AN ESSAY ON
The Principal Adjuvants of Homeopathy.

SUBMITTED TO THE FACULTY OF THE
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By Thomas Thearer,
Of Pennsylvania.
We propose in this essay to discuss very briefly the virtues of Water and Magnets. Electricity as adjuvants of Homeopathy, to consider their claims to be regarded as curative agents; the general principles which govern their action, and the peculiar diseases in which they may advantageously be employed.

Water.

"And Naaman (the leper) came with his horses, and with his chariot, and stood at the door of (the prophet) Elisha.

And Elisha sent a messenger to him, saying, Go and wash in Jordan seven times, and thy flesh shall come again to thee, and thou shalt be clean."

2 Kings V. 9, 10.

"CLEANLINESS is next to GODLINESS."
Everywhere within reach, and presented by nature
in the greatest purity and profusion. Cold
Water was probably the first remedy which
unnaturalized Man opposed to the injuries and
ailments, to which his physical frame was liable.
To wash his wounds in the limpid stream to allay
the pain, and to abate the heat of bruises and
inflammations by immersion in its cold medium,
would be the dictate of the earliest experience,
and the first essay in the art of healing;
for ages, perhaps, his only resource.
The progress of civilization doubtless led to its
disease, because it is in the nature of refine-
ment and luxury to engender repugnance
to what is simple and natural; and
in proportion as the progress of
Science and the extension of Commerce opened up
the riches of the Three Kingdoms
of nature, developing the resources of medicine, and
curing artificial wants, simple water fell
into discredit. Its simplicity is no
oblivion the great barrier to its general adoption;
the spirit displayed by Naaman the leper
is witnessed every day, showing that the
human mind has changed but little
during a period of between two and three
thousand years. We are informed that
when the means of cure were made known
to the leper, he was seized, and went
away, and said: 'Behold, I thought the
will surely come out to me, and stand,
and call on the name of the Lord, his God,
and strike his hand over the place, and
recover the leper.' At this juncture
the servant of Naaman, who seems
to have possessed much more common


sense than his Master came near and
spake unto him saying: My Father, if
the prophet had bid thee to do some great
thing, wouldest thou not have done it?
How much rather then when he said,
"Wash, and be clean."
But if cold water be a therapeutic agent
so active, so salutary, so extensively applicable,
and so easily managed, as is alleged; then
it becomes an inquiry of the highest prac
tical importance, to determine accurately its doses
of administration, its modes of action, and the
conditions of the system which demand, or
forbid its use. For a remedy that is
properly employed is powerful to benefit,
while, if improperly administered be equally
powerful to injure. Like the salicylic
remedy, the virtues which render unquestionably
possess, depend on its being used in the proper way; in the proper case; and at the proper time.

Before being able to establish sound therapeutic principles, for the safe and scientific employment of waters as an adjuvant in the treatment of diseases, its physiological and pathological effects must first be ascertained. The laws of the operation of cold on the living organism attempted, at least, to be deduced; and those marked conditions of the body then determined, which indicate or contra-indicate its aid. This knowledge can alone enable us to employ with intelligence and success, the varied powers of waters, to appreciate its diversified grades of action, and to multiply our curative resources.

1st. Physiological & Pathological effects of the Cold Bath.
In the outset of this inquiry, it is necessary to premise, that hot and cold are merely relative terms. Individual susceptibility of sensations is the only true physiological criterion of hot or cold. The gradations of the thermometer are false guides. The distinction of cold, cool, tepid, warm, hot, as applied to baths, afford no adequate for the calculation of their effects; what is cold for one person is tepid for another or for the same person under altered circumstances of bodily temperature or temperament; what is hot for one is only tepid for another. We now inquire into the effects of waters at that temperature which produces the absolute sensation of cold, or what is usually understood by shock. The sudden application of this degree of cold to the surface of the body...
determines an instantaneous change—a vivid impression on the nervous centres: probably the most powerful and momentarily-perturbative physical sensation that can be experienced; superficial heat is abstracted; the capillary vessels, glandular orifices, and minute arteries and veins of the surface are constricted, and respiration is suspended. After immersion by but momentary, the blood is not driven into the interior organs, and no accumulations or congestion take place: the constriction of the superficial vessels is shared by those deeper seated. But if the bath be prolonged for a few minutes, the blood is expelled from the surface, and accumulates in the larger internal vessels; the skin shrinks and becomes pale. The results of these changes effected in the system are a

Then sensation of cold, shining, trembling of the limbs; uneasy weight of the chest; difficult, incomplete, and gasping respiration; the pulse is diminished in frequency and force, and the temperature of the body is reduced a few degrees. Up to this point all the organic functions are temporarily depressed; the duration and intensity of this depression are in relation to the severity of the cold, and prolongation of this contact, the power of generating animal heat, the constitution, pre disposition, temperament, and habits of the individual.

