AN ESSAY.

Medicine General and of Homeopathic System

Respectfully submitted to the Faculty of the

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

On the 1st day of February A.D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty eight

By N. A. de Varona

of Puerto Principe, Island of Cuba
Preface

By one of the regulations of the Homeopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, it is prescribed that:

"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 handwriting, on some medical subject etc."

In compliance therefore with the above, I shall endeavor by this essay, to give a bird's eye view of the science of medicine in general, and also to prove the superiority of that doctrine.
which has for its foundation the theory, 
Sìmilè similibus curantur.

Before, however, beginning this task, which, 
although easy to an enlightened practitioner, 
appears difficult, to the unexperienced mind of a student of medicine, 
I must request of your gentlemen of the 
Faculty kindly to spare the errors that are likely to occur in the consideration of 
the subject, and also to overlook the 
numerous grammatical mistakes, which must of necessity be made, in the compo-
sition and pharmacology of a foreign 
tongue.
Origin of Medicine.

Medicine came to the world with man.

From time immemorial, a natural instinct, prompted mankind to soothe or to apply a remedy to the least pain or disagreeable sensation.

Thus, the illustrious philosopher Stieler, has said that: "He who at the twentieth year of his age, is not able to alleviate his minor sufferings, lacks common sense.

In pain have writers, endeavored to trace the stream of medical knowledge to its source. In all the savage tribes of Africa, Lapland, New Zealand, New Holland, amidst the Indian tribes of North America, numerous indica-
cations of the art of healing, have ever been found.

In the infancy of the world, these were, of course, no physicians, and all means, however unnatural or superstitious were resorted to, for the alleviation of suffering.

One of the earliest of these means was the application of the entrails of a recently slain animal, to the painful part.

Shirva, was employed as a curative agent, by Democritus, Isclepeides, and others.

Marianus Capellos asserts us, that fevers may be cured by appropriate songs.

Poetry, and charms, were used by the Romans, Greeks, and Egyptians.
Heckford, who lived six hundred and thirty years before Christ, has written, that a green jasper cut in the form of a dragon, surrounded with rays, if applied externally, would strengthen the stomach and organs of digestion.

A similar superstition is still practised by the Indians. There is a species of green jasper, found in many parts of America, particularly in New Spain (Mexico), to which the Spaniards have given the name of Piedra de la Hada, and it is used for curing the relics by being applied to the patient.

Amulets are used at the present day, by the less enlightened inhabitants of the West India Islands, particularly of Cuba. The tooth of a wild boar, suspended to a child's neck, saves him, they suppose, from all disease during detention.
The Chaldeans and Babylonians carried their sick to the public roads, that travellers might converse with them, and communicate such remedies as had been successful by use in similar cases, in the countries whence they came. This custom continued for centuries in Africa and Strabo states that it prevailed among the Suevi.

These however, the results of experience descended only by oral tradition. But in the lapse of ages human knowledge advanced, independent of Medicine. Important discoveries were made, that greatly aided the development of Science, particularly of Medicine and Surgery. Which of these two branches can claim the greatest antiquity would be
difficult to ascertain. (However accor-
ding to Ctesius Empierius, the earliest
exercise of the art, was that of extract-
ing arrows.

It was in the temple of Esculapius,
in Greece that medical information was
first, regularly recorded. Diseases and their
cures were there duly registered on tablets of
marble. The priests and priestesses, who
were the guardians of the temple, prepared

The extraction of an arrow, being a surgical operation, this assertion would
seem to imply, that surgery was practiced before medicine. But if we consi-
der, that an operation must of necessity be followed by medical treatment,
we see that both these branches are of necessity of the same age; they
are, we may say, twin sisters, naturally aiding each other, and although
surgery has made perhaps, within the last centuries, more progress than medicine,
it is owing to the physical nature of the labor it requires.
the remedies and directed their application; and thus, commenced the practice of medicine, as a regular profession.

