before. Five days previously they had eaten bread which contained a large proportion of blighted corn. The mother, forty years of age, complained of uneasiness and heaviness in the head, oppression at the stomach, loss of appetite, and diarrhœa: but she did not feel ill enough to take to her bed. The eldest daughter, eighteen years of age, complained of a violent *sense of burning in the hands and feet*, and especially in the fingers and toes, which were bent and stiff. The lips were retracted so as to expose the teeth; the tongue white and moist; the skin dry and cool; the pulse 90, and small: the patient was very restless, and expressed urgent thirst; the abdomen was soft; the bowels acting; the urine pale. She died on the following day in violent convulsions.

“The second daughter, seven years old, had the same affection of the lower extremities, which in her case occurred periodically: her appetite was good: she also had diarrhœa.

“The third child, four years old, suffered only from diarrhœa.

“An emetic was given to all in the first place, camphor was afterwards administered.

“The mother suffered a few days from tetanic cramps, and continued to complain of great anxiety, loss of appetite, and diarrhœa. After the exhibition of valerian, muriate of ammonia, and ipecacuanha, followed by extract of nux vomica, these symptoms disappeared, but were succeeded by *anæsthesia of the soles of the feet*.

“The second daughter was restored to health, with the exception that she had not perfectly recovered the use of her legs.

“The youngest child suffered from tetanic cramps for several days; and considerable stiffness of the limbs remained, so that she frequently fell in walking. This subsided under the use of aromatic baths.”—*Casper's Wochenschrift*, quoted in *Medical Gazette*, p. 579, vol. xlv.

The value of *secale cornutum* in some of the worst kinds of diarrhœa, where there are convulsed features, emaciation, exhaustion, sunken eyes, is known to every homœopathist. The peculiar symptoms in this case are the burning in the hands and feet, especially the fingers and the toes, and their bent state and stiffness. All lost the use of the legs from stiffness but the mother; the loss of feeling in the soles of the feet is worthy of notice, and may lead to the use of this medicine in some cases of palsy.

The second illustration is in connexion with *arsenic*.

“*Case of poisoning with arsenic, followed by spontaneous gangrene of the lower extremities.* By Professor Forget, *Strasbourg*.—A man, aged 63 years, of a strong constitution, swallowed, in a glass of brandy, about 60 grammes, or 900 grains, of arsenious acid with the intention of self-destruction. This occurred at eleven o'clock at night. About an hour afterwards frequent vomiting and purging took place. Not finding death arrive so rapidly as he had expected, the patient attempted to drown himself, but was prevented. When admitted into the hospital, nine hours after having taken the arsenic, his face was pale, he was extremely feeble, his extremities cold, his pulse small and frequent. He experi-

enced violent pain in the abdomen, and presented other symptoms of poisoning by arsenic.

“ The hydrated peroxide of iron was administered, and at the same time small doses of ether, with sinapisms to the extremities. Reaction followed, and was met by leeching, &c. The symptoms of poisoning had all disappeared by the fourth day. The patient, however, complained of acute pain in his left leg, which was not altered in size or appearance: it was rather cooler than the other, and tender to pressure. Two days later the limb was in a state of gangrene below the knee. The gangrene continued to spread, and the limb was amputated above the knee ten days from the first taking the arsenic.

“ On the following day the patient was sensibly weaker, and gangrene had shown itself on the stump. Despite the use of every means to arrest the course of the disease, the patient sank on the tenth day after the operation. Dissection of the limb exhibited—1, mortification of all the soft parts; 2, red patches on the arteries, which were obstructed by fibrinous clots; 3, a healthy state of the veins, which contained a few coagula.”—*Gazette Médicale*, quoted in *Medical Gazette*, p. 646, vol. xlvi.

The purging and the vomiting produced by *arsenic* are effects well known to all homœopathists. In the case is a symptom, or rather a combination of symptoms, highly interesting. It is the acute pain in the left leg; though the left leg was unaltered in size or appearance, and was cooler than the other leg, and tender to pressure: these states were followed by gangrene. This group of symptoms exhibits a picture corresponding to some examples of the worst kind of ostitis, in which the homœopathic use of *arsenic* is very valuable.

This case shows the absurdity of operation in such cases: when gangrene is developed by an agent, acting on the general constitution, as must have been in this case, the practice of amputation was worse than a blunder.

The third illustration has relation to poisoning by *nitric acid*.

Poisoning by nitric acid.—Dr. J. M. WARREN has reported the following case:—The patient was a negress, 34 years of age, of abandoned character, and took the acid at six P. M., on the 3rd of March, thinking that she was three months pregnant, and wishing, she said, to destroy her child. The quantity taken into her mouth was reported to be three drachms, but most of it was spat out. Alkalies and mucilaginous drinks were used, but the *burning in the mouth* was intense during the night, with restlessness and delirium. The next morning she was brought from the jail, where the acid was taken, to the hospital. Yellow stains were then observed upon the clothing, and the whole inside of the mouth and fauces, so far as could be seen, was of a *deep yellow colour*, the tongue looking as if covered with Indian meal; the respiration being painful, laboured, and stridulous, and speech almost impossible. Extremities cold: countenance of a leaden hue: pulse 120, and very small. For the first four or five days after her admission she suffered from soreness of the mouth and throat, dysphagia, thirst, and salivation, with some vomiting; she also complained of tenderness of the abdomen, but not particularly over the stomach, walking with difficulty and bent much forwards; but this was perhaps owing to her having been thrown down and stamped upon, in an affray, on the day on which she took the acid. After the first day or two she was much of the time up and about the ward: at the end of a week she was reported quite comfortable, and having some appetite; and on the 14th of March as she was doing well, she was removed back to the jail, there never having been any fever, but rather a state of depression. On the morning of the 16th she was attacked with cramps in the stomach, and excessive pain and tenderness, which were partially relieved by opiates; on the following morning, however, she was found dead in her cell, with a great quantity of blood about her, and which she had apparently vomited.

“On dissection, there was observed great rigidity. Upon the middle of the tongue a large, yellowish, smooth patch. Some redness of epiglottis. Œsophagus healthy for the first

two inches : but below this it was found exceedingly soft, of a greenish yellow colour internally, purple externally, and full of coagulated blood. The stomach was in a similar, though much worse state : externally, it had the same purple colour, and was universally adherent to the neighbouring parts by recent lymph, except at the left extremity, where there were old and close adhesions to the spleen ; internally, it was of a greenish yellow colour, emphysematous, and so perfectly softened and friable, that it could not be separated from the surrounding parts without giving way in every direction ; the anterior face being detached from the rest of the organ to a great extent when the abdominal parietes were raised. Cavity filled with recent coagulated blood, and the open orifices of several vessels distinctly seen on inner surface. The intestine contained blood throughout the first two or three feet, but was otherwise sound, as were the other organs, so far as observed. Uterus not gravid.” — *American Journal of the Medical Sciences* for July 1850.

In this case the following effects present themselves in a marked degree :—

Burning in the mouth ; yellowness of the inside of mouth and fauces ; countenance leaden hue ; dryness of mouth and throat ; thirst ; salivation.

These effects are well known to homœopaths, but the features of peculiar interest are the leaden hue to the skin, and also the blood in the stomach and intestines, and the open orifices of several vessels : effects indicating the use of nitric acid in stomachic and intestinal hemorrhage, and also in the cachexia resulting after long continued syphilitic disease.

The fourth illustration has relation to the poisoning by *strychnia*, the active principle of *nux vomica*.

“ *Report of a case of poisoning with strychnia.* By James Edward, M. D. Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh.—On the 7th of January, 1846, about two o'clock, P. M., a message was brought to me from Haig's House, Glen of Ogle, Forfarshire, requesting me to go

immediately to inspect the body of John Findlay, game-keeper there, who had been found dead in his bed, about 10 o'clock, A. M.

Autopsy.—I observed, *externally*, considerable discoloration about the neck, chest, and depending soft parts of the body; and also, several scrofulous scars and pits about the neck, sternum, and back. The eye-balls were somewhat prominent; the pupils were dilated; the mouth was firmly shut; the arms were lying over the chest; and the hands were firmly clenched. The whole body was in a state of rigidity. *The lower extremities were particularly stiff, and the left foot was concave.* There were no marks of external violence.

John Anderson, farm-servant at Ogle, gave me an half-ounce phial, without a cork, containing a small quantity of a white powder; the phial was labelled strychnia, and had the word "*poison*" marked under it. He also produced a teaspoon, with some white powder adhering to it, which he stated to me was lying at the bed-side of the deceased, on a table beside the phial; a little of the white powder was lying on the table, which I collected on a piece of paper. I found a cork below the table, tarnished with white, which fitted the phial. By analysing the contents of the phial, the white powder on the table, the tarnish on the cork, and the powder adhering to the teaspoon, I found them all to be strychnia.

Evident signs of putrefaction were present, and partial relaxation of the joints had taken place. The brain, its membranes, the skull-cap, and integuments of the head, seemed to be healthy; but there was *general turgescence of all the vessels.*

An emission of semen had taken place during the last moments of existence. The spinal marrow was not examined, from want of time."—*Cormack's Monthly Journal*, April 1845.

[The Editor, on account of some deficiencies in the chemical analysis, throws some doubt whether the poison taken was morphia or strychnia; but there is little doubt that it was strychnia. Still it is deemed proper to record the view, as it is highly important, viewing the symptoms in relation to

pathogenetic effects, that no effects should be positively asserted as produced by strychnia, when they might have been caused by some other agent.—EDS.]

The well-known rigidity produced by *nux vomica* is here strikingly exhibited; but there is one additional feature, well worthy of notice, the left foot was concave.

The action of the strychnia on the cerebellum is further manifested by the emission of semen taking place during the last hours of existence.

The fifth illustration is connected with *dulcamara*.

“*Poisoning with dulcamara.* By Dr. Plaetschke.—A man, 40 years of age, who was using decoction of dulcamara-stalks for a cough, took, one forenoon, from three to four quarts prepared from a peck of the stalks. In the evening he was suddenly seized with numbness in his limbs, and pains in the knees and elbows, dryness of the throat, and paralysis of the tongue. These symptoms increased so much in the course of three or four hours, that he could *scarcely move either his limbs or tongue*. The head remained unaffected, consciousness unimpaired, the pulse quiet, but small and rather hard, breathing regular, the skin cool; there was neither nausea nor vomiting. From the time which had elapsed since taking the decoction, the administration of emetics was contra-indicated; recourse was therefore had to stimulants. Camphor was given freely, and the symptoms gradually disappeared.”—*Casper's Wochenschrift*, quoted in *Medical Gazette*, p. 548, vol. xlvi.

Among the effects recorded, those relating to the mouth, and especially to the tongue, are worthy of notice.

The sixth and last illustration has relation to the *jatropha curcas*, a medicine which homœopaths were the first to use, being guided by the homœopathic law.

“*Poisoning by the seeds of jatropha curcas.* By R. J. Farquharson, M. D., assistant-surgeon U. S. N.—Two of our men, being ashore at Porto Praya, Cape de Verdes, tasted the seeds of the *jatropha curcas* (which grows in great abundance on these islands), and finding them pleasant ate of

them, one to the extent of a handful, the other being satisfied with three or four. In both cases vomiting and purging of a violent character came on in the course of an hour; and in the instance of the man who had eaten but a small quantity, the effect extended only thus far. In the other case more alarming symptoms rapidly supervened. The muscles of the extremities were contracted by violent spasms; the patient was affected with dizziness and vertigo, accompanied by great restlessness; the respiration was quick and panting; the skin became cold and moist, and the pulse small, thready, and intermittent; the heart's action was very irregular, and so weak that the impulse against the walls of the chest could with great difficulty be perceived. These effects of the poison upon the nervous system continued for the space of several hours. The seeds eaten were ripe, and of the kind used in small quantities by the inhabitants as an active purgative."—*American Journal of Medical Sciences* for July 1850.

All these facts will suggest many useful practical hints to the homœopathist, and it is desirable that such facts should be collected by the scientific students of homœopathy as affording materials, by which the pure effects of medicines can be discovered, and, where previously discovered, verified.

ENGLISH HOMŒOPATHIC ASSOCIATION.

To the Editors of the Monthly Journal of Homœopathy.

SIR,—I perceive that an error in type occurs in the pages of your Journal, in your notice of the English Homœopathic Association. I allude to the announcement that the next annual meeting of the Association will be held in "April 1852." Lest your numerous readers and the members of the Association should be misled, allow me to remark, that, in 1851, the present year, the next annual meeting will be held, and it is expected that the meeting will be the largest meeting of homœopathists ever held in this country, the desire for such meeting being universally expressed.—I remain, Sir, your's obediently,

C. T. PEARCE,

Hon. Sec. English Homœopathic Association.

26, Shaftesbury Terrace. Pimlico, Feb. 10, 1851.

THE
Monthly Journal of Homœopathy
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VOL. VI.]

APRIL, 1851.

[No. 10.

THE MEDICAL GAZETTE AND HOMŒOPATHY. POISONING
BY INFINITESIMAL PORTIONS OF LEAD.

To the Editors of the Monthly Journal of Homœopathy.

GENTLEMEN,—I was much pleased to read the letter of Mr. Herapath, and the remarks thereon by the editor of the *Medical Gazette*. The remarks led me to look at the *Medical Gazette*, and on looking over the *Gazette* of October 25, 1850, I found the following, which shows that the readers of the *Medical Gazette* can recognize the probabilities in favour of homœopathy. I will add nothing more to this, but enclose the article, believing that you will regard the arguments in the letter good, and will meet the arguments brought forward by the editor of the *Medical Gazette*, to set aside the force of the arguments in the letter.

London, March 20, 1851.

A. B.

“ We have received the following letter in reference to some remarks lately made in this journal on the new patent process for poisoning the public by sugar prepared with subacetate of lead :—

To the Editor of the Medical Gazette.

Sir,—I read with great interest the letter of Mr. Herapath and your remarks on it in the number of Sept. 20, 1850. Your two conclusions seem quite legitimate; this infinitesimal

M M

mal quantity, (1-500,000th part of carbonate of lead) according to Mr. Herapath, was quite sufficient to endanger health; and second, Mr. Herapath has done good service by showing how minute a quantity of lead will affect human health. With these two deductions, legitimate, I think, from the premises, I cannot reconcile a statement with which you conclude the notice of the election of the medical officers to the Hahnemann hospital. "If Hahnemann's principles be bonâ fide carried out in the new hospital in cases of acute disease, we predict that the emoluments of the coroner for Middlesex will be very considerably increased."

It seems indeed strange that Mr. Herapath's skill, in detecting the action of infinitesimal quantities of lead on a person should be recognized, and the discovery by homœopaths that the action of medicine in infinitesimal quantities upon diseased states, shall be contemned; and that Mr. Herapath should be regarded as having done good service by showing how minute a quantity of lead will affect human health, and that homœopathic practitioners on using infinitesimal doses, which they find will affect human diseases, for the cure of diseases, should be liable to the tender mercies of Mr. Wakley, and should be considered as fit game for the coroner. This latter conclusion of yours seemed the more extraordinary, because the whole tenor of your valuable journal is to show the incompetency of the non-professional public to judge medical questions, and yet here you write approbatively of submitting a question of medical treatment to twelve jurymen.

"We must inform our friendly monitor, that he has committed several notable errors in endeavouring to draw an argument in favour of the efficacy of homœopathic doses from Mr. Herapath's observations on the action of lead in river water, and from our comments on his letter. It is not implied that each person took one half-millionth of a grain of lead, and suffered any observable symptoms from this dose. On the contrary, it was to the constant use of this water, containing *one grain of lead* in nine gallons, to the well-

known *accumulation* of this metal in the system, that the injurious effects of lead were due. The same would happen whether the lead were prescribed in this dose homœopathically, or taken accidentally, provided it were frequently repeated for a considerable time. The writer of the above letter leaps to an extraordinary conclusion, if he considers that a *decillionth* taken at one dose, will be as potent in its effects on the system, as a half-millionth proportion of the carbonate of lead diffused through water, which is continued daily for weeks and months together,—the lead acting not by its small proportion, as contained in the water, but by its special accumulation in the system. The effects of these small doses of lead are often not manifested for many months, and then only by their aggregation. In homœopathy it is pretended that a special effect is produced in a few hours by a globule containing only a millionth-millionth part of a grain of something,—*e. g.*, charcoal, sulphur, or Cayenne pepper, which in the dose of a grain is without any action on the body! This is obviously a gross and barefaced assumption, not only unsusceptible of proof, but in complete violation of common sense. It is, when men pretending to medical knowledge, give what they profess to be billionth and decillionth doses, to persons labouring under acute diseases, requiring the active and immediate application of visible and ponderable remedies, we think a coroners jury justified in inquiring into the cause of death, and whether the patient has not fallen a victim to positive neglect. We cannot look upon the “globule” system as *medical* treatment, and herein we differ wholly from our correspondent. We defy him to prove that there is *any medicine* in any one globule prepared *bona fide*, or that there is any demonstrable difference in any two globules labelled differently. A homœopathist treating a case of pneumonia according to the globular system, resembles an orthodox practitioner who professes to treat it with pills of *mica panis*. In the event of death in either case, there should be a coroner’s inquest.”

[The fallacies in these remarks by the Editor of the *Medical Gazette* will be noticed in the next number.—EDS.]

PARTIAL ALIENATIONS OF MIND.—BY DR. GAILL.

Nothing is more common in hospitals for the idiotic than to see individuals deranged on one point, and perfectly sane on every other. One such individual imposed so successfully on a certain minister who visited at the hospital of Bicêtre, and so cleverly persuaded him that he, the deranged individual, was the victim of the cupidity and cruelty of his relations, that the minister determined to have the case investigated and the unfortunate man set at liberty. But when he was taking leave of the insane individual, promising him to see him again soon and to bring him good news, the answer given to him was, "Your excellence will be always welcome provided it be not on a Saturday, for on that day I am visited by the virgin Mary."

A commissioner came to Bicêtre in order to liberate some persons who had been insane, and were supposed to be cured. He interrogated an old husbandman, who, in his reply, did not manifest any token of incoherence. The verbal process of his state was prepared, and, according to custom, was given to him to sign. What was the surprise of the magistrate to find that this man gave himself the title of Christ, and seemed to be enjoying the reveries which that idea suggested to him.* A goldsmith had become possessed with the idea that his head had been changed. He also believed that he had discovered perpetual motion. Implements were given to him and he set to work with the utmost industry. Though he did not discover perpetual motion, he constructed the most ingenious machines, testifying to the existence of profound reflection and the most exact conclusions. Individuals are continually met with, sane on every other point, but who imagine themselves the one a general, the other a minister or a monarch, another even God himself. Every work on this subject gives numerous examples of this kind. Sufficient to say that there are cases of partial derangement of those propensities, which, in a diseased condition induce illegal acts, as there are other cases. Proof of this will be seen in many of the examples which I have cited, and in others which will follow.

* Pinel, on Mental Alienation, 2nd edition, p. 164.

Cases of derangement of the reasoning powers.

Cases of derangement of the reasoning powers, are those in which the deranged are really rational, on every subject which does not touch the diseased point, and in which, even on the diseased point they act in a sort of consistent and rational manner. A woman whose intellectual faculties were in general in a healthful condition, believed herself to be possessed by a demon; she yielded however to the wish of her father, who prevailed on her to consult me respecting her state. She declared that she had consented to do so merely from filial obedience, and told me with a laughing and confident air, that it was useless to give me the trouble to question her so carefully; that hers was not a natural disease, since so many celebrated physicians who had promised to cure her, had done her no good. As her answers to every question put to her were quite to the purpose, I endeavoured by every possible reason, to make her change her opinion. But she persisted in her mode of reply, and as connectedly as she would have done, had she been sane on all points. She expected nothing from human resources, and had recourse to prayer alone.

In these cases of alienations with reason, it is also possible that propensities may become injurious by a too great activity. Patients in this particular condition answer questions with precision and exactness; no disorder is recognized in their ideas: they busy themselves in reading, in writing, and carry on conversation as if their moral and intellectual faculties were perfectly sane. They destroy their clothing and the covering of their bed, and yet their ideas and desires are fixed. Although these deranged persons act in as coherent a manner as if they were in a sane state of mind, and although on every point but the one they may be rational, they are no less insane as to the legality of action. Different examples will place this proposition beyond the possibility of doubt.

At Berlin, M. Mayer, surgeon of a regiment, showed us, in the presence of M. M. Heim, Formey, Hufeland, Goérgné and others, a soldier who, from grief at the loss of his wife whom he had tenderly loved, had become enfeebled in body,

and subject to excessive irritability. This was succeeded by violent attacks of convulsions which occurred once a month. He was aware of their approach, and as he gradually began to feel the inclination to commit murder as the crisis of the attack came on, he entreated most earnestly to be manacled. In the course of some days the attack and the fatal propensity diminished, and he himself fixed the time when they might without danger give him his liberty.