This first series of phenomena is now succeeded by those of \textit{Recovery}; the most and unpleasant sensation subsides by degrees, and give place to others of an agreeable nature— to a general glow of heat which pervades the whole frame; the blood returns to the surface;
The skin reddens and dilates; the circulation is more energetic; respiration is easy; the animal temperature is elevated; the circulation free; increased nervous power is elaborated; every organic tissue shares the impression; the entire system becomes preternaturally excited; all the functions are excited; the whole body is buoyant with reinvigorated energies; and the mind and spirits partake of the general exaltation. This energetic reaction takes place in the water only in the case of the most rigorous subjects, and when muscular exercise is used; in the feebles, it takes place only after a very transitory contact. In all cases, if the immersion is unduly prolonged, the feeling of warmth and vigour grow slowly or rapidly; decreases, chattering of the teeth, convulsion, trembling, numbness of the extremities, languid, vacillation, ensue;
The health of the community as a whole depends on the individual actions and decisions of its members. The well-being of each person contributes to the collective health of the community. It is essential to maintain a balance between physical and mental health. Exercise, proper nutrition, and sufficient rest are crucial for overall well-being. Additionally, social interactions and emotional support play significant roles in maintaining good health. Awareness of the impacts of lifestyle choices on health is fundamental. Regular medical check-ups and maintenance of good hygiene practices also contribute to a healthier community.
It sometimes is proportionately intense, is more, is a veritable fever. Individuals who habituate themselves to the use of the cold bath, by degrees, are subject to increase the length of the immersion or the duration of the cold, before reaction ensues. But when it does occur, it is stronger and more permanent.

2. Effects of the Cold or Warm Bath:
When the temperature of 80.5° to 90° is sufficiently warm to produce a comfortable sensation of warmth on the surface, vapor may be higher. The best description of the effects of this bath is conveyed to the mind, by saying that it is a general fomentation or poultice; what a local poultice is to a festering sore, or a bruised or broken limb, this is to the entire system. The effects are in relation to the heat of the body placed in it, when
the heat is excessive, it soothes and lowers temperature, without much, if any, subsequent reaction. It carries off the heat faster than it is produced in weak or diseased bodies. When prolonged in such persons, it reduces the vital forces to the lowest ebb. This soothing, luxurious, is preeminently appreciated by the wearied body or jaded mind. The pulse and respirations gradually quickened at first; yet by and by the effect is pleasingly sedative. The agreeable warmth diffused over the surface, gradually penetrates to the interior; the skin softens and relaxes; its glands expand; the superficial capillaries are excited to increased action; calculation and absorption are augmented; the blood is drawn to the surface from the internal parts; congestion are relieved; the circulation is equalized in
the central and extreme parts: the frequency and
fulness of the pulse are subdued; the action of the
heart is calmer; nervous irritation is softened; the
whole system is refreshed, relaxed, and expanded;
fatigue is removed; care and trouble are chased
away, and the individual feels disposed for,
or falls into, a placid sleep.
On proportion as the temperature of the bath is
increased above the due point of calm and
Comfot, it becomes an exciting and disturbing agent.
The skin becomes red, swollen, and stimulated;
The heart and carotid arteries beat with violence;
the face is sunken; the eyes injected; the respiration
is frequent and difficult; the copious flow of
respiration affords some relief, but if the
individual be at all disposed to cerebral con-
gestion, he may have an apoplectic fit;
longer endurance of this bath becomes impossible.
On coming out, the individual feels faint and exhaled; he can with difficulty stand; there is violent beating of the Carotid arteries, and none in the ears; the pulse remains excited for some hours afterwards; and the sweat flows abundantly.