The experience thus acquired was consigned and transmitted to the successors of those, from one generation to the other, and in this manner, a treasure of medical knowledge and information was accumulated, which was handed down to posterity, abounding, however, in errors, absurdities, irrational and incoherent precepts, and many superstitious ideas.
Hippocrates and others confined the healing art.

Hippocrates was the first, we may say, who made an effort to regulate and coordinate this wild mass of ideas. (His works and labors entitled him to the name of Father of medicine), and although written two thousand years ago, they are still read and admired by the profession; and it is but shortly since that they were epitomized by one of our most distinguished physicians.

But, although he did much towards correcting the old precepts, and originated new, and perhaps better ones; although his aphorisms are still cited with veneration; we cannot admit that many of his principles were founded on hypothetical theories.

Since his time, others have ad-
advanced their ideas, and have thus contributed to a greater or less degree, to the progress of science.

Other medicine, no branch of human learning, can number more great men among its advocates; not a single century has elapsed without some new and illustrious name being engraved in the annals of medicine.

After Hippocrates came his two sons, Thesalus and Dros, physicians of great renown.

Again we find in the catalogue of illustrious names, Acron, famous Philetician of Agrigentus, contemporary of Pythagoras and Thales, propagator of empiricism among the Greeks.

Eratosthenes and Herophilus, whose
anatomical discoveries gave so much lustre to the science of medicine.

Scriapius, who practiced according to experience.

Heraclides, who never spoke contrary to the truth; and never believed but of what he had seen.

Hellepides, a man of great virtue and of powerful genius; founder of a new system, which he introduced in Rome, with extraordinary success, when no other physician had before him, been allowed to practice his art, in that city.

Celsius, Roman citizen, so great commentator of the dogmatic and empirical system, rather favourably inclined towards the former.

Andromaque, physician of
Sever, the most inventive of the universal antidote, theriak, the
Archigens, chief of the elect physicians, distinguished for his knowledge of the pulse. He practiced in Rome, with great
brilliance and success.

Helle de Copadere, one of the pneumatic sect. He had a great taste for bleeding. We ascribe to him the
first treatise on pyrexias or chronic diseases.

Galen, that king of science, who flourished in the second century, as great perhaps as Hippocrates, and Aretaeus,
tele, whom he had taken as models. One of the greatest men of whom science can boast.
Paul d'Aquinc, Bishop of Mullen, and
Acting, first successor of Galen and who
were named, princes of medicine.

Charmis, native of Marseilles
he generalised in Rome the use of
the cold bath.

A little later in the history of
of medicine we have. Marcel the
Empire, native of Bordeaux. From him
emanated a complete work on medicine,
giving an idea of the manner in which
it was practiced among the Gauls
about the fourth century.

Scrionna and Scorhoes, illustrious
peoples, propagators of the medicine of the
Arabs, admiration of the theories of Ga-
len, Aristotle, and some great physici-
ans of that nation.
Duret and Baillon incommensurable glories of the Paracelsian school

Paracelsus, extraordinary man of fire, "sage Bordeau" under whose hand the organism becomes a living volcano. "He burned before a numerous auditory the works of Galen and Avicenna. He created a new doctrine..."
independent of former theories, comparing the physical with the moral health: he taught that the body also should have its religion and its virtues: that in the entire animal organism the celestial element should substitute the terrestrial, and that flesh should of necessity be spirituialised, in order that it might be 'healed.' He admits of a soul to the body, material though subtle in its nature, serving as intermediate between the flesh and the spirit.'
Dean Helmont, disciple of Paracelsus, was possessed of a sagacious mind, full of spirit; a man whom the medical philosophers might place at their head. An enemy to the doctrine of crises. He considered the stomach, as an independent organ with a life of its own, which, like an animal, has the power to taste, to like, and to dislike. Without him medicine were lost.