At Haina we saw a man who, at certain times, had an irresistible desire to illtreat others: he was aware of his unhappy propensity, and begged to be manacled until he felt that he might safely be released. A melancholy man was present at the death of a criminal: this spectacle caused him such violent emotion, that he was all at once seized with the most vehement desire to commit murder, and, at the same time, he had the greatest horror of such crime: he depicted his deplorable condition with bitter tears and extreme confusion: he knocked his head, he wrung his hands, remonstrated with himself, and begged of his friends to save him: he thanked them for restraining him. M. Pinel has also observed that in cases of furious madness, the derangement is very often one of the intellectual faculties merely, for which reason it is that he avows himself to be opposed to the definition given by Locke, of mental alienation: he speaks of an individual whose attack of insanity was periodical, and regularly returned after intervals of several months calm—"Their approach is announced," he says, "by a feeling of burning heat in the interior of the abdomen, then in the chest, and finally in the face: afterwards there is a redness of the cheeks, a sparkling eye, great distension of the veins and arteries of the head; and, moreover, a violent energy impelling him to seize any implement or offensive weapon to attack the first person who comes in his way—a sort of inward conflict, which he feels continually going on within him, between the ferocious impulse from a destructive instinct, and the profound horror which a crime inspired in him. There was no sign of wandering in the memory, the imagination, or the judgment. He acknowledged to me during his strict seclusion, that his pro-

pensity to commit murder was absolutely forced and involuntary; that his wife, although he loved her much, was very nearly falling a victim to it, for he had but time to warn her of her danger. All his lucid intervals brought back with them the same melancholy reflections, the same expressions of remorse; and such a disgust had he conceived for life, that several times he had endeavoured, as the last resource, to put an end to it. What reason, said he, should I have to kill the superintendant of the asylum, who treats us with so much humanity? Yet, in my moments of fury, all my thought is to throw myself upon him and plunge a stiletto in his heart. This wretched and irresistible propensity it is which reduces me to despair, and makes me determine to make away with myself.* Another deranged person was subject to violent periodical attacks of his disorder during six months of the year. The patient was in himself aware of the decline of the symptoms as the attack subsides, and of the precise time when he might, without danger, be allowed his liberty in the asylum. He himself would beg to be kept under restraint if he felt himself yet unable to resist the blind impulse which urged him to the most violent acts. In his calm intervals he acknowledged that, while under the influence of the attacks, it was impossible to him to repress his violence; that if then any one came before him, he experienced, as he imagined that he saw the blood flow in the veins of the individual, the irresistible desire to suck it, and to tear off the flesh with his teeth so that he might the more easily be enabled to do so.† These examples serve to illustrate what I have stated respecting the derangement which is attended with rationality, respecting the excitability and the manifestation of the evil propensities, and concerning partial insanity.

In derangement attended with rationality the patients are aware of their state, and form a correct judgment of the disorder which affects their sensations, propensities, and ideas: they even experience remorse immediately after the commission of the bad action. "A certain deranged young female,"‡

* L. C. p. 102.

† L. C. p. 283.

‡ L. C. p. 283.

says M. Pinel, "experiences every morning a maniacal delirium, during which she tears every thing she can get hold of, and exhibits violence towards those approaching her to such an extent that those about her are obliged to restrain her by the strait waistcoat. This means speedily calms her furious state; but she preserves so bitter a remembrance of her fits, that she testifies the deepest sorrow for them, and believes that she has deserved the severest punishment on account of them."

In a species of periodic madness in which the deranged are irresistibly impelled to murder, M. Pinel draws attention to the facts, as diagnostic indications, that these patients are conscious of the atrocity of their actions, that they make reasonable replies to questions put to them, and exhibit no derangement in either their ideas or their imagination. Thus it is evident that a reasonable manner of acting, correct replies, and connected conversations, whether during the lucid intervals, or at the time of the illegal act, are not sufficient to prove the absence of all derangement.

The most embarrassing cases are those in which the derangement manifests itself in the symptoms ordinarily accompanying it, such as convulsions, heat, thirst, redness, violence; for then the faculties of the mind do not appear at all deranged. A young man having received a serious wound in the region of the temporal bone, was trepanned by Acrell. When the wound was healed, he could not abstain from thieving, although previously he had never had the least tendency to do so. Acrell was aware that this must be attributed to the lesion of the unfortunate man's head, and caused him to be released from prison. This phenomenon is not very rare in pregnancy. We know four examples of women, who in their ordinary state had not the least tendency to theft, and who in their pregnancy were impelled to it by an irresistible impulse. Other well known cases could be advanced.

As the nature of derangement attended with rationality is not sufficiently known to people in general, it happens that malefactors belonging to this class of insane persons, and whom we see acting and reasoning in a consistent manner, are, in certain countries, condemned to prison, or to death, while in other countries they are merely sent to insane asylums.

NOTICES OF MORAL DISEASES, WITH HINTS FOR THEIR TREATMENT.

A case in illustration of this diseased condition, and one which may be useful in affording "*hints*," is that of H. R., wife of T. R., last brought forward.

H. R., like many others, had not been instructed in the religion of Jesus Christ, but had been trained in the narrow views of a party who satisfied themselves with the dogmas of men. She had early enlisted amongst those who abjure "the world" and its affairs, and lead "holy lives," as becomes "the children of God." All such terms as these she learned to repeat, and considered them to belong to the legitimate language of christian people: a sort of shiboleth, which all true members of Christ must pronounce. Had any of the intelligent and truth seeking asked her the meaning of those terms, she would have been unable to define them to their satisfaction; in fact, she had never inquired into their meaning, or thought of such a thing: it was enough for her that she found them current. H. was a good girl, amiable, and not deficient in intellect; but that intellect had not been exercised, for H. had no one to point out to her the truths of things, and haziness thus accumulated about her mind. With the venerative feeling strong, and, having no guide to the object on which it should fix, she mistook for that object, the Rev. Mr. So and So, brother such a one; even the very chapel itself.

When but a mere child, H. became aware that she was considered a worldly unconverted person. Having a strong sense of religion, and a desire to do what was right and serve God; together with the powerful wish to be approved of by those she considered best and most religious, she began to enquire how she might achieve the gratification of these feelings. She observed how it was with others, and what other course could she adopt, thought she, but to do as they. Their words, their actions, were wisdom itself. She therefore was very regular in attending every meeting of their body to which she could have access, and took one and another as her models of christian character, praying ardently to be fashioned like unto them. She soon found the reward

of her labour: she was noticed as a changed character, because nothing prevented her attendance at chapel: she would go through all weathers, and even when her parents tried to dissuade on occasions when her health was not good, "God must be obeyed rather than man," said she: and thus, whatever winds might blow, H. was at her post in the cold damp chapel of L——, sometimes sitting with wet feet all the service, and suffering from cough for a length of time in consequence, an affection, however, which was always considered to be "a visitation of Providence" and "the will of God." She became now much noticed: she visited one and another, and found herself admired and praised. While amongst them all, seeing them so loving and united, and all singing and praying and talking in biblical language, she felt that now she had found the happiness so much to be desired, and should be for ever at rest; for while exposed to these influences she could not, with her peculiar mind, but partake in some degree of the same state; and as these visits were more and more frequent, and her discipline more and more vigorous, a state of mind at length supervened which was more satisfactory to her. Books were lent to her and read, all tending to the same point, and finally she proposed herself as a member of the body. She was hailed as a sister spirit, and much rejoicing was made over one so young. She was led to consider herself as something very remarkable, a choice spirit, picked out, as it were, by God to glorify him. This was the very thing sought, and nothing could have been more delightful to her. Internally there was a whisper that much delusion and falsehood might be connected with all this, but such a whisper was speedily silenced, and the thought encouraged in its stead, that such a whisper must be the suggestion of Satan, and was to be resisted to the utmost. H. seemed now to have but one link binding her to the world—the link of school associations; one or two of her chosen school-fellows still held her, in some measure, in this wicked world. When she wrote to them, she still wrote as one of them; when she saw them, she felt as one of them; but afterwards she always upbraided herself as inconsistent and backsliding from the

way of God, and then betook herself to more rigorous duties and watchfulness over herself. Thus she went on struggling hard against her better self, and cultivating a morbid unnatural condition. The more her nature struggled to manifest itself in its simplicity and beauty, the harder she worked to suppress its manifestations. Her parents, although members of the same community, observed in her what was not approved. They said "H. is not happy; she is irritable, she is moody, and self willed." They had benefited from experience, and their minds, moreover, were somewhat differently constituted. Sometimes when H. was going to chapel on a boisterous evening, or when in delicate health they would advise her to remain at home, and would receive from her a sharp answer, ending with "God can keep me, and no harm will come to my health in the path of duty." To the parents these seemed very powerful arguments, and they felt that they dared not oppose further; they thought it must be the voice of God speaking through their child. Thus did they always yield the point, even when pained to do so. In the same way, when the good mother spoke of duties at home neglected, the daughter urged that the service of God was of the first importance. There was the Bible class on Monday night, the prayer-meeting on Tuesday night, a sermon on Wednesday night, on Thursday night a private meeting perhaps for tea and prayer, Friday night prayer meeting again, while Saturday she always made a day of more especial prayer at home, a kind of preparation for the Sabbath. Besides these evening meetings, there were the early morning prayer-meetings, considered "very precious;" these, as often as she could wake early enough, she attended. Every day became marked out by chapel duties of some kind or the other, and the mother, after expostulating and obtaining her usual severe answer, said to herself "yes, truly, the service of God is of first importance," and then quietly sat herself down to mend the holes in H.'s stockings, or busied herself and lulled her wounded feelings over the starching and "getting up" of those laces and collars, without which no meeting, no christian duty, would have been palatable to her daughter. Alas,

how many a sad hour do mothers spend through the thoughtlessness and selfishness of grown up children; those mothers who think no sacrifice too great to make for their children at any age! This is a fact not to be contemplated without feelings of deep melancholy, and more particularly since we have noticed as an invariable fact also, that while ready to sacrifice self, they do not feel the less that selfishness and unkindness which are evinced towards them by their children. Young friends, do not lull your consciences by the idea that because these mothers love you so much, they do not suffer from your thoughtlessness: their very tenderness and affection towards you make them suffer so much the more.

Thus did time pass on with respect to H., making of her a narrow devotee, and of her mother her acquiescent, uncomplaining slave.

Some how or other it happens, that young ladies and young gentlemen, the most unworldly and the most devoted to what they call the service of God, nevertheless *fall in love*, or what seems like it, and certainly marry and become the fathers and mothers of sometimes a numerous progeny. To have looked at a man not belonging to her own community with any such view, would have been accounted by her a great evil. She knew of a case having occurred within that community which had made a great impression on her. A "sister," unable to give up one to whom she had been for a long time engaged, and who had come back from a voyage with the same faithful heart, claiming her as his bride, had allowed herself to be led to the altar by that one, simply because she loved him deeply, and felt the fullest confidence in his affection and goodness. This sister having been remonstrated with on the impropriety of the step about to be taken, and still however persisting in her error, was finally cut off from the body, and some thought from God. H. said, "How shocking, how wicked, to give up Christ!" and within herself she resolved that if ever she married it should be to a minister, or some one resembling such character: some one exemplary in prayer, and in other Christian virtues of that nature. She observed that many dear brothers and sisters

linked themselves in holy matrimony, and felt that she herself might enter into that state without sin, when an opportunity offered. She now became very observant of such individuals as she judged eligible, and began to find herself observed by those who doubtless formed the like judgment with respect to her.

At the prayer meetings was generally present one who was considered, by the brothers and sisters, a most admirable and excellent young man: he was never absent from any of the meetings: he was grand in prayer, and never backward to "engage" in it or in any of the services: he was eloquent in speaking, and in that department really qualified to do good to others: he was unwearying in his efforts both in and out of the church. Could there be a greater happiness than to marry such a man? But H. thought he must be too good, too unearthly, too angelical to enter into such a compact. True he was not a minister, he was in a business; but then he came the nearest to a minister of any one she had seen: they would lead lives together of prayer and praise, and of making converts to Christ, and would be constant in their attendance at chapel cost what it might. They would be considered the most exemplary of Christians: basking in the sunshine of the approval of their fellow Christians, and "giving God glory."

The feeling must have been reciprocal, for a proposal was made to her by the individual in question, and in due course of time an union took place. H. thought herself the happiest of beings, for a short time; and but for a very short time. A business must have the unremitting attention of the principal, or it cannot long stand. H. was not long in discovering that what she had thought so excellent a Christian virtue in her lover, was a cause of inconvenience more than can be told in her husband—in the master of the shop. People called day after day and found the husband not at home: he was away praying with this person, or preaching at such a place, calling here and there forming churches, and a variety of other work, useful and well meant, but not possible for him to do consistently with business duties. Cus-

tomers got tired of calling, and came no more. H. found herself becoming ashamed to say where her husband was gone, and merely said that he was out on business; but such matters cannot be hidden for long. H. did not herself understand business, and the man who assisted took no heed of her, finding that such was the case. The shop became neglected, and looked disorderly and dirty: H. felt hurt, and often wept bitterly, to find things going wrong and herself treated with such unkindness. In religious points she began to feel her mind considerably beclouded, and talked of not feeling as she used to do, and of "the hidings of God's face."

When the first overwhelming sorrow and disappointment began to settle down into an abiding gloom, she felt irritable and angry, venturing to upbraid her husband for his neglect and inconsistency: one word led to another, and there were frequent little unpleasantries. She thought that she ought to be able to attend the meetings as well as he, in her turn: he, from having chosen her for that very quality of Godliness supposed in the frequency of her attendance at those meetings, began to think *her* quite as well at home: when she heard that sentiment expressed by him, she ventured to hint that he would be *better* at home. Thus things went on, step by step, with no probability of change, and so far from making a profit, they found themselves losing. The matter became still worse to poor H. when a child was brought into the world, for the circumstance, so far from drawing the husband to his home duties, seemed to have a contrary effect.

After the necessary attention to business which his wife's confinement rendered imperative, he felt like a bird set free when he could again leave all in those hands now rendered less efficient: this he did at the earliest possible minute.

In the first place, had he felt able to give up his out-of-door duties, he did not like the discomfort and confusion which were now inevitable, and which his own impropriety chiefly had brought about. Then, again, the pleasure he felt at the new relationship in which he stood, seemed to call upon him to exercise, with still more zeal and vigour, those

high duties to which he felt called. The business was left in the hands of his wife and of God.

H. had so many pious people calling upon her, praying with her, and exhorting her to praise God and dedicate her infant to his service as Samuel of old was dedicated, and she felt so thankful to be restored to activity and health, and the mother's love was so new to her, that for a time she almost began to think she had been wicked in complaining. Again she tried to say, as her husband absented himself and she was left to manage as well as she could, "God's service is above all things," thus excusing him and giving herself a motive for managing the affairs better than she had done before. From that very motive and that very effort, as well as from the circumstance that by this time she had more experience, she *did* manage better, notwithstanding her increased cares and her new occupations. But all would not do, since it was a business which she felt she did not understand, and could not by herself conduct. She was frequently cheated by the wicked and unprincipled, and that was a fresh grief to her, while her husband upbraided her most bitterly when such was the case, instead of taking shame and confusion to himself, and amending his life. Thus did she at length become deeply impressed with the sense of his injustice and cruelty: she hid it, as much as she could, from the world's eye, but still there it was ever before her, and it rankled in her heart, poisoning her whole course of feeling. She now began to say, "Is this a Christian man? Are those Christian people who encourage him in such a course?" And she could not take the same pleasure in attending the chapel with him on Sundays as she formerly used to take, for it seemed a kind of deception unless she could have denounced openly both his conduct and theirs. In time two more children were born unto them: pecuniary difficulties had been great. They had encountered most severe troubles; but troubles had not, hitherto, made any change in the husband—the wife must struggle on and bear the worst of the inconveniences and deprivations: this she felt she could do so far as she herself was concerned, but to see her children in want of things,

how should she bear *that*, when the husband was taking out his money, or rather other people's money, to the meetings, giving whenever asked, because his courage was not equal to refusing those who made the demand? She could deny herself clothing and food, but a bitter, bitter thing indeed it was, when those innocent happy lambs must lack, while their father was too weak and too selfish to have it in his power to say to those who tempted him, "No, I cannot do it."

H. R. thus shaken, by sad experiences, in some of her former notions, worked out for herself, by the blessing of God, a happier state, even in the midst of her afflictions, and although grief had so undermined her delicate constitution, that she was never to surmount its distressing effects, she still said "I must obey God rather than man." But how did she apply that axiom? Not at all as formerly. In her many sorrowing hours, when prevented from attending at the prayer meetings and on other occasions, she had felt herself thrown back upon her own resources, and casting aside all books which reminded her of her husband's delinquencies, and of her own connection with that body of people many of whose errors were now but too clear to her, she turned to the Bible itself, and having no one at hand to interpret it for her, she thought over its teachings independently. "Something," said she, "was wrong in that course which I once pursued; something is wrong in the course of very many who once seemed to me almost perfection, and charmed me so in youth. Instead of obeying God when I vaunted myself of doing so, I was obeying man simply, and seeking man's approval, though perhaps unaware of it then. I joined the church because I found that it was considered right to do so, and because I longed so ardently for the good opinion of others, which seemed to me in place of the approval of Heaven and of that of my own unbiased conscience.

Thus did H. R. muse, and her frequent musings ended in firm convictions, her convictions were carried out to useful purposes.

She became diligent in business; she aimed at excellence in her little family arrangements and in her shop. People

marked as a pattern of neatness, and cleanliness, and order : they wondered how with her small means she could do as she did, and that after all she had suffered she should be so cheerful and benevolent. They said " H. R. is a religious woman, and does honor to the profession she makes." Or, " This is something like a christian, truly I can understand a christianity of this kind." And so in her steady unobtrusive way, she was doing more good religiously than she had ever done by her more ostentatious and vague efforts. One said to her upbraidingly, and in a mournful tone, " You used to be one of our most exemplary attendants ; how am I to account for such a falling off ?" and she replied,—

" *I have learned to obey God rather than man.*"

K.

ON GYMNASTIC EXERCISES AS CONNECTED WITH HEALTH.

" Motion is life," observes a writer of eminence. Whether this statement be true or not, motion, it is quite clear, is intimately associated with life in all animal beings : and, as motion will end with life, the wise man will seek to realize as much motion as is essential to the healthy and agreeable manifestation of life, while he possesses that boon.

Motion is more particularly connected with that part of the human body, called the *muscular system*, commonly called the *flesh*.

The muscles, constituting this system, are active according to certain *laws*, appointed by the Creator, for their regulation : and to realize the utmost benefits from the exercise of these muscles, they must be called into activity in accordance with these laws, thus appointed for their manifestative regulation. The *SCIENCE*, which teaches the *laws*, and the *ART* which teaches the *practical application* of these laws, constitute together that which is generally designated as *GYMNASTICS*.

The term gymnastics has been applied to such science and art, because the ancients, when practising these exercises, were generally *naked*, the Greek word for which is γυμνος *gymnos*.

Viewing the term in its origin, the first gymnast is the unswaddled infant, who, delighting in the liberty of his limbs, cries at being bound. While free, he tosses about his little arms and legs, and luxuriates in the pleasure connected with the delights of muscular motion. He feels pleasure, and the feeling makes him desire to perpetuate the delight.

The romps of girlhood and of boyhood, of which some parents seem so fearful, are gymnastic exercises; and various, indeed, are the forms, under which the impulsive activity, connected with the delight in muscular action, manifests itself. Every motion performed is a gymnastic exercise, and the science of gymnastics is nothing more than an arrangement, founded upon a scientific basis, of the various motions of the body.

This scientific basis, it is worthy of repetition, is the knowledge of the laws, regulating the motions of the various limbs of the human body, in connection with the points, at which the muscular fibres are fixed in the bones, constituting the ground work of these limbs. The sepoints of connexion are called the *origin* and the *insertion* of muscles.

To know what these motions are, it is necessary that the nature of *the joints of the body* should be understood, because each joint is so constructed as to admit of specific motions, and is supplied with muscles, so originated and inserted, as to be able to effect such motions: and therefore to attempt motions in directions, not suited to the joint, would be injurious to the individual so attempting.

It will be useful, therefore, to notice the bones, so far as connected with the formation of the *joints of the body*.

The bones are solid and firm in health. They are numerous, and thus motion is admitted. Had the whole bony system been one mass, motion would have been but very limited. The points at which the bones are joined together so as to effect the motions required, are called *joints* or *articulations*. On reflecting on the actions, which take place at these points, it appears that these points must be prepared in a certain and a masterly way, so as to undergo the great friction, which, to effect the various actions to be performed, they must experience.

Several contrivances are adopted. All the joints have their surfaces beautifully smooth, and are all covered with a liquor, of an oily fatty character, called *synoria*, by which these smooth surfaces are lubricated; the joint, thus realizing towards ease of motion the same benefit that is conferred upon a metallic joint by the addition of oil: in the former case, however, the Creator having made the joint supply itself.

In addition to this smooth surface, and this anointing of this smooth surface, in some joints is found an intervening loose, hard, but smooth and moveable substance, which, being well lubricated, gives great freedom of motion, and, at the same time, diminishes the shocks to which the joints, in which they are situated, would otherwise be exposed.

These smooth intervening substances are called *inter-articular cartilages* approaching, in their character, to hardened and marbled gristle.

The joints in which these are found, are the joint of the *jaws*, the joint formed between the collar bone and breast bone, or sternum: the *shoulder* joint: the *elbow* joint: the *knee* joint: and to these may be added the hip-joint, which possesses a peculiar cartilage not altogether moveable: but evidently placed there with the same intention in view, namely, to facilitate motion.

Some of the joints do not admit of motion. Such are the joints called *sutures*, formed by the bones of the skull: such are the teeth, in the alveolar sockets of the jaws. These, therefore, do not need muscles for motion.