3. Partial Baths. Water applied only to parts of the body, as half-baths, city baths, &c, produce the same effects on the respective parts of the body, as the general baths do on the entire surface; are used with the same objects; and are besides, especially calculated to exercise a derivative or counter-irritant action.

The Douche—The effects of cold water upon the body are modified by its falling from a height, and in an unbroken column, as by the mode in question. To the ordinary effects
Field waters, it adds an extra element of power, namely, the weight and momentum of the stream. The effect of this is a forcible compression of the capillary vessels, and superficial tissues of the parts whereon it plays. The continuous change of the water applied, makes it a powerful absorber of heat. If taken during a short period of time, it induces a very energetic reaction. When unduly continued, its intensely refrigerant and dilating power makes it a morbid agent, difficult to cope with. But under its proper use, long standing tumors are rapidly absorbed; muscular contractions give way; stiff and useless joints (where there is no ankylosis) recover; and all the superficial tissues and muscles acquire increased bulk, firmness; new energy seems communicated to the whole interior organs; and an exhilaration of animal spirits is felt.
Having thus briefly shewn the effects of the different baths on the human organism; having given us a short proving of water at different temperatures and its various modes of application, we now proceed to answer a question which is frequently asked, viz.: Is water treatment compatible with Homoeopathy? Can it be made a useful adjunct? And first, is it compatible? It is unnecessary to state, that in order to compatibility, it must be in harmony with the principle of Similaria. We do not mean to say that it must needs operate according to this law, but that no discord must exist—i.e., it must not act as an antidote to Homoeopathic Medication. If it does not do this, it may be used, if it gratifies or refreshes the patient, whether it expedites the cure or not. If water were medicinal, then
it would antedate some medicines. But water, although little used and exercised, it may be used to promote the restoration of health, is absolutely non-medicinal. As it is neither good nor medicine, it does not lack the digestive power to assimilate, nor does itprevent the action of specifics by neutralizing them. If therefore it can be employed in such a manner as not to interfere with medication, if the production of any great constitutional disturbance, it can be used in any disease, compatibly with any medicine. Now, when we consider the multiplicity of its possible applications, from gently opening the face of the sick, to bringing the life of the most vigorous with the "march of death," no one can doubt, that water may be so applied as not to interfere with specific medication. But, can it be rendered a useful adjuvant?
We set it down as a fact which needs no argument, that water does cure. Unless we are disposed to treat the statistics of Hydrostatic establishment, in the same ingenious manner as the old school has treated cases, we must acknowledge that they cure innumerable cases of chronic disease. But still, if we can cure as well without it, as with it — certainly we are wise to avoid the trouble of its application — we do not require it as an adjuvant. If this is not answered, that every physician encounters cases of acute disease, which in spite of his greatest cures, run on to a fatal termination. He finds also cases of chronic disease of no peculiar aggravation, which, after having defied Homopathic skill for years, finally yield neither cured nor relieved. For such cases, one is led to suspect that water is not the only remitless, but that some are
A fear is sometimes expressed by Homoeopathists, that
an admission of the curative powers of water may cause
Homoeopathy to be less highly esteemed - that it may
shrink from universal parties - or that the use of water
as a therapeutical agent, by Homoeopathists, may
produce a confusion and mingling of systems re-
sulting in a corruption of Homoeopathy.

In regard to the first point, we cannot deny
that water does cure - that it cures most in-
visible and fatal chronic diseases pronounced
incurable by Hahnemann himself, who says
with regard to those chronic diseases, which are
"superinduced by the unskilful treatment of
Allopathists, when they have attained a con-
siderable height, it would seem as if no remedy
could be devised or discovered for their cure."