Dulcamara, physician to Henry the Fourth, has written the most complete treatise on crises.
Droebart, who flourished in the fifteenth centuries, disciple of the school of Montpellier, author of an excellent work entitled, "Populari Error.""

Sydenham, one of the expectant school denominated the English Hippocrates.

Harvey, discoverer of the circulation of the blood.

Baglioli, physician of great renown in Italy, a true follower of Hippocrates, almost contemporary with Sydenham.

Stahl, illustrious Dane, one of the greatest advocates of medicine. He was convinced of the (A work bearing the same name was written by Dr. J. Primeur of London.)
uselessness, of drugs; and of the 
efficacy of nature alone in curing 
disease. He was chief of the ancien-
most physicians. He considered 
disease, as an effort of the soul, by 
which it endeavors to overcome its 
noxious influence.

Boerhaave, the dogmatist, was 
great reformer, of wide spread re-
sutation, whose name it now, in 
the entire world. He considered the 
human body, as a complicated ma-
chine, where solids and fluids act ac-

ting to the laws of natural philosophy 
and hydraulics. According to him, 
the aetiology of the humors was the 
cause of disease. He therefore belonged 
to the sect of humoralists.
Hall, medical philosopher, of great distinction.

Brown, philosophic physician who generalized disease into three of increased and diminished estate, calling them athenic and athenic. He reigned as sovereign in the medical world through but for a short period. Bordeaux, the most judicious physician of his age, an accomplished author and practiced by much talent. His genius has enabled him to judge and criti-

It is said of this extraordinary genius, that before engaging in his daily occupations, he generally indulged, in the moderate stimulants of one hundred and fifty drops of laudanum in a glass of whisky.
in his predecessors. It was from
the works of this illustrious indi-
vidual, that Richet inherited his
predilection for medical

Callen, the great andologist,
author of one of the most excellent
treaties on hygiene, and materia
medica.

Barthéz, another powerful
genius, enlightened medical philo-
sophers, true creators of the scienc-
e of man. His theories refer-
red to those of Descartes, Stahl
and Van Helmont in the tradi-
tional school of Montpellier.

Chevallard, autograph and
practitioner of high standing and
immense reputation, Editor of a
journal that bears his name, one of the most extensive medical publications that had ever appeared.

Biham, illustrious followers of Bordeaux, creative geniuses, and least he lived in a more advanced age, that science to which his anatomical works have given a new lustre, would have been still more advanced.

But there remain so many to be enumerated, that they can only be mentioned in a superficial manner and without any chronological order. Those best known to the profession are Cabanis, author of the remarkable work upon the relation between physical and moral causes.
Drozdowicz, known as the
physician of Palaegrave, inventor
of the antiphlogistic system.

The celebrated Hajendie, the
famous Hunter and many eminent
physicians of the present day whom
I shall not mention out of respect
for their modesty.

All these great men have
contributed with their labors, les-
gebations, and doctrines, more or
less, reliable, though often erroneous
to conduct the science of medicine
to the state in which it is now
found.

Their doctrines were often erroneous;
it is true, because the animosity which
They bear towards each other, clearly de-
monstrated this fact. But nevertheless even these errors have done their part in the great work of improving our medical knowledge, by giving us a more complete experience, and teaching us thereby to avoid these leading us nearer to the true doctrine.

It cannot, of course be allowed that medicine has reached its apogee, or highest point of perfection. Oh, no! it is yet at a sad distance from it; as a science it cannot be termed exact, or precise, like mathematics, which is founded on calculation and evident axioms. The science of medicine deals with the interior of the human
body, which is itself involved in the profoundest mysteries. We must not therefore wonder and complain of its slow progress.
Sciences necessary to medicine

Had it not been for the aid and cooperation of many other sciences, which together with medicine have developed themselves gradually, our art would certainly have remained stationary.

In fact, what would have become of the science of medicine had it not been aided in its progress by Natural Philosophy, Botany, Chemistry, and particularly by Anatomy and Physiology? It were impossible, with no other guide to its investigations, than empiricism.