Most joints, however, do have motion. These joints may be resolved, first, into those which are articulated by smooth surfaces, as the bones of the wrist, of the instep, and others: second, into those which are received by a roundish head of the one bone into a shallow cavity of the other bone, such as the head of the arm-bone or humerus, into the cavity of the shoulder-blade; or into a deep cavity, as the round head of the thigh bone into the deep cavity of the hip-joint; and, third, into those which are *hinge-like*, namely, the knee-joint, the joints of the fingers and toes.

It is evident that the joints of the first class will not admit much motion in *extent*, although they will allow a *great variety*.

The joints of the second division will admit a great extent of motion; especially the shoulder-joint, being a shallow cavity into which the head of the humerus is fixed. The arm will, therefore, be able to produce a *rotatory* motion.

The hip-joint, (the head of the thigh-bone being received into the deep socket of the hip-bone,) will not admit of so much motion; but, then, by this structure, what is wanted is gained; namely, as the legs have to bear the weight of the body, it is evident, that the heads of the thigh-bones are the parts which have to bear on themselves the pressure of this weight, and, therefore, require a deep socket, into which to be received, in order to prevent displacement commonly called *dislocation*.

The *hinge-like* joints, when perfect, admit only, like hinges do, of *flexion* and *extension*, of *bending* and of *stretching*. Modifications of these hinge-like joints take place, where more motion is required; but the knee-joint, and the joints of the fingers and of the toes admit, from the structure of the joints, only flexion and extension.

Perhaps it will be well to notice here the advantage of entering into these particulars. Suppose a teacher of gymnastics proposed some muscular actions, in opposition to the capability of motion, as possessed by the knee-joint, we should at once be able to show, that he knew nothing of gymnastics scientifically; because he would thus be running contrary to the constitution of the joint, as established by the Creator.

But these joints must be held in their places by some means, as otherwise, it is quite evident, that the muscles, in their contractions and relaxations, would displace the bones.

To prevent these inconvenient results, which sometimes happen under circumstances of peculiar muscular violence, producing dislocations, the Creator has invested all the joints with *strong bands of a whitish tint*, consisting of numerous fibres imbedded in gristle, which join the bones of the joints

together ; the fibres of these ligaments penetrating into, and thus grasping the bones so as to hold them together. The investing ligament generally embraces the joint all round, like a bag, (capsula), hence this is called, generally, a *capsular* ligament: to give these capsular ligaments greater strength, there are other ligaments, binding the joint at different parts, called *lateral* ligaments ; these being fastened into parts, so as to ensure the best protection to the joints.

To complete the knowledge necessary to a scientific course of gymnastic exercises, it is necessary that the muscles of each joint should be known, both in regard to their origin and insertion.

To enter upon a description of these would be too lengthened for the pages of this Journal. Where, however, such description is necessary, in order to justify any particular gymnastic exercise, such details shall be given.

The reader must give the essayist credit for the possession of this knowledge ; and grant that the gymnastic exercises developed in the following pages, are in accordance with the laws deduced from this knowledge ; and that thus, it is hoped, he who practises the exercises thus deduced, will be enabled to *gain, in the shortest possible time and the safest possible way, the greatest degree of strength and agility.*

Having thus explained the nature of the joints of the human body, and having pointed out the means by which these joints are protected in the performance of their functions, it seems scarcely possible, that any one should doubt the utility of the science of gymnastics, in enabling us to realize the benefits to be derived from the possession of such capabilities, towards which muscular fibres have been abundantly supplied.

In order, however, to convince the *mere* exercisarians of the necessity of the science of gymnastics, it may be proper to add some few more remarks on the subject of exercise.

Muscular exercise ought to call into play *every muscular* fibre of the body, Few common exercises do this : walking does most effectually.

One striking evidence, that few exercises do produce this

universal diffusion of activity of the muscular fibres, is to be found in the fact, that artists, who are engaged in their first and after studies in drawing from the naked human figure, are constantly complaining that they hardly ever get a figure, perfect in all its proportions. If the hips and legs are good, the arms and the shoulders are not, and *vice-versa*. This must depend upon an inequality of exercise, given to the muscles of the one set of parts over the muscles of the other set of parts: this inequality producing, as a consequence, a greater or a less development.

And, in connexion with this, there can exist little doubt that the superior form, generally designated under the title of the Græcian, must be regarded as dependent on the varied motions which the Greeks, in their gymnastic exercises, performed; and hence, in part, is to be deduced the explanation of the wonderful power of exciting the admiration of ages, past and future, which the exact representations made by the chisel of Græcian artists, of beautiful nature, have possessed, and will possess.

Another reason why gymnastic exercises should be pursued is, that many persons, who become convinced of the importance of exercise, carry it too far, or adopt exercises which, by their violence or by their unsuited character, inflict upon them severe injury.

A regular course of gymnastic exercises would prevent these evils.

Need any thing more be added, before noticing gymnastic exercises themselves, to show the absurdity of the opinions, promulgated by many, that let a child romp, let a man walk, ride, jump, throw quoits, play at bowls, at cricket, and all is gained? We think not.

It may be well, however, in order to show the inaccuracy of these opinions, to refer to the fact, that, in many cases, gymnastic exercises themselves have often been injurious, on account of their indiscriminate use, or, in other words, on account of their use not being regulated by that scientific precision which we have demonstrated to be necessary; and from the adoption, at the commencement of a gymnastic course,

of exercises, which ought to be adopted after the majority of other exercises had been practised.

It appears rational, that, in commencing a course of gymnastic exercises, those muscles should be first exercised which have, by the necessary motions of the human frame, the most numerous and constant actions to perform. These can be called into gymnastic activity with the least likelihood of injury; and the activity in them induced, will, by the ease with which the individual can use them, be most likely to induce a continuance in gymnastic exercises, to which continuance he will be further urged by the progress, which, in reference to these muscles, he will be enabled to make, they being, as it were, previously prepared for this action.

Among the muscles coming under such a description, *those of the arms* may be considered as the first.

Before the child walks, these are called into perpetual activity. Their activity seems essential to health. How beautiful it is to see the little infant, when suckling, moving its arm over its mother's breast, and how unwilling is the little dear to have its arm held.

The actions, therefore, which are connected with the muscles of the arms, will be noticed in the first instance.

In regard to these exercises, and those that follow, it is absolutely needful that they be performed exactly in the order in which they are placed.* That the exercises should be performed in the open air, or in a room with the windows open: that the dress must be free: thus the neck-cloth and the coat must be removed: and, that they individually must be performed, until the muscles, called into action, gain strength and that elasticity indicative of full vigour.

In regard to the freedom of the neck, it will be well for the reader to note well the following remarks of Frank, in his *Med. Pol.* vol. iii., pp. 727, 730, "Our neck is sur-

* In cases where gymnastics are prescribed to weakly or delicate individuals, it will be well that they consult a physician previous to entering on these exercises, as to the exercises which they should adopt: upon this subject and upon the use of gymnastics, some remarks will be hereafter made.

rounded with a paltry bandage, which could have been invented only by some awkward surgeon, who wished first to stop the articulation through the jugulars, and then open them: our shirts gird the neck and wrists: a light waistcoat mails our body: a pair of breeches engrasps our loins: our knees are bound with garters and knee bands: and our feet are crammed into shoes which go near to deprive them of feeling and all power of motion."

The first *position*, in which the body must be placed, is the following:

Heels close: toes turned outwards nearly at right angles: body upright: shoulders thrown back: stomach kept in: head easy: arms hanging straight by the sides: hands closed with the thumbs inside.

The habit of readily realizing this position having been gained, the first gymnastic action is to be attempted.

(a) Fig. 1. (b)



Action 1. Bring the arms quickly up in front as high as the shoulders, (nails turned upwards,) (*a* fig. 1.) then swing them forcibly backwards, at the same time turning the nails backwards, (*b* fig. 1.) keeping the body perfectly upright.—This action

being mastered, and having been practised for five minutes, the next action is to be attempted.

Action 2. Stand erect as in the *position* first described. Put the hands on the hips, the thumbs placed behind, the fingers in front, and the feet close, and then rise as high as possible on the toes. Fig. 3. will illustrate this action to a certain extent. This action should be practised five minutes.

The third action may now be attempted.

(a) Fig. 2. (b)



Action 3. The elbows are to be drawn back, so that the fists may be close to the sides (*a* fig. 2.): then throw the arms straightforward (*b*) and then back as before.—The gymnast must become perfect in this, before proceeding any further: a perfection in this action being intimately connected with, indeed an essential to, the satisfactory performance of many other actions.

(*To be continued.*)

Notes for the Month and Cases of gratuitous Patients,

[Communicated by Dr. Epps.]

INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS.

Matilda Williams, (page 1619, case book 1850,) aged 32, single. She had been ill a few days, and was treated by the surgeon of the family, to which she was cook, for inflammation of the lungs; but getting rapidly worse, the surgeon and her master wished her to be taken to Bartholomew's Hospital. She would not consent, but stated she would now go under homœopathic treatment: they remonstrated, pointed out her folly, &c.

I was consulted: she had been purged and blistered freely by the surgeon; her symptoms when I was consulted, were—

She has intense pain at the left side, affecting her to breathe; she has the difficult breathing, the anxious countenance, the peculiar tint of face, so characteristic of inflammation of the lungs. She has a breaking out on her lip: she is apparently sinking: she wanders in mind: she has a burning fever.

Ordered *aconite* and *phosphorus*, a globule at eight hours interval, having placed at once a globule of *sulphur* on her tongue, and ordered a globule of *belladonna* to be taken if she continued to wander in her mind.

Feb. 3.—The pain has ceased: she can breathe better: the cough disturbs her most, and hurts her: she wanders much in her mind: saying she has much money: she is much cooler: her lips are skinning: she moans continually: bowels are relaxed.

Ordered *stramonium*, and *acidum phosphoricum*.

Feb. 5.—Her lips are parched: she has a pain at the right side, relieved by a warm poultice: she moans less: cough is still troublesome: she does not wander so much as she did, and her bowels are not so relaxed: pulse very rapid.

Ordered *phosphorus* and *stramonium*.

Feb. 7.—Her lips are better: she wanders in her sleep, and appears very drowsy: tongue is rather white: the pain at the

right side has ceased: she moans still: the cough is still severe: bowels are still relaxed, and are so offensive as quite to overpower her nurse: she sweats a little.

Ordered *rhus toxicodendron* and *hyoscyamus*, in alternation.

Feb. 10.—Lips are nicely: she wanders hardly at all: tongue cleaner: she has pains at the side: the moaning is less: cough is very severe, and hurts her chest: her bowels are open, and she is obliged to relieve directly she wants: she has damp sweats.

Ordered *rhus toxicodendron* and *phosphorus*.

Feb. 14.—She came out to-day, supported by her sister: cough is very bad when she lies down: the moaning is better: pulse is very quiet: (I had not seen her since the first day of consultation:) tongue rather red: bowels relaxed, stools very offensive: she is rather thirsty, and her breath is short: she still perspires.

Ordered *carbo vegetabilis* and *phosphorus*.

Feb. 19.—Cough still troublesome, but she feels stronger, and to-day she walked up from the city unattended: she perspires of a night.

Ordered *carbo vegetabilis* and *phosphorus*.

March 1.—When she lies down she coughs, and when she goes out into the air.

Ordered *hepar sulphuris* and *sambucus*.

On March 3rd she went to a situation.

It is often asked, so often as to be tedious, What would homœopathy do in cases of inflammation of the lungs? The answer is, as this case illustrates, Cure it.

The daring but ignorant opposers of homœopathy pretend that homœopathsists have no cases of inflammation of the lungs: that what the homœopathsists call inflammation of the lungs is not inflammation: that directly a practitioner becomes a homœopathsist, he loses the power of distinguishing diseases. It is therefore useful, as refutatory of this audacious impertinence, to have cases to treat which the old system practitioner has declared to be inflammation of the lungs: such was the case just quoted.

CONSTIPATION AND HEAD AFFECTION, CURED.

M. A. Burrage, (page 316, case book 1850,) consulted me Nov. 11, 1850. She is aged 40, married, mother of eleven children, and has had five miscarriages.

She has taken much medicine, especially tonic medicine: has been treated at the City Dispensary for diseased liver: she has been treated by Dr. Taylor, but getting worse and worse, she sought homœopathic treatment.

She has two distinct pains under the breast: her head is much confused, and much aching pain is felt in the head: she has darting pains in the scalp: she sleeps badly: she screams, talks, and starts in her sleep: her monthly period did not occur the last period.

Ordered *belladonna*.

Nov. 18.—The pains under breast are lessened: the darting pains in scalp are almost gone: her sleep is still bad, and she feels as if she should do dreadful deeds in sleep: the food pains her and causes acid risings.

From the association of the dreams with the disturbed digestion, *pulsatilla* was ordered.

Nov. 25.—The pains under the breast have returned: she is not so disturbed with dreams: her monthly period has not recurred; the bowels have not acted regularly.

Ordered *sulphur*.

Dec. 2.—For two or three days the breast pains have been very much better: the darting pains in scalp have again lessened: some nights have been more quiet: she has screamed occasionally.

Ordered *pulsatilla*.

Dec. 9.—She is much better in bodily health: the pains are much less frequent: she has screamed less: she now has hiccough.

Ordered *ignatia*.

Dec. 17.—Food lies uneasy, and rises sour: her hands are very cold: she has cold chills run over her: appetite is, however, very good: her bowels are obstinate: skin is dry: lips are cracked.

Ordered *graphites*, viii/12, to be taken in five days.

Graphites restored her health, establishing regularity in the bowels, which continued unaltered; in fact, as she states, nicely ever since.

EXCESSIVE GIDDINESS, CURED.

Mr. T., (page 74, case book T,) aged 56, married, consulted me Oct. 3, 1848.

He had been under six physicians. Among these Dr. Chambers and Dr. Marshall Hall, Dr. Rowe and Dr. James Johnson, had had the chief opportunities of curing him, but he derived no permanent benefit from their treatment: he thinks he had principally calomel and black draughts. Finding no relief from the regular physicians, he took Morrison's pills for three months, but without benefit.

He complains of giddiness on turning round: he feels at the time that he cannot see, having a dulness over his eyes, and would fall if not taking hold of something: he has been told and has believed that for years he has been bilious.

Besides the giddiness, he has palpitation of the heart, so audible to him that he can count it, hearing it in his ear: his general health is otherwise good.

Ordered *sulphur*, as an antidote to the mercury he has taken.

Nov. 10, 1848.—He can turn a little better, and the dulness over the eyes is lessened: the palpitation is better: his bowels are irregular, rather confined: the skin is dry, and he has a swelling on the shin bone of his right leg.

Ordered *graphites*, 4/12, one week, and *sulphur*, 4/12, the next week, and so in succession for a month.

I saw this patient in March, 1851, and he stated that in two months he was cured of his giddiness.

PHTHISIS THREATENING, CURED.

James Danbury, (page 538, case book 1850,) aged 25, married. He is in the Imperial gas factory, and has been under the care of Mr. F. for two years; getting worse and worse, on June 4th, 1850, he consulted me.

He has a very severe cough, attended in the morning with white expectoration of a saltish taste: his cough is increased by lying on his back: he has very bad breathing: he can lie best on his right side: he sweats at night: he has pain at the upper part of his chest: his bowels are regular.

Ordered *phosphorus*.

June 11.—His cough is very much better: he sweats at night: he has soreness at chest, and his bowels are *confined*.

Ordered *kali carbonicum*.

June 18.—His cough is better: the expectoration still white but not salt: he can now lie on his *left* side, but coughs if he lies on his back: he has pain at his side when he coughs: he sweats at night: his bowels are regular.

Ordered *phosphorus*.

June 25.—Cough is much better: expectoration is very little and not saltish: he can lie on either side: he still sweats and has pain at chest: his bowels are confined.

Ordered *kali carbonicum*, 4/30.

July 2.—His cough is very much better, the sputa taste oily: he can lie down "nicely:" the pain in chest is better: bowels are rather confined. He says "He is twice the man he was."

Ordered *kali carbonicum*, 4/12.

July 9.—He still improves: his breath is better: the pain at chest has ceased, but the soreness remains: he says he is a better man than he has been for three years.

Ordered *kali carbonicum*, 3/30.

July 16.—The cough is worse, it hurts at chest.

Ordered *aconite*, to be followed by *kali carbonicum*.

He became cured.

CURVATURE OF LEGS, CURED,

Wm Jupp, (page 931, case book 1848,) was brought under my care when he was two years old. At five months he began to cut his teeth, and he has been poorly since. In October 1848, he was seized with acute bronchitis, rattling in chest, wheezing and high fever; great thirst for water, but taking very little at a time: his legs are curved.

Arsenicum, followed by *belladonna* for some cerebral symptoms, effected the cure of the bronchitis and the head affection.

Causticum, taken after the bronchitis was cured, exercised a beneficial influence on his legs, and his mother, who called on me March 1851, stated, that the child's legs have become quite straight without any mechanical aid.

BECOMING PREGNANT UNDER HOMŒOPATHIC TREATMENT.

Mary Ann McGill, (page 1107, case book 1860,) aged 31, married three years, has never been pregnant. In April, 1850, she came under homœopathic treatment for gastric symptoms, and for pricking pains in the breasts; the left nipple being sunk into the breast, the right nipple projects.

Under the treatment her health decidedly progressed, she became pregnant, and gave birth to a child February 1851.

The circumstance of persons becoming pregnant while under homœopathic treatment, is quite a matter of notoriety. The benefit, conferred upon the general constitutional state by the homœopathic treatment, is so great and so powerful on the system, as to render it receptive to impressions and susceptible to actions to which, until changed by homœopathic treatment, it was neither impressible nor susceptible.

CHRONIC GASTRITIS, WITH DIARRHŒA.

Eliza Davis, (page 694, case book 1848,) called March 1851, and stated that she had been well for two years: she stated that she had been cured by me.

Her principal symptoms were—

Pain at chest, pain above the breasts, pain between shoulders, pain at right side, pain worse after food, pain attended with faint sweats and purging: occasionally spasms in the bowels: much sinking, and monthly period too seldom.

Pulsatilla, followed by *lycopodium*, followed by *veratrum*, concluded the cure.

DISEASED STUMP AFTER AMPUTATION OF THE THIGH.—William Young, (page 1740, case book 1846,) called Dec. 28, 1850, stating, that his stump, which they could not heal at George's Hospital, where the limb was cut off, has now become quite well under homœopathic treatment.

PLASTER OF PARIS LIKE ERUPTIONS ON HEAD CURED.—Hannah M. Day, (page 718, case book 1848,) had an eruption like as if portions of plaster of paris had been dropped on her scalp. *Staphysagria* effected the cure.

MARTHA WELLS, (page 1818, case book 1850,) sent to say, that she had given birth to a fine healthy child, she never till the present time having gone her full time. Homœopathic treatment during the just past pregnancy having enabled her to realize the desired result.

LACHESIS cured a coldness of tongue in Caroline Standen, (page 1489, case book 1850,) who is liable to fits. Oct. 29. Eight globules were taken in the course of a fortnight.

CEREBRAL AFFECTION.—Sarah Harris (page 872, case book 1850,) returned thanks for the cure of a severe cerebral affection.

VERATRUM and the monthly period.—This medicine, eight globules taken in the course of six days, brought out the monthly period after an absence of two years: page 881, case book 1850. Nov. 28, 1850.

ARNICA.—Georgiana Kimpton, (page 930, case book 1850.) Arnica effected a great improvement in the upper limb, which was very much deformed.

ABSCESS UNDER ARM.—George Mullett, (page 1137, case book 1850,) has suffered long from a malignant abscess under arm. *Lachesis* and *hepar sulphuris*, half a globule at first alternately at intervals of three hours for three globules, then at four hours for three more globules, then at eight hours for three more, effected a cure.

DISEASED FINGER.—Henry Green, (p. 817, case book 1849) came with a finger in a very bad state. The skin was broke as if it had been crushed, it was blue, and presented a bloody appearance. *Lachesis*, eight globules taken in the course of six days, removed the bad and unhealthy appearances.

GIN AND WATER.—Mary Phair, (Dec. 13, 1850,) who was under treatment for severe coxalgia, stated, that she was going on very well, but she was persuaded to take some gin and water, and the pain in the back and hip had returned since with great severity.

BEEF IN FEVER.—Charlotte Greaves, who is under treatment for a severe inflammatory fever, approaching to the typhoid, passed a very bad night; she craved yesterday for some beef: her mother listened to her craving and the result was, an increase of the fever.

ALOES, AND MORRISON'S PILLS.—Wm. Worder consulted me. He stated that he had a portion of his gut, about the size of a nut, continually down. It came down after taking aloes and Morrison's pills.

RHUS TOXICODENDRON.—Joseph Plowman, (page 1254, case book 1848.) He stated that the prescription of Feb. 13, 1848, which he brought back to day Dec. 4, 1850, *rhus* 4/12, had done him great good.

Amelia Yeoman, (page 1827, case book 1850,) stated, (Dec. 1850,) that she never had had such health as that she now enjoys. She has had a great amount of allopathic treatment without benefit, and it was after a relatively short period of homœopathic treatment, that she expressed herself as recorded.

Elizabeth Copper, (page 399, case book 1850,) says she has never been so well for nine years as she is now, Nov. 16, 1850, being under homœopathic treatment.