Now, conclusive evidence can be furnished, that
these very diseases are curable by the use of
water alone.
This doubtful view, whether under the water treat-
ment, chronic medicinal diseases, and those of an
aggravated form, cannot be cured more readily
than chronic constitutional disease. The things
having taken up a substantial lodgement in
the system, are constantly exerting a morbid
influence. Medication may prove palliative,
but does not expel them. It merely causes
the vital forces for a time; yet the enemy
still lurks in the garrison, ready to take
advantage of the first moment of relaxation or
fatigue. Now, if there are any means provided
by the Sire of all good, whereby we can cure
these terrible diseases, pronounced incurable
by the great founder of philosophical medicine
a decision extensively verified by his followers—in
God's name, in the name of afflicted humanity,
let us joyfully seize, and gratefully use them.
And let us not stand in dread of being taunted with having enlarged our views, with having learned something that we did not previously know. Let us rather with many soul-rejoice that we are of those who can learn, that we are not yet satiated, fitted to be displayed as curious relics in a Cabinet, than to be regarded as busy men, active in the great affairs of life. And let us not fear that the Homœopathic principle will suffer by the acknowledgment and adoption of an additional method of cure. It is one which, in no degree embarrasses our administration of medicine—one that in no manner encroaches upon the great law—one that causes no mixed and confused medication. It is one that involves no medication at all—one that harmonizes with Homœopathy as perfectly as Gravitation with Chemical affinity.
As to the second point: it may strengthen a new social party. By our sacred allegiance to God and man—by our obligation to reverence the one, and love the other—we have no right to be partisans. We hold the partisan to be false in the best interests of man—we hold him demit in duty toward that God, who is the Creator, not of party, but of man. Party is but the extension of self, and egoism is the ruling principle of the partisan. He may be cleannied to his own interests, and thus to the interests of his party, which is but one removed from self; but he can never have a clear eye for truth. He can never achieve that greatness which is open to all—whether their talents are few or many, whether their minds are cultivated or uncultivated, the transcendent moral greatness of a supreme and—
solemn devotion to truth—truth which is of no party, but which is the divine messenger of good to all men of all parties. It would be for the world, and for the medical profession, if medical science were so complete in its parts, so perfect in its appointments, that we should have neither Homeopathicists nor allopathists, but simply physicians.

As to the third point, there can be no mingling of systems. Homoeopathy is the name of a principle, a well defined principle, which can be confounded with no other principle, either in theory or practice. The Homoeopathic formula is too clear to be mistaken—it expresses simply that medicines cure diseases similar to those which they are capable of producing. Whether medicines can cure diseases dissimilar to those which they cause, whether all the medical
cures that have been effected since the world began, are an unconscious Homeopathy, is another question. Nor is any man either more or less a Homeopath for stating the affirmative or negative of this question. It does not depend from the chemists' confidence in the principle of action, that he recognizes, as operating on the same matter, at the same time, a principle of repulsion. It is totally insignificant, so far as the merits and perfections of Homeopathy are concerned, how the water acts. It is sufficient for the Homeopath to know that it does act, that it cures, and that it does not interfere with homoeopathic medication. Thus the application of the wet compress in diseases attended with marked local development, as for instance, swelling of the parotid or sub-maxillary glands, will accelerate the period of cure, accomplishing for the more localized aint.
the rest shut does for the more general disease.

Nov is this at all unintelligible. It is well known that life depends on circulation, not merely on the circulation of the blood through the veins and arteries, but equally and more intimately in the passage of fluids into and out of the blood vessels, and through all the solids of the body. The blood vessels merely convey the fluid matter to the different parts of the system, that it may leave the vessels and enter the tissue and circulate there outside of the vessels. And this latter circulation is more fundamental to life than the former, since both vegetables and animals can and do exist in a living state without the former, but none without the latter.

Now this interstitial circulation is greatly dependent on the state of the skin. If the skin ceases to circulate and transmit fluids, the interstitial circulation is destroyed, and may be partially arrested in the
whole body, whether in the substance of the brain, kidneys, liver, or muscles. A moist state of the skin promotes the transmission of fluids through it, and consequently favors interstitial circulation in the whole system. By this means the vitality of the part is promoted, congestion and fever are diminished, and the sensitiveness of the system to the medicine is vastly increased.

Thus, if Mercurius will cure inflamed parotid glands, it will accomplish it more speedily with the aid of the wet compress. And in all forms of sore throat, so called, whether inflammation of the faucæ or larynx, the same remedy holds good. The inflammation of the larynx, one of the most obdurate we have to deal with, the wet compress is indispensable.