In order therefore that a physician should be well qualified to fulfill his munificent duties...
he ought to be familiar with the qualities and properties of those optical agents which are in immediate and daily contact with man, such as water, air, heat or caloric, light, and others, which are all essential to life; he should be well acquainted with magnetism, electricity, etc. In other words, he should understand the laws of natural philosophy.

Botany, mineralogy, and zoology, are also essential to a practitioner, that he may understand the natural history qualities and properties
of plants, minerals, and animals. These three kingdoms of nature, form one of the branches of medicine proper, materia medica.

A physician should understand toxicology, that he may be able to determine the poisonous substances found in the various kingdoms of nature and thereby avoid them or use the odes of them, according to the dictates of his judgment.

It is of prime importance that he should be a thorough chemist. For Chemistry teaches us the nature and
Properties of bodies, simple or compound, inorganic or organic. It shews us the manner in which every combination is affected, it inculcates the action between each particle, molecule or atom of matter, and the necessity of this science, that he who undertakes to practice medicine, ignorant of the affinities of bodies, of their mutual action upon each other, and of the reactive properties of some, is greatly exposed to commit a thousand errors, the consequences of which may often be irreparable.
It may happen that he will administer an appropriate remedy, perfectly well indicated, a remedy which, of itself, would cure the disease. But the patient may, with the consent of the ignorant practitioners, take an article of food, or other vile which may be incompatible with the administered remedy, and which will therefore counteract its effects, and prevent its efficacious action. The physician, not knowing that what he had done with his right hand, he has undone with his left, will be led astray by his reasoning, and will charge the principle
tion, give a drug not suitable to the patient or to the disease, which will of course become aggravated or end fatally through his ignorance.

The same may take place, if he administers two drugs that are incompatible, and which tend to neutralize and contradict each other.

Chemistry, is therefore essential to every practitioner of medicine.

But this is by no means all. An accomplished physician should understand Pharmacy and Hygiene, the former, that he may understand the mode
of confectioning and preparing his
drugs, the latter that he may not only
contribute to the cure, by prescribing
the due regimen of the patient, but
also, that he may be able to prevent
disease by inducing his client to
live in accordance with its
laws.
There are also many other branches of human knowledge essential by necessity to a thorough medical education. But of all none are so important as the two great natural sciences: Anatomy and Physiology.

Indeed, so indispensable are they, that being at the present day considered as branches of the science of medicine, I can not pass over them, in such a light manner without giving, or at least attempting to point out, in what their importance to the practitioners consist.
Physiology, that has been defined by some, as the science of life. I should rather say, it is the science that teaches us how we live.

It treats of the functions that each part of the human frame fulfills, showing us in what manner the phenomena that constitute life are performed.

These phenomena, or functions, are divided into two kinds, those that relate to the preservation of the species, and those that relate to the preservation of the individual.

The functions that relate to the preservation of the individual, are
subdivided into animal and organic. The animal functions are those of the intellect, of sensation, of locomotion and voice, the respective organs of which are the cerebrum, the nervous system in general, the muscles, and vocal chords. The organic functions are digestion, absorption, respiration, circulation, secretion, nutrition and calcification.

Digestion, is a function by means of which alimentary substances when introduced into the digestive canal, render 70 different alterations, thus enabling them to be converted into blood, and subsequently
by other processes which are shall hereafter explain, into the different tissues of the body. The process of digestion is subdivided into eight organic actions, these are, prehension, mastication, insalivation, deglutition, action of the stomach, action of the small intestine, action of the large intestine, and expulsion of the feces. Absorption is that organic function by virtue of which certain vessels, intke substances from within and without the human body. This is divided into internal and external. By internal absorption, is meant
not only that which takes place on the external surface of the body, but also that affected in the digestive canal and respiratory apparatus. The vessels involved in external absorption are the wind and lymphiferous vessels. Internal absorption is that affected in the interior of the joints. Themselves, this is principally carried on by the lymphatics.