John Lowry called Dec. 16, 1850. He states all his children had been under my care; all the children but the last, had been under other practitioners care, before they were placed under mine; the last had been solely under my care, and Mr. Lowry said to see the difference is extraordinary, the strength and the appearance of the last child are so superior.

Benjamin White called Dec. 16, 1850, with his child. He brought back a prescription of his own which he had had Jan. 19, 1848, directing the alternate use of *aconite* and of *sulphur* in a disease, under which he suffered. He was cured, and has remained well ever since.

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THE ENGLISH HOMŒOPATHIC ASSOCIATION.

The readers of this Journal know that the advocacy of the English Homœopathic Association has been unfalteringly carried on in the pages of this Journal. The Association has fought many a good fight, has done many an useful act. It has, however, had to fight its way against the pettinesses of many professed homœopaths: it has been pooh-poohed by others; but it has done good and this has cleared its path. It is pleasing to find as an evidence of this, the following appeal extracted from the *Homœopathic Times*:—

“ ENGLISH HOMŒOPATHIC ASSOCIATION.

“ We take shame to ourselves for not having before recommended to our readers, who are not yet members of it, the claims of this association, to which the cause of homœopathy is so much indebted.

“ We subjoin the original address. Several of the chief objects have been already accomplished; others may continue in the course of constant accomplishment for many years to come. The money collected for the establishment of an Hospital, by the friends of this Association, has been paid over to the treasurer of the Hahnemann Hospital. The Association is capable of adding greatly to the funds, and so to the usefulness of the Hospital; and no less of promoting in many ways the advancement of the cause.

“ General meetings, numerously attended, give encouragement to those who labour earnestly for the promotion of homœopathy, and stimulate, by the force of example, and the presence of numbers, those who have not yet had courage to take any active part in the propagation of this beneficent medical reform. Face sharpens face; zeal kindles zeal; good-

will promotes universal charity, and the love of kind energies into action even the timid and sensitive.

“The Hahnemann Hospital Reports may be published under the auspices of this Association. Some valuable expository treatises have been already issued at its expense.

“We trust that all the friends of homœopathy, who wish well to the cause, to its promulgation by public meetings, by treatises and tracts, and reports of cases, and by the large amount of the work done at the Hahnemann Hospital, will give their names and their zealous support to this Association.

“The *lay character*, which distinguishes it and the Hospital it has already largely assisted, and may assist so very much, is its best claim on the homœopathic public.

“‘Everything above board’ must, from the necessity of the case, be the rule of all bodies so constituted. So long as this *lay character* is distinctly preserved, they must flourish in proportion to their importance. We hope that our recommendation will be at once adopted, and that some thousands will add their names to the already numerous list of the Association. Homœopathy is now in a position to remove the apprehension of those who doubtingly embrace a new system. It has ceased to be new in this country: its public supporters are too many to be put down by a sneer, or extinguished by a decree of a college.

“We hope the Medical Associates, Medical Council, and Medical Officers of the Hahnemann Hospital will all become members of this Association, which has done such good service to homœopathy.

“The *medici* of Florence became illustrious by identifying themselves with the fortunes of

“That airy Athens of the Apennine.”

Let the homœopathic *medici* of Great Britain be persuaded that, by active co-operation with the homœopathic laity, they will best advance and secure the interests of homœopathy. We cannot stand still; we must advance, but we should do so confidently and securely, from the consciousness of the numbers that support us.”

HAHNEMANN HOSPITAL. DR. CURIE'S CLINICAL LECTURE

On the 26th March, 1851, the first clinical lecture, delivered at the hospital, was given by Dr Curie. To this lecture, on the motion of Dr Epps, at a meeting of the Board of Management and of the Medical Council, it was agreed, that the President and the Censors of the College of Physicians, the President and the Council of the College of Surgeons, and the Master and the Court of Examiners of the Worshipful Company of Apothecaries, should be invited: this resolution having been adopted on the ground, that, being the first public step in the demonstration of the effects of the practice pursued at the hospital, it was desirable that the matter should have publicity, and that those public bodies should have the opportunity presented to them of testing the practice, and of making such inquiries as they might deem fit in order to test the treatment adopted.

It is not known whether any of the three bodies accepted the invitation, but the fact of the invitation being given is, as a historical fact, quite sufficient, in demonstrating the desire of the Board of Management and of the Medical Council, to allow every examination necessary, and to allow that examination to be made by parties, who, by position and by bias, would be likely to make the examination scrupulously exact and error detective.

If these official persons were present they must have felt that the clinical lecture, which, with some slight abbreviations, is subjoined, exhibits a cure of a disease, attended with symptoms, which, under the old practice, would have been almost certainly fatal.

Case of DR. ROGERS, House Surgeon of the Hahnemann Hospital.

CONFLUENT VARIOLA.

Feb. 17th, 1851, Monday. This morning Dr. Rogers performed his duties as house-surgeon, but with much difficulty. He has passed a restless night, and complains of feeling ill all over, experiencing general uneasiness and prostration, cephalalgia, pains in the back and limbs, sore

throat, sensation of cold and sickness; face pale and wan, and there is sensitiveness of the epigastrium on pressure.

Period of Invasion.—The day before (Sunday) the patient was in perfect health, and had been on a visit into the country, where he passed the day; he had, however, seen some children affected with scarlet fever, and thought that he might perhaps have caught the disease.

At ten o'clock A. M., the symptoms are on the increase; pulse very frequent: skin hot.

Ordered to bed and entire abstinence from food. Toast and water for drink.

Aconitum, 3 dil., gtt. i. One-fourth to be taken every four hours.

17th, evening. All the symptoms have increased: the pulse beats violently and rapidly: the skin burns: the thirst considerable. The patient complains of pain all over the body, especially across the loins: is restless, has vomited bilious matter, and has had several stools, passed, however, without much pain.

Aconitum, 3 dil., gtt. ij. One-tenth every two hours.

18th, Tuesday. The patient has passed a very restless night, and it is clear that some serious affection is impending. Were it scarlatina, as the patient feared, the eruption would have already appeared. The absence of coryza, of lachrymation, and of the characteristic cough, preclude the idea of measles. No local sign exists either of pneumonia or of cerebral inflammation. Typhus fever or variola are the only diseases probable. The pains in the lumbar region and the absence of redness* of the tongue seem to indicate variola. The violent increase of the circulation in general, especially in the skin and the intestines, indicated

Aconitum, 3 dil., gtt. i., *belladonna*, 3 dil., gtt. i. One-fourth of each alternately, every two hours.

19th, Wednesday. Same state; same treatment.

20th, Thursday. The night has been very agitated; there is, however a slight improvement this morning. There were but three stools during the night: the general uneasiness is less: the pulse less violent and quick. The patient, however, does not find himself better: he is prostrate and confused, that he evidently has no idea of his position. The face is hot and injected: he complains of great thirst: his breathing is oppressed: his skin covered with perspiration: the urine is slightly turbid: visible on the forehead are red spots, raised above the level of the skin.

Aconitum, 3 dil., gtt. i., *belladonna*, 3 dil., gtt. i. One-fourth of each alternately, every two hours.

In the evening there are some red spots, some isolated, some in groups, on the forehead, the upper lip, the chin and the neck. The patient affirms that he has been vaccinated.

* Add to this the sensitiveness of the epigastrium on pressure, a marked symptom noticed by Cullen.—EDS.

21st, Friday. The fever has much abated: the eruption appears on all parts of the body, fresh spots coming out near those already existing. To continue as yesterday.

In the evening the disease followed its regular course: the fever is much abated, and the general uneasiness diminished: there is a little appetite: the thirst is less intense: new spots appear hourly on the body and on the limbs: those already existing assume a vesicular form, and augment in size.

Belladonna, 3 dil., gtt. ij., *mercurius*, 5 dil., gtt. ij. One-eighth of each alternately, every three hours.

Dict.—Water-gruel.

22nd, Saturday. Fever has again appeared: the other symptoms are the same.

Aconitum and *mercurius*, alternately.

The pustules acquire a great development: they are surrounded by red areolæ, uniting by their edges. The face is greatly swelled: a great number of pustules appear on the cheeks. There is great difficulty in opening the mouth, and pustules appear on what can be seen of the tongue. The patient complains of pain and tension in all these parts: he swallows with difficulty: the voice is much altered: he coughs but little: the breathing is oppressed: the abdomen a little distended: the diarrhœa has quite ceased. The patient answers correctly, but it is evident that he has no control over his ideas; he forgets that he has been visited before.

The pustules are confluent.

Belladonna, 3 dil., gtt. ij., *mercurius*, 5 dil., gtt. ij. One-tenth of each alternately, every two hours.

23rd, Sunday. The eruption is much increased: the pustules have augmented in size and number, and present all the characters of true small-pox: they appear more and more on the mucous membranes, as is evident from the difficulty of deglutition, and from the inspection of what can be seen of the mouth, as well as from the alteration of the voice: on the face and neck the contents of the pustules become more opaque: those less advanced are perfectly umbilicated, but lose that character when they become confluent: especially on the face.

The patient has passed a very bad night: has been restless and delirious, endeavouring constantly to quit his bed. This morning he is sitting in his bed, and insisting on getting up: he talks with great vivacity: he thinks the wall near his bed has been burst open, and some cold water poured through the aperture on his bed: he says he feels it perfectly well: he abuses the nurse for coming into his room without his permission, and for preventing him doing as he likes: and, in fact, he is perfectly out of his mind.

Mercurius and *aconitum*, alternately.

The same symptoms continue all day, especially the hallucinations. In the evening he was ordered

Stramonium, 3 dil., gtt. ij., *aconitum*, 3 dil., gtt. ij. One-tenth of each alternately, every two hours.

24th, Monday. The night has been greatly agitated: there have been delirium and hallucinations, but on the whole less than yesterday. This morning there is a decided diminution of these symptoms: the pulse continues strong and frequent: the pustules everywhere filling more and more with pus, and becoming confluent all over the body and limbs; the head, face, and neck are one mass of suppuration, shapeless and disgusting to look at.

Sulphur, 5 dñ., gtt. i., *aconitum*, 3 dil., gtt. i. One-fourth of each alternately, every three hours.

In the evening the patient is in much the same state: the pustules continue to increase in size on the extremities: the brain appears oppressed: the patient answers the questions addressed to him, but his voice is heard with difficulty, and he soon falls again into his sleepy state: the pulse is strong and active, though there is general prostration.

Aconitum, 3 dil., gtt. i., *opium*, 3 dil., gtt. i. One-fourth of each alternately, every hour.

25th, Tuesday. The night has been very restless: the patient seems very low: the pulse is less frequent, and not so bounding as it was last night: the somnolency is a good deal subdued: those pustules which appeared last on the body and limbs are still filled with liquid pus: on the upper part of the body and especially on the face they are completely agglomerated: the eyes cannot be opened: purulent saliva runs from each side of the mouth: the deglutition is very difficult: there is great thirst: the abdomen a little distended on the left side: there has been no stool.

Mercurius, 5 dil., gtt. i. One-fourth every three hours.

In the afternoon the pulse is harder and more frequent, and the brain is again affected: the delirium and the hallucinations re-appear: the imagination is vivid.

Aconitum, 3 dil., gtt. i., *stramonium*, 3 dil., gtt. i. One-fourth of each alternately, every hour.

26th, Wednesday. The influence of the medicine administered last night soon seemed beneficial. This morning the cerebral symptoms are much abated: the pustules are everywhere confluent, and become more and more dark, especially on the upper part of the body and on the face: the throat is much affected: deglutition is difficult: and matter continues to ooze out of the mouth.

Aconitum, 3 dil., gtt. i., *mercurius*, 5 dil., gtt. i. One-fifth of each alternately, every two hours.

In the evening the patient's state is almost the same.

Sulphur, 5 dil., gtt. $\frac{1}{2}$, at once, and three hours after, to re-commence the alternate exhibition of *aconitum* and *mercurius*.

27th, Thursday. The nervous system is greatly excited: delirium exists, but there is less hallucination: the head is enormously swelled:

the eyes are still closed: and it is extremely difficult to open the mouth.

Aconitum, 3 dil., gtt. i., *belladonna*, 3 dil., gtt. i. One-fourth of each alternately, every three hours.

28th, Friday. The only difference in the state of the patient is the more advanced state of the pustules.

Sulphur, 5 dil., gtt. $\frac{1}{2}$, at once, and during the day, *aconitum*, 3 dil., gtt. i., *mercurius* 5 dil., gtt. i. One-fourth of each alternately, every two hours.

In the evening the patient is agitated and delirious: the pustules follow their regular course of development.

Aconitum and *belladonna*, alternately every two hours.

1st March, Saturday. The pustules on the upper part of the body, especially those on the head and face, are nearly black: those on the inferior part are confluent, and form a vast purulent mass: the belly is swelled, and tender when pressed: there is great thirst: the pulse is full and frequent.

Sulphur, 5 dil., gtt. i., *aconitum*, 3 dil., gtt. i. One-fourth of each alternately, every two hours.

In the evening violent delirium and hallucinations.

Aconitum and *stramonium*, alternately, every hour.

2nd, Sunday. Pulse strong, but less frequent; there are oppression and torpor.

Opium and *aconitum*, alternately, every hour.

3rd, Monday. The face is altogether black; there is a discharge from some parts of a thick, dark, opaque matter; the characteristic smell of variola has been observable for several days; to-day it is abominable; every part of the body is in suppuration, but especially the scrotum; the pulse is strong and quick; the deglutition very difficult; the urine, which was clear during the first days of the disease, is now troubled and dark coloured; there is general prostration.

Sulphur, 5 dil., gtt. $\frac{1}{2}$, to be taken at once, and during the day. *Aconitum* and *opium*, alternately, every two hours.

4th, Tuesday. The suppuration continues; the other symptoms are much the same; the deglutition and the respiration are easier.

Sulphur, 5 dil., gtt. $\frac{1}{2}$, at once.

In the evening there is fever.

Aconitum, 3 dil., gtt. $\frac{1}{2}$, every two hours.

5th, Wednesday. The patient presents one mass of suppuration from head to foot, and exhales an excessively fœtid odour.

China, 12 dil., 2 globules at once; and three hours after, *sulphur*, 5 dil., gtt. i., *aconitum*, 3 dil., gtt. i. One fourth of each alternately, every three hours.

6th, Thursday. Same state: somnolence.

Opium, 3 dil., gtt. i., *sulphur*, 5 dil., gtt. i. One-fourth of each alternately, every two hours.

In the evening the fever is increased.

Aconitum, 3 dil., gtt. ʒ. every two hours.

7th, Friday. The pustules begin to dry, and form a crust; the patient seems more aware of his position; he complains of soreness of the skin, and suffers in all positions in which he places himself. The heat of the skin has greatly diminished; the patient is feeble and prostrated; the pulse has diminished in frequency and fulness; he can open his mouth a little, and, so far as it can be seen, the tongue seems moist and without redness; he can also open his eyes. The palpebral conjunctiva is red, and the lower lid seems as if excoriated; there is great sensibility to light.

Sulphur, 5 dil., gtt. i. One-fourth every three hours.

Gum-water and barley-water for drink.

In the evening the pulse is fuller and more frequent, the voice is hoarse, and there is a slight cough; the larynx is painful.

Aconitum, 3 dil., gtt. i. *carbo vegetabilis*, 5 dil., gtt. i. One-fourth of each alternately every three hours.

8th, Saturday. The general state of the patient is improved, but the pain in the larynx still continues; the cough is hoarse.

Aconitum, 3 dil., gtt. i. *spongia testæ*, 3 dil., gtt. i. One-fourth of each alternately every two hours.

9th, Sunday. Same state; same treatment.

10th, Monday. The patient is altogether better, still the larynx is far from being well. He experiences great uneasiness in that organ, and complains of a spasmodic cough returning in paroxysms; the suppuration is everywhere decreasing, and thick scabs cover more and more the surface of the skin. The offensive smell is fast diminishing.

Drosera, 3 dil., gtt. ij. One-tenth every two hours.

In the evening the pulse is a little quicker and fuller.

Aconitum, 5 dil., gtt. ij. *drosera*, 3 dil., gtt. ij. One-tenth of each alternately every two hours.

11th, Tuesday. The symptoms are all on the decrease; on every part of the body the eruption is drier; the prostration of strength is much less; the pulse is but very slightly frequent, and not too full.

To continue as yesterday evening.

12th, Wednesday. The patient is rapidly improving: there is no heat of the skin, the pulse is perfectly normal, and there is hardly any suppuration. There is no thirst: the appetite is coming back. The cough is nearly gone: the hoarseness still considerable, and the patient from time to time brings up some purulent phlegm, apparently from the larynx.

Hepar sulphuris, 5 dil., gtt. i. One-fifth every three hours. Milk and water for nourishment three times during the day.

13th, Thursday. Excepting the hoarseness, the almost entire extinction of voice, and the very uncomfortable state produced by lying or moving in bed, the patient is going on well. The intellect is perfectly restored, and his disease appears to him like an unpleasant dream. He has scarcely

any recollection of what has passed since the first day, and thought he had been removed to Liverpool.

Carbo vegetabilis, 5 dil., gtt. ij. One-tenth every three hours. Milk and water and bread ℥j, for nourishment.

14th and 15th, Friday and Saturday. The crusts on the face, and even on the limbs, fast falling off. He feels himself perfectly well: the appetite is very good: the voice is improved, and a little stronger. There is no cough.

Carbo vegetabilis, 5 dil., gtt. ʒ. Every five hours. For nourishment, a little fish, potato flour, pudding and milk.

16th, Sunday. The patient is very well: all the crusts are falling off: he is able to get up, and remain up several hours: the voice much stronger, and much less hoarseness.

As yesterday.

Diet.—Same, with addition of two roasted apples.

From this day there is but little to relate. A small abscess formed in the right side of the neck, which did not cause any disturbance in the constitution. Several painful hæmorrhoids appeared after the first stool, after twenty-one days inaction.

Sulphur, 1/12. These symptoms soon improved.

The strength is now returning rapidly, and the ravages caused by this serious disease are repaired more and more every day, and the patient is at present in complete convalescence.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE HAHNEMANN HOSPITAL.

The annual meeting of the Hahnemann Hospital took place on Thursday, April 3, 1851. A Report was read, which shows that the Hospital is doing good. During the FIVE MONTHS it has been in operation, the patients received have been 1,569, viz. :—

Out-patients (since 16th Oct.)	1458	
In-patients (since 1st Nov.)	84	
		1569
Of whom—		Out. In.
Have been discharged, Cured	347	40
" " Improved	206	18
Total	553	58
Unaltered	33	7
Under treatment	529	14
Result unknown	252	
Died	17	2

R R

As to the funds of the Hospital, the following statement is cheering:—

“Up to the date of this Report, the amount promised is £3375. 9s. 11d. It is reckoned that only £600 is the amount of specifically annual subscriptions; but the Board trust that many sums called donations will be renewed annually. A statement of the receipts and expenditure is annexed, which shows the actual receipts to have been £2669. 13s. 5d., and the expenditure £1332. 13s. 1d., leaving a balance in hand of £1337.

“To the English Homœopathic Association the Board have to tender their best thanks, for the transfer of the fund, which had been for some years in course of collection for a Hospital by the members of that Society, and especially by a committee of ladies, who had, after the wanted benevolence of their sex, been foremost in the work of charity.”

There has been one donation of £500.

HAHNEMANN HOSPITAL DINNER.

“They dined well and gloriously,” will be acknowledged when the fact transpires, that, at the Hahnemann Hospital Dinner, upwards of £900 was collected. The cause prospers. Jealousies are wearing away. Interested parties, who, from an intense vanity, have laboured and have in part succeeded by their falsehoods in creating false impressions respecting this and that homœopathist, have been detected, their falsehoods have recoiled, and harmony, which was prevented by the false atmosphere which these falsehood utterers created, has developed itself, and will go on increasing as years proceed. “I will outlive calumny by well-doing,” said Plato: Let all homœopathists follow his example.

HAHNEMANN'S PORTRAIT.

God writes true greatness in the great *man* head. There is a great head, but it is the great *brute* head: there is a great head, but it is the great *intellect* head; but the great *man* head is where the moral organs and the intellectual organs are both large. Such greatness is presented in the head of the illustrious Hahnemann, and well indeed has this greatness been portrayed by the artist Geller, in a beautiful mezzotint taken from the bust of Hahnemann, by the illustrious sculptor David. In these days of hero worship, let homœopathists guide the feeling of reverence, and place before the view of the world and of their friends and families the portrait of HAHNEMANN.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND NEWCASTLE HOMŒOPATHIC
DISPENSARY.

Report for the year ending 31st December, 1850.

In our own locality the prospects are most encouraging. Both in Shields and Sunderland decided marks of progress are being manifested. At the dispensary established at the former place, and which has been visited once a-week by Dr. Hayle, or Mr Elliot, there have been between two and three hundred patients in attendance during the year; and at Sunderland, nearly one thousand.

In Newcastle, things wear the most hopeful aspect. We could have no better testimony to the spread and success of homœopathy, than the open and public opposition now shown to it by the members of the profession in this town, whose opinions are those of the established school, and who heretofore mentioned it only with derision, and declared it unworthy of their notice.

In consequence of this opposition, which was first publicly exhibited by Dr. Glover (a lecturer on *Materia Medica* at the School of Medicine in this town) in a lecture at the Literary and Philosophical Society's Rooms, Dr. Hayle, with the countenance and support of the gentlemen of your committee, engaged to deliver two lectures on the nature and the evidence of homœopathy. These lectures, given on the 27th of February and the 5th of March, were attended by large, most respectable, and attentive audiences, and have aroused a spirit of enquiry.