In inflammations of the bowels resulting in dysentery, with all its distressing symptoms, the wet compress affords unapproachable relief.
The mode of its application is as simple as the result is grateful. It is only necessary to dip a towel in water, wring it out, fold it to the proper size, apply it to the part, and cover it carefully with a bandage of flannel or oiled silk, so as entirely to exclude the air. When the compress becomes dry or disagreeable, wet it, and let it be wet again. So efficient is this method; that a cold, which is in its effects chiefly confined to the throat, will frequently disappear more promptly under the influence of water alone, than under medication alone. In bilious fevers, accompanied by great instability of the system, the wet sheet excels in marked influence; the moment the wet sheet begins to excite the skin, that moment the system begins to respond to the medicine; and it is surprising to the inadequacy in the use of water, to find how quickly the disease yields to this combined influence.
Every physician can and should avail himself of these simple means, which do not at all interfere with his medication, and which have just as much testimony in their favor as Homœopathy itself. No great skill is required—a little prudence—common sense and physiological knowledge suffice for capital to start on. And the physician has the satisfaction of knowing that in his inexperienced efforts, he is doing nothing—since his medication goes on as usual, and his experiments are harmless. Let it be observed that the great aim is to maintain a moist skin. We do not propose this as the only use of water; but it is perhaps the principal one. It is by maintaining this state of the skin, in connection with free perspiration, that in chronic diseases from drug poisoning, a cure is accomplished. As already stated, circulation
with its associated exchange of matter, is one, and
very important condition of life. The lodgment
of drugs in the system, arrests the circulation;
presents the exchanges and to this extent impairs
life. The protracted use of the wet sheet, at
length extends the circulations to those parts
where by mercury or other drugs, it was
partially or wholly suspended, causing the
drugs by degrees to be taken up and expelled
from the system. Motion is the indis-
perable condition of life. Arrest motion
and you arrest life. Hence it is, that in these
parts of the system, that in their healthy
state abound most in water, do in general,
and within certain limits, abound most in
life, because, there, motion is most free.
Thus much for water, as an adjuvant
of Homœopathy; we will next consider
Magneto-Electricity.

"It has long been my belief, that the Electric influence is the great principle by which the Almighty puts together and separates; and that it might be called, metaphorically speaking, THE RIGHT ARM OF GOD."

Crosse.

For subjects have more frequently, with great interest from time to time, attracted the notice of the physician than the nature and applications of Electricity, and its modification in medicine and Physiology. It is frequently, however, has the importance of this wonderful and ever-present agent been overlooked, and its application to medicine left to the empiric. Recent researches have unveiled this matter with the deepest interest, both to the physician, the chemist, the physician, and the man of
general science, more particularly when, from late investigations, it appears that we are constantly generating this agent, and that in the quantity of electric matter man far exceeds the torpedo or the electric eel, and is only prevented from emitting a benumbing shock, whenever he extends his hand to greet his neighbor, from the absence of some special organ for increasing its tension. Our space will not permit us to enter into an exposition of the part which electricity plays in a physiological point of view; we must therefore content ourselves with a brief notice of its value as a therapeutical agent, and the diseases to which it is specially adapted. We would remark that Electricity has been by no means fairly treated, having either been exclusively referred to, when all other remedies had
failed—indeed, often in the most hopeless cases; or its administration has been carelessly &
impudently directed, without reference to the
manner, form, or mode of its application.
Conscientiously convinced that the agent in ques-
tion is a no less energetic than valuable
remedy, in the treatment of disease, we feel
anxious to press its claims upon the
attention of the practical physician.
In 1836 the authorities of Guy's Hospital
thought fit to set apart a room for the
administration of electricity. Clinical clerks
were appointed to record the cases, and the
whole was placed under the care of Dr.
Golding Bird, and remained in his hands
for eight years. In the case-books of this
department of the Hospital, is recorded a
large mass of clinical experience on this subject,
And from these records we have selected such matters as appeared of the greatest interest, and of the highest practical importance. Several cases from other sources will also be detailed. We know that electricity, in all its modifications, is a most magnetic agent in exciting contractions of muscular fibres. Indeed, the innable fibres of the muscles of a frog's leg are actually used as a positive test for the existence of an electric current. This susceptibility to the stimulus of electricity is not limited to real muscular tissue, but is equally participated in by those white contractile tissues, which by some physiologists are hardly regarded as belonging to the class of true muscles. We allude particularly to the muscular coats of arteries, intestines, and bronchial tubes, as well as the structures of the heart.
Dr. D. C. V. Williams has actually demonstrated the contractility of a bronchus under the influence of a current of electricity. The well-known experiment, in which the current of a single pair of plates passing from the mouth to the anus of an ox, recently killed, excited the peristaltic motion of the intestines and induced defecation, sufficiently proves the susceptibility of the muscular structure of the intestines to the stimulus of electricity. Indeed, says Dr. Livingstone, my attention has been repeatedly directed by patients, to the influence of this agent as a purgative. A gentleman who, some years ago, was under my care for paraplegia, accidentally noticed, that the passage of a current from the electro-magnetic machine across the abdomen, in the direction of the transverse colon, almost always induced a decisive defecation.
the bowels, and he has ever since adopted
this remedy, when necessary, to evacuate
the bowels. He assures me it seldom fails.
In particular, electricity has achieved
its greatest triumphs. Few cases are more
appalling than those of flooding during labor;
now can occur in which the patient's life
is more immediately dependent upon the moral
courage, promptitude, and skill of the accou-
cher. Among other causes inducing this hem-
orrhage, an atomic state of the uterus is the most
dangerous. In such cases, as well as in many
forms of placenta praevia, where the blood is
just gushing from the uterine, and the patient's
power is as rapidly sinking; a distinguished
obstetric physician Dr. Radford of Manchester,
has advocated the employment of induced
electric magnetic currents to induce energetic
contraction of the uterus. He has further suggested its application for the purpose of originating uterine contractions to move, in cases where it is important to induce premature labor, as well as in certain cases of membrane in the uninfluenced state, where the uterus is found large, atomic, and placid.