It is by means of this important function that those fluids are prepared which are afterward to be eliminated by the secreting of an urin.
The third function is that of Respiration. It is that action by means of which a certain portion of atmospheric air is introduced into the system, and exchanged for the same bulk of another gaseous substance which we expire. The object of respiration is to place the materials of the blood in contact with atmospheric air, that it may be purified.

The phenomena of this function are partly chemical, and partly mechanical.

The chemical action consists principally in the generation of carbonic acid gas, which is given out; secondly, in the absorption of oxygen gas.
from the atmosphere, and
thirdly, in the formation of a
quantity of water, which passes
off, in the form of vapor.

The mechanical action, consists,
simply in the expansion
and dilatation of the chest.

The function of respiration is
carried on in the lungs.

Circulation, which is the fourth
organic function, denotes the mo-
tion of the blood, through the dif-
f erent vessels of the body; its discovery
[in the year 1618] has immortalized
the name of Harvey, whom we have

30 First in the order that we have enumerated them, not in any other reso

port.
previously mentioned.

The circulation presents many important phenomena, which would be too long to enumerate at present.

The function of secretion, which is next in order, is carried on chiefly in the glands. It consists in the separation of certain materials from the blood which are destined to form different important fluids, such as the urine, bile, tear, milk, semen, saliva, etc.

Next in order is respiration, which is that organic function by virtue of which the respiratory, or respiratory, material, after
Having been properly elaborated, lived its own nature, and assimilated to the different living tissues, in the economy; for this reason it has also been called assimilation. It assimilates the nutritious material to the living tissue.

In fine, catabolism, or the word implies it, is the action by which heat, or caloric, is generated in the system.

Several theories have been advanced, regarding this most important function. But that which appears to be most plausible, is, that the combination of carbonic acid gas with oxygen...
gen gas, it attended with the same result, in the organism, as it is, the production of heat.

These three are the seven organic functions. When all these together with the animal functions act harmoniously, we are said to enjoy health; and disease therefore, is nothing more, nor less, than a disarranged condition of one or more of these functions. We therefore see the great importance of physiology to the practitioners of medicine. We cannot restore the disarranged function to its normal course, unless we be acquainted with its action. For the
same reason, that a machinist cannot properly repair an engine, unless he be acquainted with its mechanism.

This observation, however, is perhaps more appropriate with regard to Anatomy, which, as we have already stated, is another of the indispensable acquirements of a physician.

The word, anatomy, in itself, does not clearly indicate the meaning it is intended to convey; it gives no clear idea of the science which it represents. It is derived from the Greek, and properly signifies to cut, or to dissect.
it now appropriated to the science that treats of the members, shape, structure, situation, and relation, of all the parts of the body.

Perhaps however, in the retention of this word to denominate the science, it was taken into consideration, that one of the ultimate purposes of anatomy is to enable the practitioner to cut or to dissect with dexterity; for in order to do so, he must understand the structure, situation, &c. of the parts which he has to cut or dissect.

The two foregoing sciences, anatomy and physiology are inseparable.

(*) By practitioner is here meant surgeon; an accomplished physician should be a dexterous surgeon.
One could not exist without the other. For if physiology explains to us the phenomena of digestion, circulation, sensation &c., anatomy describes to us the various organs that perform these different functions; it opens to us the entire tract of the alimentary canal with its numerous divisions, and subdivisions, its position, shape &c. It enables us to trace the vessels that carry on the circulation, through their ultimate ramifications, thus showing us the places where they are invariably to be found. It shows us what it meant by the complicated nervous system, in what manner, springing from its cerebral centres, it extends and ramifies, through the
entire organism.

It is important that the prac-
titioners should pay particular atten-
tion to this part of anatomy, for
the human race suffers greatly from
numerous diseases, originating in the
nervous system, many of which are
yet incurable.