At Paris, homœopathy has received a fresh impulse from the publication of M. Tessier's practical enquiries into the subject. He has, for the last three years, treated inflammation of the lungs homœopathically, with such favourable results, as to induce him to extend that mode of treatment to other cases. His report is marked by the greatest caution and judgment, and affords, perhaps, the best instance of the results of a calm and unprejudiced enquiry into the value of our mode of treatment, which has yet come before the

public. Dr. Tessier is physician at the hospital of St. Marguerite, and has 105 beds under his management.

In America there are now no less than 1,500 homœopathic practitioners, having under their care a million-and-a-half of patients. These facts, then, fairly bear your committee out in the assertion, that the prospects of homœopathy were never so bright as at the present time.

Patients admitted during the year,.....1162

Under treatment, Jan. 7, 1850, about..... 341

Total.....1503

[The conscientiousness exhibited in the neglect of giving the results is praiseworthy: still it would be well to give the results as other dispensaries, subject to the same sources of error, give theirs; and as similar sources of error exist in both, the results would afford some basis for comparison. Eds.]

ENQUIRY FOR A QUALIFIED HOMŒOPATHIC PRACTITIONER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Journal of Homœopathy.

DEAR SIR,—I am glad to see so much progress making in London and elsewhere in the science of homœopathy. From my own experience for a number of years, I have no doubt but that it will become universally acknowledged to be far in advance of the old system of treatment.

I take the liberty of writing to you to crave your advice upon the subject of introducing a homœopathic surgeon into the town of Rochdale. The system is becoming much better understood and approved of by great numbers of my town's-people, and I think the time has arrived when a properly qualified surgeon would find it very easy to make something more than a comfortable living. Can you recommend a gentleman as resident surgeon? Or can you suggest or assist us in any way towards the attainment of what appears to me so desirable an object?

I am your's very respectfully,

Rochdale, April 15, 1851.

J. T.

[We shall be happy to receive applications from any qualified homœopathic practitioner: and we would especially recommend to our correspondent at Rochdale to send subscriptions to the Hahnemann Hospital, as through it medical men may gain an effective education in the practice of homœopathy in acute and chronic diseases.—EDS.]

PROGRESS OF HOMŒOPATHY.

The subjoined letter is from a physician of repute in a county town in one of the richest agricultural districts in England: it was addressed to Dr. Epps. Homœopathy is spreading.

April 19, 1851.

“DEAR SIR,—I am anxious to look into homœopathy and to give it a trial: will you have the kindness to recommend to me the best kind of work to go through in order to get an insight into the principle and practice of it. I shall also be greatly obliged to you if you will inform me where I may procure the genuine forms of homœopathic medicines.

“I trust you will pardon me for thus intruding myself upon your notice; my only apology is, that I know that you have practised homœopathy for some years, and some years ago I read with very great pleasure your *Life of Walker*. I have also read and re-read a little work of yours on *Counter-Irritation*. In haste,

“I am, dear Sir, yours most faithfully,

H—— B——, M. D.

“Dr. EPPS.”

SWALLOWING A SPONGE BY AN INFANT,

Communicated by Mr. Charles Lane, Homœopathic Chemist, Sloane-St.

An occurrence of vital importance came to my knowledge the other day; a child, three days old, swallowed the sponge from the suckling bottle. The nurse, in a state of great alarm, came to know what was best to be done: the advice was, *nothing*; taken with the assurance that the child would die in consequence: the next day it passed the sponge, and is now healthy, and all without the knowledge of the mother.

THE ASSOCIATION FOR PROMOTING THE REPEAL OF THE
TAXES ON KNOWLEDGE.

This Association have done duty most actively in the cause they have taken up. Amongst the many facts and views put forth, the following are worthy of deep consideration by all thoughtful men wishing well to the progress of humanity.

Of all the taxes on knowledge, the paper duty is the only one which produces a considerable revenue; but this revenue is produced from a foul and polluted source; it poisons the very fountains of the press, and makes it impossible that cheap literature should be good. The great expense of literature is the paper and printing; the trifling amount of duty paid on the paper, three-halfpence per pound, would be enough in a publication of large circulation to remunerate the very highest talent.

Some idea of the effect of the paper duty may be arrived at by considering the fact, that Charles Knight paid £16,500 to the excise on the *Penny Cyclopædia*, the cost of which for literature and engravings, exclusive of paper and printing, was £42,000. In his *Struggles of a Book against Excessive Taxation*, Mr. Knight says:—

“Upon a tolerably accurate calculation I have, from my own unaided resources, expended, during the last twenty years, £80,000 upon copyright and editorial labour. During the same period I have paid £50,000 paper duty, which sum has become a double charge to me by the inevitable operation of a tax upon raw material. May I venture to ask what, during these twenty years, the Government has done for the encouragement of learning and literature, equal to the sum which it has exacted from me in the shape of a tax upon knowledge?”

The following practical advice forms an appropriate adjunct to the above:—

Bestir yourselves, then, to obtain the repeal of the taxes on knowledge; let every borough, parish, paper-mill, printing-office, mechanics' institution, or political association, petition;

and, above all, persecute the Board of Inland Revenue with letters of complaint till they grant to the benighted districts of the country those privileges which their laziness or their timidity allows to the inhabitants of London. At the next general election, demand of every candidate whether he will support the repeal of the taxes on knowledge, and, should he refuse, grant no support to him. Let no Legislator, no Minister of the Crown, and, above all, no member of the Board of Inland Revenue, enjoy any rest till the press is exempted from taxation, and liberated from all control except that of a court of law.

The friends of education, of freedom of thought, and of human progress, should join the Association* and aid it in the efforts now being made to force upon a reluctant government, the necessity of attending to the question in view.

SPURIOUS SIMPLICITY.

The writers on *Materia Medica* have been labouring hard of late years to find what they call the active principles in the various medicinal agents they have found. Thus numerous medicinal agents contain the same active principle, and they have grouped all the bodies containing this principle together, thinking that they have attained to a scientific simplicity in so doing.

But what is the use in relation to the cure of disease, or *therapeutically*? Nothing at all: indeed injury has resulted.

Such grouping has led to the conclusion that these bodies are alike in their effects: whereas the contrary is the case. Indeed the medicine presented in nature is a specific *in the form* in which it is presented, and in no other; this homœopathy has recognized, and has devised means by which the whole of the virtues embodied in the individual plant should be presented to the medical practitioner.

* Any subscription sent to the Editors of this Journal to the care of the publishers, Piper & Co. Paternoster Row, will be received and acknowledged.

PATHOGENETIC EFFECTS OF HYOSCYAMUS.

Poisoning by Hyoscyamus.—M. Caudray, of Vaucluse, has recently met with four cases of poisoning by *hyoscyamus*. Four monks ate the poison, which they had mistaken for some other vegetable, in a dish prepared for dinner. In two hours two of them were in a state of *delirium bordering on insanity*, and a third was so *violent that it required six persons to hold him*. The fourth having eaten less than the others was not so seriously affected. Emetics were immediately administered with the best effects. A dog which ate a portion of the food was found some time afterwards in a state of stupor.

[These results, extracted from the *Medical Gazette*, verify the pathogenetic effects of this valuable remedy, recorded by Hahnemann, in his *Reine Arzneimittellehre*.—EDS.]

 FACTS EXHIBITIVE OF THE RELATION OF PATHOLOGY
TO PRACTICE.

Dr. Todd relates, in a clinical lecture on chest dropsy, published in No. 1090, of the *Medical Gazette*, “In all cases what seems to be necessary to the production of the dropsy, is the dilation of the right side of the heart?”

Can Dr. Todd declare what medicine will cure dilation of the right side of the heart? If he cannot, of what practical use is his pathology?

In fact, he adds, “unhappily we can do nothing to restore the impaired action of the heart.”

 ON THE TREATMENT OF OBSTRUCTION OF THE BOWELS.

By Edward Wells, M.D., Oxon., F. R. C. P.

(*Read before the Reading Pathological Society.*)

The following essay first published in the *Medical Gazette*, p. 872, vol. xlvi., sufficiently attests the influence of homœopathy in causing allopathists to be less active in their violent treatment. The essay contains some practical remarks well worthy of attention.

“In venturing to make the following brief remarks upon the treatment of obstruction of the bowels, I do so principally

with a view of causing a discussion upon this subject, and of not only recording my own experience, but also of eliciting that of others.

“ It cannot, I think, be denied that of late years the treatment of diseases in general has taken a right direction, and made a rapid improvement. Both in the domain of medicine and of surgery the preservation of life and limb has largely ensued from the adoption of a conservative policy. Putting aside the increased amount of good we are enabled to effect at the present day, it is no small proof of our progress in therapeutics that we *do much less injury to our patients than was done by our predecessors.*

“ This improvement in practice is perhaps evidenced in no disease more strongly than in that of obstruction of the bowels. Instead of the old custom of *reiterating cathartics upon cathartics*, of hunting the Pharmacopœia for purgatives still stronger than those already administered, of pouring in quicksilver as if the intestinal tube had a continuous descent, the practitioner of the present day wisely attempts to soothe rather than to excite the already irritated intestine. He knows that the mere inaction of the bowels is of itself of very secondary importance, that there are cases, in which individuals pass weeks and weeks without having a motion, and feel none the worse, and he is rather anxious to remedy the cause, knowing that when this is removed the effect will follow.

“ In considering on the present occasion the treatment of obstruction, I do not intend to refer to those cases which arise, on the one hand, from causes acting *externally* to the intestinal tube, such as tumours, either malignant or otherwise, which by pressure mechanically occlude the channel, or, on the other, to those which arise from causes acting *internally* to the intestinal tube, such as hardened fæces or calculi, such as originate from the use of magnesia. Neither do I refer to those cases which depend upon the strangulation of a hernia. These cases each require their peculiar mode of treatment, and the last-mentioned belongs to the province of surgery.

“ The cases which I have in view at present are those in

which there is no demonstrable cause of the obstruction, and in which the point of obstruction is situated somewhere in the small intestines.

“ I will now suppose an instance of such a case:—

“ You are called to a patient, who informs you that he has had no proper relief from the bowels for the last seven or eight days, that he has been to the druggist, and taken black dose upon black dose, pill upon pill, and that they are all in him, and he wants to know what he is to do next. He tells you further that it is true he has been to stool once or twice, or perhaps even oftener during the time, that he has perhaps on each occasion passed something, but he is sure it is not what he ought to have passed. In short, to use his own expression, although he has occasionally had a scanty evacuation, he is convinced that “*nothing has gone through him.*” Upon examining the abdomen, you find some distension around the umbilicus, with a degree of tenderness on pressure. This last symptom varies from that slight shade in which the patient can hardly say whether the pressure relieves his pain or not, up to decided tenderness on the least touch. In mild cases the patient will tell you he feels very well, excepting the obstruction, but the knowledge of its existence makes him very uncomfortable. In other cases there is some degree of sickness conjoined, merely perhaps occasioned by the purgative draughts. In severer cases the sickness is more permanent, mucus or bile being rejected from the stomach. In such instances we should expect the tenderness on pressure over the bowels to be greater, though still not in any degree approaching to what usually occurs in peritonitis. There will also be a rumbling of flatus in the intestines, and the patient will say he feels the wind pass downwards to a certain point and then stop. All this time the pulse is not perhaps accelerated, it is generally weak; the tongue is moist and often clean; the urine, provided the obstruction be not situated high up in the bowels, is not necessarily affected, though generally high coloured.

“ Under these circumstances, and especially in the milder cases, the first thing perhaps that you do is to order a

large enema to be thrown up. It is found to traverse the large intestines easily; the patient assures you that he feels it go as far as the ilio-cæcal valve, and after a short time it returns without any tinge of fæcal matter. The obstruction is not in any part of the colon, but somewhere in the small intestine.

“What treatment should, then, be adopted? In the severer cases, where there is pain upon pressure, distention of a portion of the intestine, a rumbling of flatus, and frequent vomiting, it will be said that the line of treatment is easily chalked out; that, whatever the cause of the obstruction, we have inflammation superadded; and that our treatment must be directed to subdue the latter. This is quite true; and in such well marked cases I do not think there would be much chance of the case being misunderstood. But we must remember that these severe instances of the disease are only the consequence of a continuation and an aggravation of the symptoms of its milder forms. We must not forget that the *most simple case of obstruction* is liable to run on into a *fatal form*, if, with the view of obtaining an action of the bowels, we are *incautious in the prolonged use of irritating medicines*. Finding that the patient's chief discomfort arises from the fact of the bowels not acting, that he professes himself as feeling otherwise well, we are, perhaps, rather too liable to fall in with his own fancies, and just give him one more dose.

“Now, in these cases what ought we to do? In the first place, *abstain entirely from all purgative medicine*. It will be much better to err in not giving sufficient aperients, than to err in giving too much. The first thing to do is to compose the patient's mind by informing him that there is no hurry for the bowels to act; that if he waits patiently, they will be sure to act in time; to tell him instances of persons who have gone a long time without any action of the bowels, and have done well.”

Dr. Wells then refers to his mode of treatment: this need not be detailed, as homœopathists need it not, being able to effect all he proposes to effect by the appropriate homœopathic treatment. He then states;—

“While using these remedies I should be in no hurry to

accelerate the action of the bowels by aperients. I should rather wait until they begin to act of themselves, as they generally will; and then, provided no inflammatory symptoms were present, there would be no objection to administer a dose of castor-oil to aid their propulsive efforts. In these cases it is also better to delay the administration of aperient enemata until the bowels are acting of themselves. Previously to this they appear to add rather to the patient's discomfort, probably by the distension they occasion in the large intestine, which reacts upon the parts already distended by the obstruction.

“When there is no tendency to sickness it is better to allow the patient to take food, in the shape of gruel, by the mouth. It prevents that sense of sinking which he often experiences, and it probably acts in some degree mechanically in propelling the contents of the intestinal tube.

“In those severer cases, where there is frequent sickness, with pain in the bowels, and a rumbling of flatus, the above measures will be still further indicated. But there will also be other things which it will then be necessary to attend to. In these cases it is of great importance to abstain from giving any food by the mouth for some days. A tea-spoonful of cold water should be put into the mouth from time to time, to allay the patient's thirst. His support should be entirely entrusted to beef-tea injections. It is proved that these are sufficient to maintain the strength for some time—at any rate, for a period sufficient to allay the irritating symptoms, which forbid the exhibition of food by the mouth. This part of the treatment I am inclined to consider as of the highest importance: for as long as food is continued to be administered by the mouth, and is rejected by vomiting, there will be little chance of arresting the inversion of the peristaltic action of the intestinal tube. The nutritive enemata should be of small bulk, not exceeding at the outside a quarter of a pint; otherwise they will not only not be retained, but they will add to the patient's sufferings. They should be administered at regular intervals of four hours.”

What will the man of allopathists say to this?

ON GYMNASTIC EXERCISES AS CONNECTED WITH HEALTH.

(Continued from page 304.)

Fig. 3.



Action 4. The feet are to be brought close, the hands on the hips, then rise on the toes, and jump on the toes with the knees kept perfectly straight, (fig. 3.)—This action is to be performed for five minutes: and the twelve first actions may be performed during one hour before breakfast, five minutes to each.

In the next action the arms are again brought into activity.

Fig. 4.



Action 5. The fists are to be brought up to the shoulders: the elbows being close to the sides. The arms are then to be thrown upwards, and then brought back again to the previous position.

Fig 5.



Action 6. The hands are to be fixed on the hips, the feet close, and then throw the legs in front alternately: the knees being kept straight, the gymnast not moving from his first place, and keeping the body upright, (fig. 5.)

Action 7. The fists are to be brought up to the shoulders as in action 5, but to be turned a little inwards: the elbows close to the sides as in action 5; and then throw the arms downward, and bring them back as before.

Fig. 6.



Action 8. The feet are to be brought close: the hands fixed on the hips: then throw the legs sideways (alternately), the toes being kept in front, (fig. 6.)

Action 9. This may be regarded as the actions 5 and 7 combined. The fists are to be brought to the shoulders, the elbows close to the sides; then throw the arms upwards, then backwards, next downwards, and finally return. This combination of action requires much muscular power, and calls numerous muscles into activity, and cannot be well performed until the muscles of the leg have been strengthened

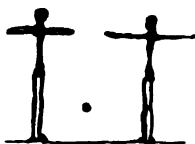
by the previous exercises. For, though it seems difficult, to those unacquainted with the muscular system, to conceive the connexion between these motions of the arms, and the power of the muscles of the legs, the anatomist will be aware, that, without considerable power in the muscles of the legs, these motions of the arms and the position of the body to be preserved, could not be realized.

Fig. 7.



Action 10. This again brings the gymnast to his legs. He puts his hands on the hips, keeps his feet close, and then standing on his toes kicks the thighs alternately with his heels, (fig. 7.)

(a) Fig. 8. (b)



Action 11. In this action the arms and the muscles of the back are called into action. Raise the elbows to the height of the shoulders, (a fig. 8.) with the fists on the front of the shoulders, the nails turned inwards, and then throw the arms forcibly back, (b) the body being kept upright.

Action 12. This action is connected with the preceding. Raise the elbows as high as the shoulders: fists on shoulders, nails being downwards: then throw the arms forcibly back, keeping them level with the shoulders.

Fig. 9.



Action 13. This action exercises the lower extremities and the muscles of the back. The hands are to be put on the hips: the feet are placed close: then rise on the toes, and kick the thighs with both the heels at once, (fig. 9.)

Fig 10.



Action 14. In this the arms are to be turned round front to back: body quite upright. This action has been deemed likely to be injurious, and it would be, if attempted previously to the exercises already detailed; but from what has been stated regarding the articulating surface of the head of the

arm bone with the cavity of the shoulder blade, it will be apparent that such action is perfectly scientific, (fig. 10.)

Fig 11.



Action 15. The feet are to be brought close; the hands fixed on the hips. Then touch the breast alternately with the knees, the toes pointing to the ground, taking care to keep the body perfectly upright. This exercise will be at first difficult, but it is astonishing the effect that it has in influencing the circulation, and thereby promoting health.

Action 16. This is similar to action 14, except that the arms are to be turned from back to front instead of from front to back.

Fig. 12.



Action 17. This is looked upon by many as almost insurmountable, and much jocularly is produced by the failures in the first few attempts. The hands are to be fixed on the hips, the feet being close. Then rise on the toes, bend the knees, and lower the body gradually till the thighs touch the heels: the knees being kept close and the body upright, rise very gradually.

Fig. 13.



Action 18. This next action has a most powerful effect in giving full activity to the muscles of the chest. Bring the right fist on the left shoulder; extend the left arm in a line with the shoulder; throw the right arm towards the right side, nails towards the ground; then bring the left fist to the right shoulder, thus alternating several times.

Action 19. The feet are to be brought close, the hands on hips, then raise the left leg behind, stand on the right toe, and kick the right thigh with the right heel.

Fig 14.



Action 20. Open the hands; then raise the arms sideways, and touch the back of the hands over the head, (fig. 14.)

Action 21. The hands are to be placed on the hips; the

feet close; then raise the right leg behind, stand on the left toe, and kick the left thigh with the left heel.

Action 22. Open the hands, bring them in front, (the palms touching) and swing the arms backward the height of shoulders, till the backs of the hands meet behind.



Action 23. The feet are to be placed close, the hands on the hips. Raise the right leg in front, and hold the right toe with the right hand for some time; then do the same with the left, (fig. 15.)—The knees are to be kept straight.

Action 24. Open the hands, extend them in front, the backs touching, swing them in a line with the shoulders till the palms touch behind. See action 21.

Fig. 16.

Action 25. The feet being placed close, the hands fixed on the hips, rise on the toes, then bend the knees, and lower the body gradually till the thighs touch the heels (see action 17), extend the arms in front, and fall forwards, so that the body forms a straight line from the head to the heels, and rests on the hands and the toes.



Action 26. The feet being placed close, the hands open, the arms straight upward, the palms in front, bend the body forward, and touch the ground with the points of the fingers.—The knees are to be kept straight, (fig. 17.)

Action 27. This is the same as action 25, only springing up and clapping the hands.

Action 28. This action is performed by two, standing opposite to or facing each other. The left hand on hip, the right foot forward, the right arm in front; then grasp each other's hands, and try to bring the arm down to the right or left.

Fig. 18.

Action 29. The feet close, the hands on the hips: cross the legs, bend the knees gradually, sit down, and rise again, (fig. 18.)

Action 30. The reverse of action 28, viz. with the left arm, &c.

(To be continued.)

Notes for the Month and Cases of gratuitous Patients,

[Communicated by Dr. Effs.]

SEQUELS OF SYPHILIS, WITH PLEURITIC PAINS.

M— W—, (page 1813, case book 1850,) aged 27, married, never pregnant. She suffers from pain at heart, which, when ceasing there, occurs at right side, which she feels when she lies down and fetches her breath: she feels weak and languid: her head is very light, and aches at forehead above the nose: she has a dreadful dryness in the throat: her appetite is bad: she has shooting pains in the womb, and sores in her genitals: she is thirsty: she has deep scars on her forehead, arising from the disease given to her by her husband: she passes large lumps from nose: has pains in her legs: the bowels are confined, act once in two days: they hurt, by the size of the actions: her skin is dry.