Dr. Northwood applies the electro-myotonic machine, one of the conductors being passed over the abdomen, especially in the neighborhood of the fundus uteri, the other being introduced into the vagina so as to be brought into contact with the uterus.

This vaginal conductor is insulated by a covering of gutta percha and terminates in a ball of saline by which the electric current is conveyed to the uterus. This practice has received the sanction of the Lords of the Royal College of Physicians, whose high elective experience merits this opinion with great weight.
This gentleman has availed himself of the use of the electric current, in cases where along of the uterus excited, and, where from threatening extraction, independent of danger of hemorrhage immediate delivery was important. The following case will illustrate that point.

"I was requested to see Mrs. C. Oct. 30, in her sixteenth confinement. June 6th, 1845.

"On my arrival at the house, I learned that her previous labors had been tolerably good, with two or three exceptions, when they had been considerably stopped from want of pains; she stated that her health had always been delicate, and for the last few weeks she had had a troublesome cough, attended with copious expectoration, emaciation, and occasional night sweats; symptoms that induced me to suspect she had phthisis, although subsequently the diagnosis was not confirmed by a physical examination of the child."
"On the Sunday evening (5 days) prior to my visiting her, she was attacked with the preliminary symptoms of labor, soon succeeded by regular and frequent pains, which, on the following morning, abated, but never entirely left her, until the Wednesday night, when theexpectant amni was discharged. At 1 A.M. on Friday, the pains returned with considerable vigor, but did not last above an hour, and at 6 A.M. they were again renewed for a short time. At was about four hours after this period that I found Dr. S., a medical practitioner in the neighborhood, with the patient. He had administered a dose of the 'tincture of opium,' but this was only followed by a few slight and ineffective pains.

Having ascertained by an examination of the bag, that there was no obstacle to the termination of the case, but a want of contraction of the uterine
and, believing it desirable that no time should be lost, as alarming symptoms of exhaustion were now manifested, I searched on a suit of electricity. I was gratified in finding, after a few applications, that the remedy externally and obliquely, across the anterior surface of the uterus, internally, changing the position of the conducting wires, that a very decided effect was produced. The labor, strong and frequent pains came on, and, in the course of a quarter of an hour, a living male child and placenta were expelled, attended with the least degree of hemorrhage I ever witnessed. The uterus was immediately firm and permanently contracted, and, with the exception of a slight pressure across the abdomen, the patient expressed herself as feeling quite comfortable. She recovered but slowly, on account of the general debility induced by the affection of the chest, but there was not a single bad symptom.
connected with the uterine subsequently developed.

Longing labor with a theory of the uterus (Case 2)

In this case labor was protracted for nearly thirty hours, pelvis capacious and well-formed. Viscera action extremely feeble, with long intervals. When I first saw her, the patient had been fainting for two hours, in short periods, on inquiry I ascertained that there had been no pains for nearly three hours. Examination as quite obliterated, perfectly well-formed pelvis, fixed heart and bladder. Electromagnetic current applied in the usual manner, on first application, the patient complained of slight bearing down pains. In five minutes applied again, now the pains are decided and energetic. After forty minutes the fetus is expelled, alive and strong, the current having been passed every five minutes. So the disease yet had been administered fully previous
As my having seen the patient Convalesced favorably.

Case 3. Hemorrhage in March in tenth uterine month. Mrs. H. has had previous hemorrhage to a very considerable amount during three days, caused by fright in consequence of one of her carriage horses having become restless whilst driving in the neighborhood of the city. I was requested to see her at 11 o'clock P.M.; found she had arrived at the third month of pregnancy. Examination of uterus rigid and resisting, no pains whatever, nor has there been any; sensation of placenta can be felt protruding. There is a constant strain. Ordered Acid Plum. Copious cold applications, to relieve small portions of ice frequently. - 6 O'clock A.M., loss still the same.

Take five grain doses of Salicy acid every three hours. - 3 O'clock P.M. no abortion.
Take eject every twenty minutes for one hour.
No improvement.  It now became seriously important to check the loss by some means.
I therefore sent for my apparatus and applied the current as usual. In sixty-eight minutes the foetus 
was expelled; pain was not perceptibly induced for twenty-eight minutes. 
Contraction then came on forcibly and regularly. Convalescent quickly.

Case 4th. Communicated by Dr. Dempsey, London. Mrs. H., had been attended by me in March 1847 in 
conjunction with an eminent Obstetrician, when craniotomy was found necessary from pelvic 
malformation, and accordingly performed. About twelve months afterwards, I was 
engaged to attend the same lady then in her fifth month of pregnancy. Having a 
great objection to Craniotomy, I advised
premature labor to be induced at the seventh month. Accordingly at this period I punctured the membranes, waiting forty-eight hours to see what effect this would produce. At the end of this time no appearance whatever of labor.
The apparatus was then used thus:—
For five minutes a gentle current was passed as described already; no effect; ten minutes elapse. Current passed again for five minutes, still no effect; another ten minutes interval. A third application for five minutes.
Patient now complains of a slight grinding pain, quickly passing off. I now determined to wait half an hour to ascertain what effect the impulses given to the uterus would produce in keeping up its action.
No pain or contraction ensued. For forty
minutely the current was regularly transmitted for five minutes, at a time, with intervals of five minutes; the pains now became steady and regular. On this being accomplished the action of the machine was discontinued. Deal by this patient eight hours regularly noting by my watch, each pain and its duration. The pains regularly occurred within 20 seconds of the ten minutes, lasting for 25 seconds, until the head rested on the perineum, then eight minutes, six, four, then one and half a minute, the last expelling the head. This and the previous case ought to set at rest the question as to the power of electromagnetic currents to induce uterine contractions de novo, indeed, reasoning a priori we could expect nothing else. If electric influence can produce contraction of fibres in one series
of muscles, it would be only fair to infer, that
the same power will produce the same effect
in a similarly organized structure.
The conclusions arrived at by those who have
had opportunities of observation in obstetrical
practice are these:
1. The current from an electro-magnetic appar-
atus can intensify already existing uterine action.
2. It is capable of inducing uterine action
where the organ is predisposed to such
action, either from congestion, a peculiar nervous
condition, or the mechanical action of its contents.
3. That it is necessary to keep up the stimulus,
for a certain period, (imitating as far as possible
the uterus' own efforts, by applications at regular
intervals), to insure the permanent action
of the uterine fibres.
4. That no injurious effects usually follow its
application.
We now proceed to notice some other diseases to which magnetoelectricity is applicable, and in which it has been used with great success.

1. Paralysis from Lead.

In the Hospital records, we find notes have been preserved of eleven cases. Of these, 5 were cured, 4 improved and 2 not relieved. No medicine whatever was employed in these cases.