Arsenicum followed by *bryonia* relieved some of the symptoms. *Spongia* was now ordered.

Oct. 1.—The pain at heart is better, as is the pain at the right side: the languid weakness is very much better: the dryness in throat still remains: bowels still confined: skin dry: breath is bad: the monthly period has not come on: the lumps discharge from the nose. It was at this date she informed me of the disease she had had.

Ordered *graphites*.

Oct. 9.—She has rather more pain at her heart and side and feels sore round the ribs: her head is better, as is her appetite: the dryness of the throat still continues, and the discharge from her nose and the sore at the genitals: *her legs swell*.

Ordered *arsenicum*.

Oct. 16.—All her symptoms are better, even the throat: the bowels are still confined: she has a bad cough which hurts her.

Ordered *aconite* to be followed by *graphites*.

Oct. 30.—The pain at the heart is gone: the pain at the right side has gone, except when she laughs: the languor has ceased: the bowels now act once a day, but cause pain and

blood: the sores in private parts are well: her right leg is painful: the glands in the neck are enlarged.

Ordered *belladonna*.

Nov. 26.—Her bowels are well: her right side is well: the nose still discharges lumps, with offensive discharge: she has left off her medicine for a short time, and the pain at the right side has returned.

Ordered *acidum nitricum*.

Feb. 5, 1851.—She feels well in herself, except that she feels something in her throat as if she could not swallow.

Ordered *acidum nitricum*.

Feb. 18.—Her throat is sore when she swallows: she has great discharge from nose: she has thirst.

Ordered *arsenicum*.

March 24.—Her throat is better, but she has a very severe cough which is violent at night: she vomits.

Ordered *ipecacuanha*.

March 11.—Her breath is very difficult: she feels faint and languid: her cough is very violent when she awakes, she does not spit at all: she is parched in the mouth: she has much white discharge.

Ordered *aconite*, to be followed by *calcareea*, for the white discharge.

She called April 9, 1851, and stated that she had not felt so well in herself for years.

INJURY FROM OLD SYSTEM TREATMENT OF ASIATIC CHOLERA.

Several cases have been recorded in this Journal, illustrating the mischief which the old-system practitioners inflicted upon the public by their protective treatment of the cholera.

This week the following two cases add their testimony to those already published:—

Mary Roberts, (page 1342, case book 1851,) consulted me April 7, for soreness at the left side of belly just above the groin: it occurs every third week after the monthly period: she has had this pain ever since she was, a year ago, salivated

by Mr. Jefferys for diarrhœa, to prevent her having the cholera.

Case 2.—Matilda Williams, (page 1662, case book 1851,) aged 29, married. She had cholera and was treated with mercury to salivation, and she has not been well since.

Her bowels have caused her pain when they act ever since, and she is perpetually wakeful and in a continual tremble.

INJURY FROM ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.

Mary Ridges, (page 1329, case book 1851,) married, two children. She consulted me March 11, for a pain at chest, a pain near the navel, great weakness at the latter, so that she cannot support herself at times : her appetite is very bad : her food lies heavy : her bowels act not more than once a week : her monthly period is in a very bad state, and she has white discharge.

This state of disease was brought on by taking antibilious pills two years ago, and she has never been well since.

MUSTARD POULTICES, THEIR INJURIOUSNESS.

How commonly do people apply mustard poultices.

Mary Royston, (page 1325, case book 1851,) consulted me March 3, 1851, for pain at chest on the least work or exercise, attended with short breath, extreme weakness, bowels acting every two or three days, causing pain in the action.

These symptoms she has laboured under two years : they came on, she states, after having been ill two years ago with bowel complaint, for which she *applied a mustard poultice to the pit of the stomach.*

SAMBUCUS.

Louisa Macdonald, aged three months, (page 1106, case book 1851,) was brought to me seriously ill : she has attacks of Millar's asthma, waking with fright, and in danger of suffocation : this was on April 1.

Ordered *sambucus*, 3/12.

April 8.—She wakes very seldom with fright. The mother states she is not like the same child.

VESICAL COLIC.

I was called upon Sunday night to see Mr. S. I found him in agonizing pain at the lower part of his belly: he was crying out with the pain: he had been chilly, now he had a little fever: I gave him some *colocynth*, and left him some *nux* and *cocculus*. After I left him he was quiet for some time, but his pains returned.

July 12.—In the morning he was still in agonizing pain: he could not pass his water, a symptom which he did not mention to me before: I gave him at once, one globule of *cantharis*, (12) and he found relief to his agonizing pain almost immediately, and passed his water soon after.

July 14.—He was going on very well.

PREJUDICE AGAINST HOMŒOPATHY.

I was called in Dec. 1845, to see a child of Mary B., who was labouring under scarlet fever and cerebral affection; in fact, was insensible and dangerously ill: had cold damp sweats, excessively difficult breathing, and ravenous appetite. She was cured. *Opium* and *helleborus niger* were used.

Feb. 1846.—The father of the child came to thank me, and stated that a fine girl of fourteen, in the same house, had died under the old system treatment: the parent of this child used to laugh at him when giving the homœopathic medicines to his child, calling it "*the water physic*."

CONFESSION.

SIR,—If you could but know the unhappy state of my mind, what a poor miserable object of pity from different causes: dwelling upon things of years back; how my mind is ransacked, things appearing up afresh. Is there any thing so wretched as to feel that you might have been much happier if you had not been so foolish?

The confession of a young man almost blind from the injurious effects of bad habits in early youth. April 28th 1845.

CANCEROUS TUMOUR CURED.—March 21, 1851, visited to day the daughter of a lady. This lady referred to a cure which I had forgotten. She stated that about eight years since a friend of hers, who had a tumour in her breast, and who had consulted Sir Benjamin Brodie and others, all of whom recommended the removal of the breast; indeed, the lady had arranged with Sir Benjamin Brodie to be operated on the next day. Her friends said before you have the operation, you must consult Dr. Epps. She consented, not with any expectation of obtaining any change in the proposed plan, but principally to please her friend. She visited you, added the lady, and you prescribed for her, and in a fortnight her breast was so much better that all necessity for operation had ceased, and up to the present time she remains free of inconvenience in the breast.

PATHOGENETIC EFFECTS OF HEPAR SULPHURIS—Ann Blunt, aged 12, who is under treatment and successful treatment of caries of the bone of the great toe, and is now almost well: large pieces of dead bone have come away without any cutting: stated this day, April 5, 1851, that she now always experienced heaviness in head (forehead,) when she takes No. 1 mixture: she was taking No. 1, *hepar sulphuris*, 8/12 in ζ iv. mixture, 12th part every eight hours, and the other medicine was *silicea*, called No. 2. The same effect was remarked by another patient this morning.

LYCOPodium.—Caroline Standin, (page 1490, case book 1850,) a patient under treatment for epilepsy, remarks—“while taking that, (a prescription of *stramonium*,) my water is very thick: while taking this, (pointing to a prescription of *lycopodium*,) my water is always clear.” Every homœopathist will see how accurately the patient designated the power of *lycopodium*, without knowing its power.

CONSTIPATION.—“Fits better when bowels are confined.”—Maria Albino came to-day, March 5. She has epileptic seizures, and approaches to imbecility: her attendant states that she is always better of her fits when her bowels are *confined*, they act generally but once a week: whenever her bowels purge she has the fits much more frequently.

INJURIES FROM RETAINING WATER.—Fanny Squirrell, (page 1470, case book 1851,) consulted me for an affection of the chest. She stated, in the course of the narration of her case, that she had been troubled very severely with her water for two years: she at times has a great want to pass it, and, when she attempts, it will not come, and she has to strain: at other times it forces away from her, and if she wants and has not the opportunity, she feels as if she should burst. All these unpleasant conditions were brought on by the necessity to hold her water when going over the British Museum, two years since.

RHEUMATIC FEVER.—Mr. R. called Feb. 14, 1851. He had been under treatment for acute rheumatism, affecting the shoulders, the wrists, the knees, and the feet, and had night sweats with constipation: great thirst with fever. I was consulted Feb. 8, and he called upon me at my house, on Feb. 24, 1851, previously to going to Adelaide, Australia, on the 25th. The medicines used were *kali carbonicum* and *arsenicum* in alternation, then *kali carbonicum* and *colchicum* in alternation, showing a cure in the course of three weeks.

INJURY FROM OLD SYSTEM TREATMENT OF CHOLERA.—Mary Boxell, (page 127, case book 1851,) came to me April 5, 1851. She trembles all over, her head shakes, her hand shakes: she feels very weak. She was seized two years ago, at night, with what they called the cholera. A surgeon from the Dispensary in the New Road came to her, gave her some medicine, and she has never been well since: having had this trembling ever since.

POWER TO MOVE THE SHOULDER AFTER FORTY YEARS INABILITY.—Mrs. T., (page 30, private book,) called July 13, 1851, states that she is now able to move her shoulder joint so as to raise her arm, which she has not been able to do for the last forty years: and she adds further, that she is now able to knock at a door, which she has not been able to do for forty years, she having all that time had the elbow joint so fixed that she could not turn her hand up, it being always kept prone. She has been under homœopathic treatment about three months and has gained this power.

ABDOMINAL ENLARGEMENT.—Elizabeth Courts, resident near Maidstone, consulted me Dec. 31, for a hardened enlargement in the belly, attended with bearing down of the womb. I ordered *calcareæ* 4/12, then 4/30, then 3/12, then 3/30, to be taken in succession week after week. She writes, "On Christmas I was of an immense size, my legs were much swollen, but now I am much smaller, and my legs are reduced to their natural size: my bowels are very regular, and my health seems very good."

RHEUMATIC FEVER.—John Norrington, (page 1180, case book 1850,) suffered from a severe attack of rheumatic fever. *Calcareæ* two-thirds of a globule one four hours, and *tr. acris* two-thirds of a drop of the third dilution the other four hours, were most effective in and concluded the cure. April 19, 1850.

ACUTE BRONCHITIS.—Florence Smith, a child (page 1585, case book 1848.) This child was dangerously ill: she could hardly breathe: she had wheezing inspiration, great fever, much mucus at the chest, head evidently affected: one-third of a globule of *aconite*, followed by one-third of a globule of *antimonium tartaricum*, repeated alternately at two hours interval, six globules of each, cured her. October 3.

THE ABSURDITY OF BEER AND WINE IN DISEASE.—Eliza Ward has much clotted discharge: her friends persuaded her to take stout and wine to strengthen her, and she is weaker than she ever was. How absurd to attempt to strengthen by food, when disease causes the weakness.

TRANSMISSION OF DISEASED STATES.—Mrs. Ford has a son who is dying of consumption: his mother stated that she, while pregnant with him, was in a decided consumption: her medical man stated that he thought the child would take the disease: she got better and the youth is now dying. July 1843.

CRUELTY OF SEDUCTION.—Louisa King, a child, was brought to me April 9, 1851: she is an afflicted little child, adopted by a tender-hearted woman as her child. The child's mother was an intelligent handsome woman, a lady's maid. She was seduced, gave birth to this child, and died of a broken heart, though held in high estimation by the family in which she was: she died at the age of twenty-seven.

Lavinia Hubert, (page 761, case book 1846,) called to-day March 1851, and stated that she is better than she has been for years: she has much mental affliction. In Dec. 1850, she was very ill, thinking that she was sinking: three-quarters of a globule of *opium* alternated at four hours interval with three-quarters of a globule of *veratrum*, repeated eight times, removed all these symptoms.

M. A. Lambert, (page 974, case book 1851,) consulted me Feb. 22. She has ascribed her illness in a great measure to the loss of three children in a fortnight from measles and whooping-cough: these had died under the old system treatment: had they died under homœopathic treatment, what an outcry would have been made.—Mr. M. mentioned that he had lost three children in two days, they were ill only three days: they died under allopathic treatment: had they died under homœopathic treatment, great would have been the outcry.

Mary Dunn, (page 500, case book 1850,) came Jan. 3, 1851. She stated that when she consulted me before she laboured under a tumour in the womb, so Dr. Davis had declared it, and I had cured her.

Sequels of spitting of blood, disease from injury of the bladder, and gastric complications, cured.—Ellen Forster, (page 683, case book 1840,) came to return thanks for a cure of all these diseased states, Feb. 1851. This case will be published.

Chronic inflammation of urinary organs: better though bowels confined.—Wm. Pope, (page 1240, case book 1851,) aged 56, married, consulted me April 1. He suffered from pain in his loins extending to the bottom of the belly, attended with great looseness: the water scalds: he cannot rest at night: at one o'clock he wakes from a sense of heat and smarting pain, which keeps him awake and obliges him to get up.

Ordered *cantharis*, iv/12.

April 8.—All his symptoms are decidedly better, but his bowels have not acted the whole week till this morning, when they acted.

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[No. 12.

PROGRESS OF HOMŒOPATHY.

Not a day passes but what homœopathy is gathering spoils from allopathy. Spoils, won not by violence, not by abuse; but by the practical benefits resulting from the application of the homœopathic law, *similia similibus curantur*.

The power of conviction, founded on personal experience of benefit, is highly effective in subduing the mind to the recognition of a truth; and it is because the scientific application of the homœopathic law is perpetually bringing about such experiences, that homœopathy progresses.

The majority of patients, who come under the care of homœopathists, consists of those who have been under allopathic treatment, and, not deriving benefit, apply for homœopathic aid. If, from such a source homœopathy spreads, and it does spread, it must be because of cures effected by homœopathic treatment when the old system has failed.

The progress of homœopathy is therefore a reality. Its glory is not an evanescent glory. Its light is like another light—"It shineth more and more into the perfect day."

The malevolence with which homœopathy and homœopathists are opposed, show that its progress is telling upon medical practitioners. They feel the ground passing away from under them, and, instead of seeking other ground on which to stand, they pertinaciously adhere to that on which they have stood.

Fortunately the people feel that their want, health, is supplied better by homœopathy than by allopathy. This recog-

dition is not to be set aside by the abuse of medical periodicals, by the opposition of medical men of the old school, and hence the people decide to join the homœopathic body, and to derive the benefit from the application of the law.

Among the instances, that have presented themselves during the past month, the following stand prominent:—

A homœopathic chemist in the city has supplied a shipper, by order, with eight complete boxes of homœopathic medicines, for the coast of Africa, and three for China; and a gentleman lately come from Berbice, states that the missionaries are homœopaths so far as they are able; that, in Barbadoes, there are three homœopathic physicians in practice. Add to these facts an additional fact, that there are in Rome, the city of infallibility, five homœopathic physicians.

In relation to Great Britain, in a principal town in Suffolk, the leading physician is engaged in studying homœopathy.

Add to all these facts the fact, that, in the *Leader*, some masterly essays have appeared on the subject of homœopathy, written by one, who evidently understands and appreciates the value of the discovery of Hahnemann.

Add to these facts, the facts, that the editor of the *Economist* is an advocate of homœopathy; that the editor of the *Nonconformist* enrols himself under the banner, *similia similibus curantur*; that one of the editors of the *Eclectic Review* is friendly to homœopathy; that the editor of the *British Banner* is an advocate of homœopathy; that the editor of the *Spectator* is friendly to the great truth; that the most profound thinker of the age, *Archbishop Whately*, has recognized as a truth the homœopathic law; and the homœopapist may be quite content to find that some of the allopathic medical journals occupy their pages by abuse of homœopaths and homœopathy. It is well known that the writers are incapable of forming an opinion on the subject, since their practice of medicine must be very limited: it being a well known truth, that a man who is capable of thinking and of writing, and who has practised medicine extensively under the old system, always has his faith in medicines diminished daily, and learns therefrom a modesty in the utterance of his

opinions, which is never to be found in the mere writer on medicine, whose knowledge is book knowledge, whose atmosphere is the contentious arena of medical societies, and whose visits to the bedside are few and far between.

As strikingly illustrative of the modesty, which extensive practice imparts, the following circumstance is worthy of remark :—

A gentleman, who had been under the care of a most eminent surgeon, informed him that he, not finding any progress towards cure, (the disease was cutaneous,) should consult Dr —, a homœopathic physician; the surgeon replied “ He would, in consulting Dr —, consult a very able man; and when he (the patient) was cured, he should be most happy to be informed.”

DR. HERING, OF AMERICA.

Dr Hering is an extraordinary man: his views are original: his devotion to Hahnemann is great, and his practice, it is said, is highly successful.

His organization (phrenological) is remarkable; and in this remarkability, will be found in part the origin of the subjoined.

*Daily Cycles in Diseases and in the Effects of Drugs, by
C. Hering, M. D., Philadelphia.*

(Extracted from the North American Homœopathic Journal.)

I desire to communicate to the practitioners of our school a rule which I have followed with more and more confidence for the last ten years, and which I wish to have more extensively and fully tried.

I acknowledge as “practitioners of our school,” such only as are accustomed to observe the general practical rules laid down in the *Organon*, i. e. those which require the most careful inquiry into the symptoms of each case, as a case by itself; the writing down of all the symptoms; the selecting of one remedy according to the characteristic similarity, and

the administering of that one in the smallest doses, and at the longest intervals the case allows.

The rule I propose to give may not answer for cases in which this course is not pursued, or only in some instances. I do not know, but in those in which I have preferred the lowest preparations frequently repeated, I have found it of the same utility as in others.

It is further to be remarked that this rule is only a subordinate one, the main rules never being altered by it, and that it is thus subject to apparent exceptions and modifications.

RULE.—*Morning aggravation of a looseness of the bowels indicates the ACIDS or electro-negative drugs.*

Evening aggravation of the same indicates the ALKALIES or electro-positive drugs.

With COUGHS, the reverse is the case; an exacerbation in the morning indicating the alkalies, one in the evening, the acids.

The looseness of the bowels, as well as the cough, should be what is called “*active*,” if they form a very subordinate group among the symptoms, the rule cannot be applied with the same certainty.

By “*morning*,” I understand the hours from midnight until noon; by “*evening*,” the hours from noon till midnight.

For the purpose of bringing into view all our medicines which belong to these two classes, I add a table containing all hitherto proved, including also some which have not yet been published, though proved by myself and my friends.

—	+
<i>Electro-negative.</i>	<i>Electro-positive.</i>
Oxygen.	Hydrogen.
Nitric Acid.	Ammonium.
Chlorine.	Causticum.
Muriat. Acid.	Kali C.
Bromine.	Natrum C.
Iodine.	Lithium C.
Flour Acid.	Baryta.
—Sulphur.	Strontian.
Sulph. Acid.	Calcarea.
—Selenium.	Magnesia C.
Phosphorus.	Alumina.

Electro-negative.

Phosph. Acid.
 Arsenicum.
 Antimon. Crudum.
 Silicea.
 —Carbones.
 Graphites.
 Oxalic Acid.
 Citric Acid.
 Lactic Acid.
 Benzoic Acid.
 —Tellurium.
 —Osmium.

Electro-positive.

—————
 Zincum.
 Cadmium.
 Stannum.
 —Ferrum.
 —Niccolum.
 —Manganum.
 Cuprum.
 Mercurius.
 Argentum.
 Plumbum.
 Aurum.
 —Platina.
 Palladium.
 —Petroleum, &c.

Those substances which are preceded by the sign (—) are such as may act in an opposite way. All such as readily form gaseous compounds with hydrogen may act like the alkalis. I observed this long ago with *Sulphur*, and a few weeks ago with *Tellurium*; it may be the same with *Selenium*, *Arsenicum Metallicum*, *Bismuth Metallicum*, and *Antimonium Metallicum*.

The combinations of hydrogen with chlorine, bromine, iodine, and flourine, act electro-negatively.

The alkalis we have proved as carbonates, and it would be of very little use to prove them in their caustic state, as either another combination is formed with the vehicles, or they unite with carbonic acid while on the tongue or on their way down to the stomach. That they become free from chemical affinities in the potentized state has not yet been sufficiently proved to be adopted as a rule.

The heavier metals are only mentioned provisionally, as we shall consider them separately hereafter; and the Iron-group seems to incline to the other side. In fact, here, as well as everywhere else in nature, there are links between the extremes.

Plants and animals used as drugs always present combinations of alkalis or acids, and the application of the rule must be modified or restricted according to the prevalence of positive or negative action.

In the course of my lectures on *Materia Medica*, in Allentown, I stated to the students that such of our drugs as belonged to the same family—as, for instance, the *Solanæ*—were connected by a rule of relationship, in regard to their polarity of action, *Capsicum* being the electro-negative extreme, and *Tabacum* the positive, the others standing in a regular order between. Among the *Ranunculaceæ* the positive end is occupied by *Helleborus*, the negative by *Staphysagria*. This, I find, holds good in every family of plants and in every family of chemical substances; and we may from this conclude, that the different plants also may be arranged in two classes according to their prevailing chemical constituents. There seems to be a correspondence between such families as are remarkable for containing acrid substances, as the *Ranunculaceæ* and *Euphorbiaceæ*, and the electro-negative chemicals, and between such families as contain bitter and narcotic substances and the electro-positive chemicals. In accordance with this remark I subjoin a small table of plants, as far as I think the rule holds good.

—	+
<i>Electro-negative.</i>	<i>Electro-positive.</i>
Aconitum.	Nux Vomica.
Pulsatilla.	Ignatia.
Staphysagria.	Belladonna.
Podophyllum.	Dulcamara.
Mezereum.	Lycopodium.
Cepa.	Rhododendron.
Jatropha.	Senega.
Thuya.	China.
Rhus.	Sanguinaria.