2. Rheumatic paralysis.

Notes of 10 cases have been preserved. Of these, the youngest was 13, the oldest 30. Of these, 5 were paraplegic limited to both legs.

1  "  "  hands.

3  "  "  right arm.

1  "  "  right leg.

Of these, 5 were cured.

3  "  "  relieved.

2  "  "  unrelieved.
If so much was effected by electricity alone, in different forms of analysis, how much more might reasonably have been expected, had it been combined with proper Homoeopathic treatment.

Chorea

Notes of 37 cases have been preserved.
Of these, 37, there were 7 males, 30 females. 20 under 16 years of age; 11 above 16 years.
Of these, in 25 the movements were universal.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Movement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Left</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Both arms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Right arm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Left arm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Arm and side muscles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
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<td>1</td>
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<td>1</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
The causes of the Chorea were various:

17. were traced to stress.
3. " " lumbosacral.
3. " " intestinal irritation.
2. " " intense cold.
1. " " rheumatic fever.
1. " " intense grief.
1. " " congenital.
1. " " mechanical injury.
4. " " no apparent cause.
4. " " complicated with epilepsy.

Of these, 30 were completely cured,
5. " " relieved.
1. " refused to continue treatment.
1. " remained. This was a man 61 years old; where there was a suspicion of spinal mischief.
Electricity has been repeatedly looked to as an
important agent in stimulating the activity of
secretory organs. We have indisputable
evidence of the successful application of
the electro-magnetic current in inducing
reaction from the uterus in cases of
Amenorrhea. 24 cases reported;
the youngest 15; the oldest 25 years of age,
all unmarried.
Of these, 4 were chlorotic;
6 " 0, but slightly 20;
12 " not all so;
2 " complicated with hystria.
Of these, all were cured except the four
chlorotic girls.
Electricity we possess the only really
direct emmenagogue; it has never been
known to fail in exciting menstruation.
where the uterus was capable of performing this function. Disappointment will certainly result, if we have recourse to electricity merely, because a girl does not menstruate. We must now lose sight of the fact that, after all, a large majority of cases of amenorrhea depend upon an anaemic condition, and the patient does not menstruate, because she has no blood to spare. In such cases, the first great indication will be to restore the general health, and then, and not before, think of stimulating the uterus.

In diseases of the male sexual organs, resulting from excess of venery and the that dreadful disease, Syphilis, Electricity has proved to be a remedial agent of the very highest order, and in conjunction with the sitz bath is
capable of curing almost any curable case without a single particle of medicine — though we are aware that a properly selected medicine wonderfully facilitates the cure. There is yet another application of electricity as a direct stimulant which has often been highly beneficial — we allude to cases of poisoning by opium, and of drowning. In opium poisoning, after relieving the stomach as much as possible, the great fault being the patient, is the fatal indulgence of sleep. Every ingenuity has been often used to keep the patient awake until the narcotism has passed off. Recently the painful stimulus of the alternating current of the electro-magnetic machine has been employed with marked success. Dr. Martin Buss, first, had recourse to
This remedy, in the case of an infant patient, at the Edinburgh Maternity Hospital. The child, which was nine months old, was close to sleep with twenty-five minims of laudanum, it appeared when Dr. Barry said it, to be in a state of hopeless narcosis. By the application of the current from the electro-magnetic machine, the little patient woke up at least partially awake for nearly five hours, when the respiration became calmer, and the pupils dilated; the child eventually did well. A great many cases of a similar character might be narrated.

In cases of drowning, where life is apparently extinct, the electro-magnetic current offers greater hope of resuscitation than any other means, with which we
are at present acquainted. One of the conductors should be applied to the neck, whilst the other is passed along the margins of the ribs from the obliquus cordis, so as to influence the diaphragm, and perhaps the ganglionic nerves. Several cases are recorded, in which this remedy was successful in restoring animation.

We have thus briefly noticed some of the diseases in which magnet-electricity may be advantageously employed. Did our space, and your patience permit, many more might be pointed out.

We trust, however, that enough has been said to convince the most skeptical that water and electricity, when judiciously employed, are curative agents of no mean value, and as
adivants of Homoeopathy; they are entitled to rank in the highest place.