Whenever the symptoms indicate a medicine belonging to the opposite side, the diarrhoea or cough may also subside, but in most cases it is subsequently aggravated.

Practitioners using this rule will find that it gives especial aid in excluding medicines belonging to the other side, in all cases in which the time of the day is very marked, but the other symptoms not sufficient to indicate a remedy with precision. Of course the selection of the drug within the indicated class must be rightly made, or the rule cannot be expected to be found correct.

ON GYMNASTIC EXERCISES AS CONNECTED WITH HEALTH.

(Continued from page 336.)

Fig. 19.



Action 31. The feet close, the arms extended in front, raise the left leg in front, bend the right knee gradually and sit down on the ground, then get up again in the same position.

Fig. 20.



Action 32. This is performed by two persons facing each other. The left hand on the hip, the right foot in front, lock the middle finger of each other's right hand, and pull back, (fig. 20.)

Action 33. As action 31, performed with left leg.

Action 34. As action 32, with left hand.

Fig. 21.



Action 35. The feet close, the hands on the hips, jump up, at the same time spreading out the legs, (fig. 21.)

Fig. 22.



Action 36. Let the palms of the hands touch behind, fingers pointing downwards, turn the fingers inward, and bring the hands as high as possible up the back, taking care to keep the palms of the hands close together, (fig. 22.)

Fig. 23.



Action 37. The feet close, the hands on hips, jump up and spread out the legs, and cross them alternately, (fig. 23.)

Fig. 24.



Action 38. This is performed by two sitting on the ground, who face each other, the soles of the feet touching, then grasping a stick, and pulling against each other, first, with knees straight; secondly, bent; and third, with legs open.

Fig 25.



Action 39. The hands on hips, the right foot in front, the toe pointing downwards, spring or jump twice on the right toe, and twice on the left, alternately, the knees being kept straight.

Fig. 26.



Action 40. Hook each other's hands, the toes opposite; then lean back, and go round quickly, (fig. 26.)

Action 41. As action 39, left foot in front.

Action 42. The feet close, the hands on the hips, rise on the toes, and jump forward with straight knees.

Fig. 27.



Action 43. Grasp the left hand with the right, bring the arms behind the head, and move them from one side to the other, (fig. 27.)

Action 44. Action 42 backwards.

Action 45. Bring the right arm round the neck and chin, and try to catch the right ear with the right hand.

Action 46. The feet close, the hands on the hips, run forward and kick the thighs alternately.

Action 47. Action 45 with the left arm.

Action 48. The feet close, the hands on the hips, jump forward and kick both thighs with both heels at once.

Fig 28.



Action 49. See action 17, fig. 12: then extend the arms in front, and fall down on the hands, the arms being straight, the body being brought so as to form a straight line from head to heel as in action 25. Remain in this position a short time; then bring the feet by a jump between the hands and rise, (fig. 28.)

Fig. 29.



Action 50. The hands on the hips, the left leg in front, toe towards the ground; then jump forward on the right toe, both legs quite straight, (fig. 29.)

Action 51. See action 49, then spring up from the ground and clap the hands; rise as in action 50.

Action 52. The same as action 50, only with the left toe.

(To be continued.)

Notes for the Month and Cases of gratuitous Patients,

[Communicated by Dr. Epps.]

PLEURISY.

Charles Chizlett, (page 372, case book 1851,) aged 33, married, was seized on Wednesday with a violent cold: he has a severe pain at side if breathing hard: he is at times chilly, at times hot: he sweats in bed: his bowels acted yesterday: he can lie on his right side but not on the left: his skin has a livid yellowish hue, and he has great anxiety of countenance.

Ordered *bryonia* and *phosphorus*, in alternation.

April 21.—He has pain still, but it is not so severe: the chilliness has ceased: he is very hot, but has no perspiration: his tongue is coated: his mind wanders when he sleeps, and he sleeps very restlessly.

Ordered *aconite*, viii./12, and *bryonia*, gtt. i. of third dilution, a twelfth part alternately every four hours.

April 23.—The pain has ceased: the chilliness still remains: he is still bad in his side: he sleeps better, and does not wander: his skin has assumed its natural colour, and he has lost the anxiety of countenance.

Ordered *aconite* and *bryonia*, at six hours interval.

April 28.—The patient was convalescent.

PNEUMONIA.

Susan Holland, (page 1878, case book 1851,) aged 28, married. She was seized last Saturday fortnight with pain at her right side: she has had mustard poultices, and has been briskly purged under the allopathic system, but has got steadily worse: she has a dreadful cough: she cannot lie down on her right side: pain is intense: breathing extremely difficult: countenance anxious: she has inflammation of the lungs.

Ordered *bryonia*, gtt. i., of the third dilution.

March 21.—The pain affects her in the hip when she coughs: she sweats much: her state is dangerous.

Ordered *phosphorus*, a globule every third hour until eight globules are taken, then *phosphorus* in alternation with *bryonia* every four hours.

March 29.—Breath is slightly offensive: excessively exhausted: very low: still sweats, but her cough is better.

Ordered *carbo vegetabilis* and *phosphorus*, in alternation, until eight globules of each were taken.

She was cured.

NUMEROUS PREGNANCIES: UNWISE SURGERY.

Ruth Baxter, (page 151, case book 1851,) aged 53, married, has had twenty-four pregnancies. She is troubled with bronchitic disease: she has a tumour under the left side of her tongue: she had a tumour under its right side, this was cut out at King's College Hospital, and she has suffered much more pain since this was cut out than before, so that one principal object for its extraction, pain, has not been gained; yet, no doubt, the skill of the surgeon has been blazoned.

GONORRHOEA IN A CHILD FIVE YEARS OLD.

Elizabeth M—— was brought to me: she had caught a gonorrhœa from some source or other: she had a discharge of yellowish matter from the urethra, and great scalding of water. She is four years old.

Copiaba, 3/12, cured it. Jan 1, 1851.

MEDICINE DESISTING FROM, SYMPTOMS RETURNED.

Maria Chapness, (page 352, case book 1851,) states, that she is much better: she has been much worse, she having neglected her medicine (*sepia*) for bearing down of womb, having been engaged in attending on a dying brother.

SPHACELUS OF THE HAND, CURED.

Richard Trew, (page 1520, case book 1851,) came under treatment for poisoned hand: it went on to gangrene, and, treated homœopathically, was cured. The case will be published. He called May 20, 1851, to thank me.

THE GIDDINESS OF ARNICA.

John Perry, (page 1221, case book 1851,) aged 29, married.

He has been troubled for a year to two years with a kind of giddiness in his head lasting half a second, during which he almost loses his senses: his appetite is middling: his bowels are regular.

Ordered *contum*.

March 15.—He is much the same: he does not bleed at nose, but he has patches on his face like those that are seen after a fit of epilepsy, something like blood slightly extravasated, in fact, like slight blood stains.

Ordered *arnica*, 4/12.

March 24.—His giddiness is much better: he used to lose his senses when the giddiness came on, but he does not now.

Ordered *arnica*, 4/30.

April 1.—His giddiness has ceased: he does not lose his senses: bowels regular.

Arnica, half a globule every morning.

He was cured.

GASTRIC AFFECTION OF VERATRUM.

James Haines, (page 867, case book 1851,) aged 29, single.

He has a violent pain all over chest, which he has had three weeks. It comes on when stooping: the pain goes through to his back: he feels sick when it comes on: his appetite is good and his food lies easy: his bowels are regular: his water is free.

Ordered *aconitum*.

March 18.—The pain is not so severe: is not so bad when stooping: the pain at the back is better: he feels less sick: he feels a sinking.

Ordered *veratrum*, iv./12.

March 25.—His pains are much better: he can stoop better: the pain at the back has ceased: the sickness is better: the sinking still continues, but is better.

Ordered *veratrum*, iv./30.

April 1.—The pain at chest has ceased: the pain on stooping has ceased: the back pain has ceased: the sinking has ceased. He is cured.

AFFECTION FROM STOPPAGE IN THE NOSTRILS.

James Paterson, (page 1345, case book 1850,) aged 11 weeks.

Nov. 4.—His nostrils are stopped up when he sucks: it caused choking and coughing yesterday and last night: he has watery discharge from his bowels: he knocks his head about in his sleep: he sweats at night.

Ordered *calcareæ*.

Nov. 9.—He sucks better: the choking is better: he still knocks his head about: he sweats at night: he lies continually as if asleep, in a state of stupor.

Ordered *opium* and *coculus*, half a globule alternately every two hours, three globules of each cured him.

LEECHES AND BLISTERS, THEIR INEFFICACY IN PLEURISY.

Caroline Wright, (page 1680, case book 1851,) aged 30, married, states that twelve months ago she had pleurisy, for which she was leeches, blistered and actively treated, and she has pain in her side and has not been well ever since. How continually do allopathists justify their active treatment, by the necessity of preventing any bad effects remaining after the disease treated is removed.

Here is a case showing the absurdity of their dogma, and this case is only one in a thousand.

INJURY FROM SALTS.

Francis Joseph Leaver, (page 986, case book 1851,) aged 35, married. He passes blood whenever he goes to the closet, sometimes dark, sometimes light: he has at times a pricking pain in the part: he was once troubled with itching and rash on hands: he took salts for the rash and itching, and ever since he has had this discharge.

LYCOPODIUM OF THE 200th DILUTION.

Mrs. Kirby, (page 937, case book 1851,) aged 51, confined to bed with uterine and vesical disease.

March 24, 1851.—She suffers much from wind in her stomach, with burning heat at the lowest part of the belly, attended with bearing down and a desire to make water: the tip of the tongue is sore: on lifting up her feet she feels a strange sensation in her knees, like the crackling of the bones.

Ordered *lycopodium*, viii. 200.

All her pains are better.

CHRONIC CEREBRAL DISEASE.

Fred. Chilton, (page 318, case book 1848,) aged 26, married, consulted me Feb. 11, 1848. He has violent pains at the back of head, which have continued for years and continually increase: the least quantity of beer affects him: his appetite gets less: tongue is furred: food lies heavy at chest: his bowels act middling: he sweats when at work in a morning.

Ordered *acidum phosphoricum*.

March 10.—He was much better while taking the medicine, but having desisted he again became worse.

Ordered *acidum phosphoricum*.

March 24.—Has been better till the last few days: the pain in head is now more at forehead, and at the top of the head.

Ordered *belladonna*.

April 4.—He is better, but has tightness in chest after food.

Ordered *arsenicum*.

June 1.—He has repeated his medicine and is much better.

Ordered *belladonna*. He became well.

CYSTITIS AND PERITONITIS, CURED.

George Banks, (page 195, case book 1847,) aged 11. This patient was seized May, 1851, with violent pain in his bowels,

which acted three times in the night: the pain extends up the side of his body to his heart: he is pained to draw his breath: he is in a burning fever: he starts when he dozes: he is red at the ears: his water is thick and red, and he complains of pain in passing his water: he screams when he is moved: he was so seriously ill that his parents came to me at night.

Ordered *cantharis* and *belladonna*, in alternation.

May 5, 1851.—The fever though great is lessened: he still has pain in passing his water, and he screams when he is moved: he has had ten motions since: the actions, before were black and slimy, are not so black: when he draws his breath it pains him at heart: he is still red about the ears.

Ordered *arsenicum* and *aconite*, in alternation.

May 6.—The pain when he makes water is rather better: he screams less: he has had only three motions, and these are paler: the pain at his heart is better: he is better altogether.

Ordered *arsenicum* and *aconite*.

May 9.—His left ear burns: the water scalds him on passing: motions still slimy: still pain at his heart, but *he is now able to sit up in bed.*

Ordered *thuya* and *mercurius corrosivus*.

May 12.—His left ear still burns: his water pains, and he has pain in his back: the motions are less slimy: *he got out of bed yesterday.*

Ordered *thuya* and *mercurius corrosivus*.

May 17.—The boy called on me with his mother. This boy, whom I had cured of epileptic fits, was treated for this severe disease WITHOUT BEING SEEN.

EVILS OF CUTTING OPEN GLANDS.

Louisa Billing, (page 123, case book 1851,) has an enlargement of the glands of the neck: she had one cut two years ago, and she has been ill all over since it was cut.

Elizabeth Audsley, (case book, 1851,) states that her bowels are quite regular while taking the medicine, (*graphites*,) but have become confined since ceasing to take it.

INJURY RESULTING FROM OLD SYSTEM TREATMENT OF
ERYSIPELAS BY LUNAR CAUSTIC.

Miss W——, (page 81, private book.) This young lady, aged 19, is troubled with enlarged glands of the neck, which, at her age, is a serious matter: these came after she had been treated for erysipelas of the face by the application of lunar caustic: she has been troubled with this enlargement for three years, an enlargement which came directly after the erysipelas had been removed by the lunar caustic. No doubt the practitioner who got rid of the erysipelas, would boast of the success of his treatment: the nature of such success render such victories a defeat.

PHTHISIS, (LARYNGEAL.)

John Scott, (page 1665, case book 1850,) aged 50, married. He has been ill four months, and has been under the care of Dr. Little: he looks advanced in consumption, being very ill: he has been taking cod liver oil for some time, but getting worse, he sought homœopathic advice: he looked so ill that nothing but a sense of duty to help to relieve could have induced the practitioner to take such a case for treatment. He stated that he was seized at first with the influenza: he has now a severe cough: he expectorates profusely white expectoration: he has a great oppression at chest: when he lies down the oppression at his chest augments considerably: he wakes up with fright, and is obliged to jump out of bed: he has a violent catching: the principal irritation is at the root of the throat: the tongue is furred, but the digestive system is pretty well: he has palpitation at heart: he passes large quantities of water: he staggers in walking from his great weakness.

Ordered *aconite* and *sambucus*.

Nov. 22.—The oppression is better: the tongue is cleaner: his cough is better: the expectoration has the appearance of jelly: he wakes better with less fright.

Ordered *aconite*, viii./12, and *sambucus*, viii./12.

Dec. 6.—The oppression has ceased: the cough is better:

he expectorates very little: he does not wake with fright: he can walk much firmer.

Ordered *aconite*, viii./30, and *sambucus*, viii./30, in smaller doses.

Dec. 20.—His cough is very much better: his expectoration lessens: the water, which used to be excessive, is now much lessened.

Ordered *aconite*, vii./12, and *sambucus*, vii./12.

Jan. 1, 1851.—He is still better in all his symptoms: the palpitation of his heart is better: he has lost the catchings in his sleep.

Ordered *aconite*, vii./30, and *sambucus*, vii./30.

Jan. 30.—He is better altogether: he jerks still when asleep: he wakes in the morning very poorly.

Ordered *nux vomica* and *sambucus*.

His wife called February 11, 1851, and said he was very nicely.

SULPHUR OF THE 200th DILUTION.

William Ven, (page 1610, case book 1850,) of nervous temperament. He was taking for his disease *sulphur*, iv./200. He stated, that, while he was taking this, his spirits were extremely low: he felt frightened, as if some one was by him to injure him. March 24, 1851.

Grace Marsh, (page 1062, case book 1849,) begs that she may not have that medicine again, *sulphur*, viii./200, for it makes all objects look green, makes the clipper of the tongue stick to the roof of the mouth: could hardly swallow: much mucus: she has pain in every limb.

Mr. I——, (page 57, private book,) is under treatment for amaurosis: he was taking a mixture of *sulphur*, iv./200, in $\bar{\text{z}}$ iv. of water: he found that while he was taking the medicine, it made him sore all round the shoulders.

April 14, 1851.

SEPIA.—Mrs. Smith stated, April 1851, that she found *sepia* always do her cough so much good. The cough of *sepia* is well worthy of being studied.

HARRISON'S SPINAL INSTITUTION.

[This Report is earnestly recommended to the benevolent.—EDS.]

The annual meeting of the subscribers to this charity was held at the Freemasons'-tavern, on May 2, 1851.—Mr. Henry J. Whaley in the chair.

The Chairman having briefly opened the business,

Mr. Musgrave, the secretary, read the following REPORT:—

“ Since the last annual meeting in May, 1850, the committee have watched with care the institution intrusted to them, and they have the pleasure of stating, that its career has been one of active utility. The result of such active utility has been additional demonstration of the efficacy of the mode of treatment for spinal disorders, developed by the illustrious founder of the institution—Harrison. The last annual meeting was held at the Freemasons'-tavern, and the publicity thus given, seems to have been beneficial. Several subscriptions* were handed in, and this year the institution has received, as will be seen from the auditor's report, a larger addition to its funds than at any previous year. The committee have found it necessary to sell some of the stock, but it is to be hoped that any further necessity of this kind will be prevented. It is pleasing to have evidences to present of the gratitude of those who have been benefitted by the institution. The subjoined letters will gratify the governors:—

“ 2, Middlesex-place, New-road, Feb 3, 1851.

“ Gentlemen,—It is with feelings of unfeigned pleasure that I return my warm and sincere thanks for the treatment of my spine and restoration to health since I have been a patient in your invaluable institution. I would also express my gratitude to Dr. Serny, Mr. Epps, and Mrs. Hyde, for their unwearrying kindness.—I am, gentlemen, yours most obediently.

“ JANE EVERATT.

“ To the Committee of the Spinal Institution.”

“ 2, Middlesex-place, Feb. 3, 1851.

“ Letitia Andrews expresses her sincere gratitude to the gentlemen of the committee for the great benefit she has received during the time she has been an inmate of their institution, both in health and the improvement of her figure; likewise, she would tender her thanks for the kind attention she has received from Mr. Epps and Mrs. Hyde.

“ The Committee of Harrison's Spinal Institution.”

“ The institution has had, and still has, six patients on its couches—and the committee express their regret that the number is not greater—the limitation to six patients being rendered necessary by the state of the funds, and not by the want of applicants—upwards of fifty sufferers from spinal complaints being anxious expectants for an opportunity of admission. This fact will appeal to the benevolent.

“ Spinal curvature is indeed an infliction. As such, it has peculiarities quite distinctive. It is so slow and so insidious in its progress, that before the injury is detected changes so great have been produced in the spinal column as to render any rapid cure impossible. The length of

* Donations and subscriptions for the institution will be received at the bankers, Messrs. Coutts & Co. Strand, at the Institution, Middlesex-place, New Road, and by the Secretary, Mr. Musgrave, 94, Chancery-lane.

time thus required for cure, makes the reception of a spinal patient a matter of great expense to the institution, and this, it is hoped, will constitute an effective appeal to those whom heaven has blessed with abundance, for aid. The medical officers of the institution have always expressed their willingness to extend their aid to a greater number of patients. This liberality will still strengthen the appeal already made. The scientific and practical skill is at hand; what is wanted is the fund, out of which the means for application can be obtained. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the unceasing supporter of the institution, has directed the admission of a patient into the institution during the past year,—a direction with which the committee most willingly complied, and they express the hope that her Royal Highness will find in the cure of the patient, one pleasing result of the support her magnificent contributions have rendered to the institution from its very commencement. The patient admitted at the command of her Most Gracious Majesty, the committee have pleasure in reporting, is progressing favourably towards cure. The committee feel it to be their duty to state, that, though advanced years have prevented their physician, Dr. Serny, taking an active part in the treatment of the patients, the institution has not experienced any deficiency of professional skill,—Mr. George N. Epps, the surgeon to the institution, having laboured most effectually; indeed, the way he has performed these duties has been such as to give satisfaction to all parties concerned and interested in the welfare of the institution."

The balance-sheet showed the total revenue for the past year, including £49. 7s. 4d. brought from the last account, to be £530. 4s. 2d., and the disbursements of £370. 6s., leaving a balance of £159. 18s. 2d. to the credit of the charity.

Mr. Wing rose with great pleasure to move the adoption of the report, which he felt sure must prove highly satisfactory to all the supporters of the charity. He felt that they had reason to be grateful for the skill and attention which the medical officers had brought to bear in favour of their patients, and the beneficial results which had attended their exertions. Their institution was not one which could come before the public, like some others, and show the large number of patients they had received. Spinal deformity was slow in developing itself, and was comparatively slow in its cure. Time and time only could effect a cure of spinal deformity. Therefore, they could not receive a rapid succession of patients, though there were numbers anxious to be received into the institution; neither could they come before the public and appeal for their support, on the ground of the large number of patients they relieved. Spinal deformities being clearly traceable to physiological causes, could only be effectually cured by a continuous pressure, and keeping the body in a recumbent position, as was clearly demonstrated by the late

Dr. Harrison. Before the time of Dr. Harrison, spinal disease and spinal deformity were deemed to be synonymous, but the plan pursued by the doctor showed that they were totally distinct, and that spinal deformity might exist even in a healthy state of the body. The workers in vineyards, in coal mines, and the over-worked factory children, were peculiarly subjected to spinal deformity, from leaning too much to one side—nature yielding to their being kept so much in an unnatural position. They had especial reason to be grateful to her Majesty and the Duchess of Kent for the support which they had afforded to this institution, and he trusted that, ere long, her Majesty, whose heart appeared to be overflowing with goodness and charity, would receive the reward of her generosity by seeing her patient returned from this hospital perfectly restored to health, to which, he was happy to say, he was now rapidly progressing. (Cheers.)

The motion for the adoption of the report being seconded, was carried unanimously.

Dr. Epps rose to move the re-election of the board of management and the medical officers. He could bear testimony to the great attention paid to the management of the institution, to which they, with himself, were deeply attached. He had long believed that Dr. Harrison, in his system of treatment of spinal deformities, had made a great discovery; and, though it had been much vilified, experience had demonstrated it to be true. There were but few people who had the courage to think for themselves with regard to innovations in medical practice, and still fewer who had the honesty to come forward and practise them. (Hear.) The managers and medical officers of that institution, however, had nobly stood their ground, and were reaping their reward in the practical proof of the truth of the principles enunciated by the illustrious founder of their hospital, the late Dr. Harrison—(cheers)—and before which the prejudice which had existed against those principles must give way. There could be no question that with the advance of knowledge greater attention would be paid to the physiological and organic laws which governed human existence, and that these spinal deformities

would cease to exist. But, until that took place, all that they could do was to apply those scientific means in their power to their removal. It had been truly said that the effects of their treatment could not but be slow—as the deformity was slow in its growth, so was the cure comparatively slow—but he was happy to say, if slow, it was sure. He might also mention that their system appeared not only to have an influence over the bodily health of their patients but over their mental powers, which appeared to grow and strengthen while the patient was subjected to it, from the opportunity, freed from all other cares, for reflection and the cultivation of the mind. He might even mention that one of the rising authoresses of the day had been a patient of theirs, and though he did not feel at liberty to mention the lady's name, he was proud to know that she took every opportunity of evincing her gratitude for the benefits she had received from their institution in being restored to society perfectly cured.

The motion being seconded, and carried unanimously,

Mr. Wing returned thanks, and took occasion to refer to the great obligations they were under to Mr. George N. Epps, on whom, in consequence of the increasing years and ill health of Dr. Serny, nearly all the medical duties of attending to the institution devolved.

Mr. Milo, having had an opportunity of hearing the report read and having observed the excellent management of the institution, begged to move a vote of thanks to the board of managers.

The motion having been seconded, was unanimously carried, and briefly acknowledged.

Mr. Johnston had to propose a resolution, which he was sure required no observations of his to recommend it, after what had been said by Mr. Wing and other gentlemen. He would, therefore, propose—and he had great pleasure in doing so—that the thanks of that meeting be given to the medical officers of the hospital.

Mr. Brown seconded the resolution, which was passed *nem. con.*

Mr. George N. Epps begged leave, on behalf of his colleagues and himself, to thank them for the honour which they had done the medical officers by passing a vote of thanks for their exertions during the past year. In doing so, he hoped he might, without egotism, observe, that although the results for various reasons were necessarily limited, their zeal had not been less than that of the executive of any other remedial institution; for they had been inspired by the conviction that the institution, although now comparatively small, would hereafter become one of the most important and useful of modern times; and that the dissemination of the knowledge and application of the principles of its great founder—Harrison—would not only ameliorate the sufferings, but effectually eradicate those elements of distortion to which so many of their fellow-beings had hitherto unhappily been subjected. (Hear, hear.) By these feelings, he assured them, the medical officers had primarily been actuated; but he was happy in saying that they had also been very much gratified by the honor of the distinguished patronage of HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY and HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUCHESS OF KENT, who have nominated two patients—both of whom are now under treatment in the Institution—and he was happy to report, that their curvatures were considerably reduced. They had been likewise encouraged by the kind appreciation of their labours by the other patrons and friends of the institution, and by the expression of their sense of the importance of the work in which they were engaged, and of their earnest desire to promote the interest of the institution. To one or two of these communications, with their permission, he would refer, and he was the more anxious to do so, because circumstances of a domestic character, or residence at a distance from this metropolis, had alone prevented the writers from honouring them with their company on this interesting occasion. It afforded him unfeigned pleasure to read to them the sentiments of that most respected and esteemed friend of the institution, Captain W. H. Armstrong, of Hastings, in answer to a letter which he (Mr. Epps) had written to him advising him of the meeting, and soliciting the honour of his company:—"Hastings, April 9th, 1851.—

I beg sincerely to thank you for the justice you do me by observing that I take an interest in the welfare of Harrison's Spinal Institution; be assured that I most warmly and decidedly do so, and I should feel the greatest amount of possible gratification in effectually showing it by any means I conveniently could adopt. Indeed, I feel no common interest in its prosperity, being satisfied of its utility and importance as an establishment of great public benefit, from what has come under my own immediate knowledge of the progress of improvement in regard to the removal of my neice's spinal curvature, by the curative process adopted, which merits every publicity. In fact, I consider it an establishment of such unbounded benefit to those who may be labouring under the dreadful infliction of spinal ailment, that it cannot be too far and too widely made known, for the benefit of those who are the particular sufferers to whom the institution directs its means to relieve." Mr. Armstrong concluded by saying that it would afford him very sincere and pleasurable satisfaction to have attended the anniversary meeting, but his delicate state of health prevented his doing so. He would also read a communication which he had recently the honour to receive from their much esteemed patron and friend Peter Gardner, Esq., Vintnor, Isle of Wight, in which he said,—“We were very much gratified indeed with our visit to Harrison's Spinal Institution this morning, and particularly pleased to notice the general cheerful appearance of the patients. Mrs. Gardner says, if permitted to come to town again, she would like much to pay another visit. Please to receive the enclosed cheque for ten guineas, as a donation from her to the institution, and my best wishes for its success.” He submitted to the meeting that these communications spoke volumes in favour of the practical effects of the great principles which they maintained, and inspired them with increased confidence, and a determination to persevere in their course, until the treatment of spinal curvature would become as effective and popular as any simple surgical operation or medical treatment. (Cheers.)

Votes of thanks having also been given to the auditors and the chairman, the meeting separated.

PREJUDICES SANCTIONED BY SCIENTIFIC BODIES. THE
USE OF YEAST IN MAKING BREAD.

At the latter end of the 17th century, the use of yeast in making bread was introduced into France. Though the bread, thus made, was much superior to that previously in use, the Faculty of Medicine in Paris declared, that the use of the yeast rendered the bread prejudicial to health, and the use of yeast was prohibited under the severest penalties.—Article “BREAD,” *Macculloch's Dictionary of Commerce*.

 PROGRESS OF HOMŒOPATHY.

Peter Stuart, Esq., who prescribes gratuitously to the poor at his residence near Warrington, prescribed for 4,000 patients last year: he sees about 320 a-week. The village is filled with carts from all parts of the surrounding country bringing the sick. April, 1851.

 INJURIES RESULTING FROM FALSE DELICACY.

[Communicated by Dr Epps.]

I was consulted, April 1851, by a young lady, whose disease is connected with the womb and the genital system. I had asked her whether she had ever held her water injuriously long? she replied, she had “once in particular about six years ago, when for some hours I suffered great distress, and can but too truly add, that I have scarcely known one day of perfect health since.”

A case still more serious came under notice. A young lady travelling with her brother from England direct to Germany, did not relieve her bladder for forty-eight hours: this happened six years since, and since then she has not been free from suffering in her bladder. One would have thought that her brother might have afforded his sister an opportunity to relieve herself: a sound education would remove all this false delicacy: women will then be known practically to have bladders as well as men.

NOTICES OF MORAL DISEASES, WITH HINTS FOR THEIR TREATMENT.

“ All seems infected, that the infected spy,
 “ And all looks yellow to the jaundiced eye.”—POPE.

OBLIQUITY OF VISION.

Under the above general term, a multitude of morally diseased states may be classed, all of them seriously affecting the well being of man; diseased states brought about by the contracting and indulging of prejudices, (a liability of our imperfect natures,) and often at an age when we were as mere clay in the hands of the potter, taking such shape as surrounding circumstances impressed upon us.

We believe, that, in every moral as well as in every physical disease, a baleful effluvia is emitted—a circle of injurious influence, which more or less affects other individuals. For wise and beautiful purposes, it is arranged that every action we perform shall exercise some influence, however small that influence may be, on some other person or persons: we can scarcely even think a thought, which will not come out of us *in act*, bearing relation in one way or other to our fellows. Have we not found that the very expression of the countenance produces happiness or discomfort—often misery? That one countenance expressive of ill humour, or of any unkind ungenerous feeling, shall render a whole room full of people uncomfortable? In this point of view we are more wonderful beings than we have been in the habit of considering ourselves, and we might with considerable profit make the endeavour to gain a better acquaintance with such part of our mental constitution. Pope very philosophically says, “ All manners take a tincture from our own.”

It might seem improbable that a mental condition, such as that which we have indicated above, should be attended with a danger of this kind; yet such is the fact but too frequently. Let us then accustom ourselves to detect the manifestations of such internal conditions, and such a custom will in process of time render the task easy, and be a safeguard to us from many a danger; while its wholesome effect on our own character is scarcely to be calculated. Lord Bacon says,

“ Since custom is the principal magistrate of man’s life, let men by all means endeavour to obtain good customs.” It is one of his most important sentences.

A disease of very common occurrence is the inability to perceive things as they truly are ; so that objects really beautiful appear to us deformed and displeasing, and objects which to a perfect vision would appear displeasing and unlovely, present to us delusive and dangerous charms. In like manner as, physically, when viewing an object through a defective medium, whether that medium be the lens of the eye itself, or glass, water, or other matter through which the light may pass, every ray is bent out of its course, and we see the object either distorted, or in its wrong position. So it is morally: the defect may be in the mind itself, or in the mediums which society has placed before us—both very serious forms of the evil, but both curable, or capable of important modification, the proper means being applied.

The forms of this disease are as numerous as our prejudices, and the errors thence proceeding, both in judgment and in act, are easily conceivable, as well as the falsifying effect which those diseased states produce on other minds over which they exercise influence. The sight is so important a sense, both as respects natural and moral objects, that what affects *it*, so as to render it false, must be productive of considerable inconvenience to us, and may do us much mischief and others through us. What a man sees he believes in, and he will act in accordance with his belief; and while we remain unaware that what we see is delusive, there is no saying where the mischief may end, as there can be but little hope of cure. How frequently does it happen that a morbid condition is for years undermining us, while we in our ignorance proceed as though all were well, committing follies the most absurd in reference to that condition, taking those very steps, it may be, which will accelerate the progress of that condition, and necessarily neglecting to apply to the physician for that aid which science and experience could render us. The result is perhaps a premature grave. So it is with respect to our moral natures: there are cases where an

individual may go on in the usual course for a lengthened period, with a condition, of which he is little or not at all conscious, undermining his best and noblest tendencies. The first step towards his cure consists in his becoming aware that all is not right with him: once made aware of such being the case, he will, in all probability, be anxious to effect a change, and gain the points of health and truth.

The first case which occurs to us is one sufficiently common for all to recognize it as possessing some general features. An individual; B. S., born in a provincial town, and having spent all his life in the same, has had his thoughts almost entirely centered in that town and in the things immediately connected with it. He is a person of some standing in that town; to him many look up, and have looked up since he was a mere youth: "his father before him" was a man of importance in the place, and hence a foundation is laid for the state of mind to which we refer. Not only had they, the father and son, never travelled into other countries, and never mingled with other people than their own townspeople, but, moreover, they were not persons of extensive general reading, nor were they apt to philosophise on men and things *en masse*. To them all nations were barbarian compared with the British, and the very metropolis itself was not worthy of much consideration, one would have imagined from their conversation, in relation to their own comparatively small town—nay, was even behind it in some respects. When B. S. read of wonderful things in other towns and countries, he was accustomed to say—"It is only so and so," or "so and so." Of the Louvre—"What is the advantage of such an extraordinarily long gallery? Give me a small gallery and good pictures: I don't suppose you'll see a better collection of paintings any where than is seen at our exhibition every year." Of St. Paul's cathedral—"Well, I care not for these great overgrown buildings, I think St. Ann's quite large enough, and I doubt much if the monuments it contains are equal to ours: it is all very well to go and see it for those who like such things. The whispering gallery one may call a mere child's toy; and, as for the external gallery, it is

rather an absurd idea that of looking out upon dirt and smoke, and a multitude of chimney pots. At St. Ann's now you have a charming look out, beautiful country all round you, and a clean pretty town at your feet."

The same style was adopted in speaking of Westminster abbey and other places.

Nevertheless, in process of time, it was deemed essential to visit London: it had become more general to see the metropolis, and to be behind others was not to be thought of. Such matters will be talked of, and it was remarked "one does not like to look foolish:" so, in due course, B. S. came to London, an immediate remedy, one might imagine, for the ignorant and conceited state just noted. Not so: the case is too inveterate, the disease is of many years standing; for such there is no immediate remedy. Far different was the impression produced by the visit to London, from what might have been, by some, expected; but undoubtedly a foundation was thereby laid for after good.

As the first impression is sometimes to a certain extent dependent on little personal feelings, such as over fatigue, thinking you have lost your luggage, having to wait a long time before it comes to hand, some railway accident, disagreeable travelling companions, or other temporary annoyance, the friends of B. S. thought nothing of the various little peculiar remarks, not of the most amiable nature, which fell from his lips that evening, and looked forward for the morrow in the expectation of witnessing a state of wondering and admiring excitement. But these friends were to be disappointed in this particular. On the morrow, as soon as possible after breakfast, B. S. sallied forth with an escort, who although tired of continual sight-seeing with this and that novice in the same, still felt a sympathy in the expected delight of his visitor, and accompanied him with pleasure from one place of interest to another. That sympathy, however, with which he started on his friendly undertaking, was, by the end of the first day, dissipated to a very considerable extent from his warm heart. He found that B. S. did not seem really to enjoy any thing he saw, and had a

most tiresome manner of comparing every thing with some other thing in the town of —, and always in some way or other disparagingly to the London sights, never to those of —. No particular admiration was expressed for the public buildings: the streets shared the same fate—there was a street in — equal to Regent Street, with shops even superior. Our parks were nothing compared with Lord Somebody's park; and the objects, beheld at the Polytechnic and other Institutions, seemed interesting only when they happened to resemble something at Mr. Such-a-one's. At the National Gallery the pleasure of B. S. was lessened because he had seen, he said, a better Poussin, or Titian, or Claude, elsewhere. The fellow townsmen of B. S. instituted regulations and framed a policy such as ought to be adopted by the chief cities of the world: they were, in fact, as it appeared, people almost of a different race, so wise were they, so liberal, so good; even as angels might be compared with men of common clay. Social manners, too, were superior. There was more truth, more freedom, more generosity. Railroad business was conducted in a better manner: cabmen were higher in the scale of human existence, servants were quite a different race. How is all this to be accounted for, thought the friends to whom these communications were made: they were ready to allow all the beauties and the advantages of the place named, for they felt, that it would exhibit an illiberality equal to that shown by B. S. to deny these.

The leading manifestations of human mind, if we take the mass of people under given circumstances, bear a strong resemblance everywhere; dissimilar as individual cases may be, and varied by infinite delicate shades as may be those mental manifestations in each particular town and village. Thus is it that everywhere there will be individuals who do honour to humanity: and hence good results may be expected, for such individuals *will* work out good of one kind or other, from the quiet unpretending excellencies which bless the humblest grade of domestic life, to the sublimest applications of genius. Still, we know well that what is possible in a smaller town or village, however good and valuable, must not be compared with those results which can be effected only

by the wealth of London, or other great and rich metropolises: as it must not be compared with what *has been* done—the work of centuries. The feeling of affection for our native place, or for any place endeared to us by long association, is natural and beautiful: this is a charmed spot, and none other can ever look the same. Such feeling, however, is perfectly compatible with a just appreciation of other places, and indeed should render us so much the more capable of understanding the merits of other places, for by this cherished love we have, as it should seem, been cultivating the more refined and exquisite feelings, which assist us in judging and thinking rightly on the subject.

The evil of which we speak may be thought trifling in the case of B. S. It may be said, this will in no way affect the character so far as to unfit it for the duties of life, and to render it unamiable and unlovely. To which we reply, examine such a case minutely for yourself with a mind trained to the investigation of mental phenomena, and you will find that frequently the character *does* suffer injury, and that the naturally amiable and generous alone can be subject to this infirmity without considerable deformity. The inability to perceive truth is a defect which, if encouraged, will spread itself over the whole life and conduct of the individual. The case of B. S. is a striking example of the deteriorating effect on individual character of such a peculiarity. B. S. has been educated in untrue ideas, and he carefully fosters them: he is dogmatic, as persons of limited views often are; the result consequently is most unpleasing, and the admission of light into the mind difficult. His own faults he charges upon other people, and those, who would kindly point out wherein he is defective, he considers to be blind and prejudiced, and is evidently unaware of the perverted condition of mind of which he is the prey. During his visit to London, therefore, his judgment concerning the individuals whom he mixes with in society is as defective as is that which he forms concerning the inanimate objects of the metropolis. He is found to condemn wholesale, without stopping to consider the matter under all its aspects. Both men and women are favoured with marks of his disapprobation. The domestic

arrangements, the dress, the manners of his country-women of the metropolis, come under his censure, whenever he discovers in them a point wherein they differ from the women of his dear native town; and one point which renders him particularly liable to misunderstand them is, that he is stiff and distant, thus placing a barrier between himself and some, whom did he know intimately, he would be compelled to admire. This want of geniality in his manner towards them, his unwillingness to understand them, creates in them a corresponding feeling, and thus they do not demonstrate their characters before him in all their truthfulness. In his judgments respecting women, necessarily, as well as in those respecting men, he is limited and frequently in error, and from the same reason, viz., having hitherto had a very limited field of study. His feeling of disapprobation, and in some instances almost of repugnance, makes him short and sharp in his address, and as a consequence throws back some who would advance amicably. He appears constantly on the watch-tower for some point on which he may seize, so as on it to fix some token of disapproval: he is prone to oppose every thing which is suggested to him. He started with the axiom that women are more domestic in — than they are in London, and he seems daily to be using his diligence to work out for himself difficulties in connexion with such an axiom, instead of taking the present favourable opportunity of inquiring into the truth of assertions made, and satisfying himself on the exact worth of such assertions. He has his mental eye fixed on yonder poor drudge, who is his model of the domestic; but his eye never penetrated below the surface of that character, transformed by a combination of circumstances into what he has seen it. He has no just appreciation of the true domestic character, which is one of the most beautiful and exalted; but which cannot subsist without superior intellect. The domestic which he values, is that which submits to his caprices and bows before his sovereign will. So his notions be carried out, his wills not opposed, woman is “an angel,” and “the mistress of his heart.” When he gave a sketch of this model to one with whom he was conversing—a man of high intellect and sound sense—the answer

was—"That character has been produced by ignorance and tyranny," which gave him such umbrage, that, instead of arguing the point in a reasonable manner, he said, he thought "the world would soon be turned upside down," and that he did not like "French morality," and so turned away, leaving his friend as much mystified as he seemed to be himself. He had been accustomed to see women very silent on all matters intellectual—on matters political more especially, and not troubling themselves about any thing beyond what he considered "the circle of their duty," and he thought them thus so much the more fitted for the important post of mothers, so much the more suitable companions and friends of man, so much the happier themselves. When doctrines of a different tendency were broached to him, he talked of "hastening back home as soon as possible," for he did not, he said, feel "in his element." The children displeased him equally: they were unnatural and unlovely—not well trained: what was to be expected in after life from such a system of education. "Now at — it is so different: you should see the children there," he would add, "and you would soon discover that our plans are much wiser." The men were "hollow," "false," "all show and talk:" as for any solid argument in their discourse, or as for gentleman-like demeanour, one would have supposed, to hear his disquisitions, that no such things were to be met with in London, but in — there was "something in them."

Thus was the visit to London apparently rather an evil than a good, seeming to render the character less amiable, producing antagonism for the sake of antagonism—a state, which, when manifested, produces repugnance in the beholder, and which will generally create in others somewhat of a corresponding nature, the result being inimical to the happiness of either party. Thus did it seem that the visit, so far from developing truth, cast over the individual so many coverings of falsehoods, that he was returning to his native place more conceited and dogmatic, with a more *pronounced* obliquity in his moral vision, rather than instructed in points wherein he had failed—rather than partially cured of his defect, enlightened and elevated.

Nevertheless impressions had been made in spite of himself; good seed had been sown, which was to produce a hundred fold: infinitesimal doses of moral medicine had been imbibed, which like the vaccine virus should lie hidden, not dormant, but spreading over the whole being, and exerting a salutary influence which should be afterwards felt and acknowledged. B. S. in course of time found himself saying—"how good it is to travel, and to see places better than one's own, and people superior to one's-self," and this admission, first made, and afterwards frequently reiterated to himself, was at length promulgated to others. It is a grand point to make the first confession of a fault to ourselves: the next step will be the repeating it over and over to ourselves frequently, so as to render it familiar, and finally we shall be able to speak of it for the benefit of other people.

B. S. now seriously commenced the work of amendment; he found how ill instructed he had been on all points essential in the formation of judgments, and determined; by all possible means, to enlarge his mental sphere of thought. He began to make good use of his eyes and ears, so that nothing good might escape him, and no evil pass by undetected by him: he made his reading more *general*, more demonstrative to him of human nature in its universal aspects, and did not allow a day to pass without some moral study before him: he enquired for those men and women who were doing something to benefit the human race, and sought wherein he might learn of them. When he found such persons differing from him in political, religious, or moral views, he thought their opinions entitled to respect, and said "I am at the least as likely to be wrong as they are." Thus was he instructed on many points.

We do not argue from this case that the character changes *radically*: we believe no such thing; but we believe that the Creator has given us medicines for the soul as for the body, and that by use of such means the unlovely may become comparatively lovely, and the narrow minded and morose, liberal and kindly.

The spirit of God works by human means.

R.