Which of these two collateral
sciences, i.e. most important, would be a
difficult question to answer. That anas-
tomy, however, has one great advan-
tage over physiology, is a self-evident
fact.

Physiology explains to us
the vital phenomena, by a process
of reasoning more or less plausible or
convincing. Physiological truths
can be explained. Not demonstrated.

A great part, or the greater part, of what is known in physiology, is not actually known; it is only "permitted" or "suggested." From these results a diversity of opinion between physiologists, and a continual change of theories.

The physiology of today, is not the physiology of yesterday. Some of the most beautiful theories have been overthrown, and what was formerly considered as an ingenious provision of nature, stands only as a humiliating proof of the fallacies of physiology. Theories that were once considered will again treated have been

[Note: Jefferson Davis's lecture on physiology, John M. college of Penn. January 1837.]
proved false. And what pledge can be given that the doctrines of today will not be replaced by the novelties of tomorrow. In our physiological works we find often repeated the words: 'It is believed,' 'It is thought,' 'It is generally admitted,' 'It appears,' 'It is probable.' Yet, as if there was no certainty, or as if they were afraid of attacking what is said. But so it is, and in the study of physiology after devoting a large proportion of time to the acquisition of what is known, there is a great deal of time to be spent in learning what is not known. (1) Here again as in the practice of medicine, the errors of our
predecessors, have improved, our knowledge, by bringing us nearer to the true path.

The reason for all this fluctuation and versatility of opinion is evident by this: physiology treats of the intellectual action of the human body during life. We can not plunge our eyes into the interior of the living to examine and ascertain what is going on.

Here there is the advantage of anatomy over it. Anatomy treats of the structure of the human body, which does not change after death, and therefore with the aid of a scalpel the formation and minute structure...
time of the tissues, can be easily ascertained. One can see it, feel it, weigh it, experiment upon it, and the anatomist, is thus ready to do what the physicist never could. That is, not only to explain the truths of this science, but also to prove, and authenticate them by actual demonstration.
The preceding studies, as well as Homer, as to Hebraistics, as to Alphabetic.

The difference between them.

I have thus far given a slight sketch or an imperfect idea of those sciences, which by their conjunction, have contributed to the advancement of medicine, and therefore, of the great difficulties that our limited intellect has to overcome, before it can truly become master of its principles, and be able to apply them with certainty and precision.

These different and miscellaneous branches of study, have to be pursued by the student without regard to the system, of which he is thereafter to become
are adopt. Allopathic, and Homoeopathic, are thus far united in their labors and researches.

The object of these two systems is the same—to cure disease. The difference between them consists in the mode of curing them. But we shall see this hereafter. For the present, let us drop Homoeopathy, while we ask this question: Although medicine has among its advocates, many illustrious names, although medicine has been aided in its progress, by numerous other sciences, has it ever merited our full confidence? Indeed! To prove this, very little is needed. Only look at the various

11. I here allude exclusively to allopathic medicine.
systems founded by these great men, they contradict and destroy each other. They are known for a short time, and then fall. Would this be the case if they received the confidence and approbation of the profession? Not so most assuredly. "Opinionem commentis deletis, naturalis judicia confirmat.""Cures. But this is no idea of mine, let us listen for a while to what some of the most renowned advocates of the art say on the subject.

In time destroys the fictions of opinion, and confirms the decisions of nature.
Defectiveness of the Allopathic Therapeutics, according to renowned Allopathic practitioners.

Dickat, in his introduction to his general anatomy, gives the following description of the practice of medicine. "Therapeutics," he says, "consists in an incoherent mass of opinions, themselves incoherent and material��ed, of all physiological sciences, that in which the limited range of the human mind, is best depicted. It is the science for a metaphysical intellect. It is a labyrinth, of irrational ideas, of specious observations, of illogical means, of formulal as strange, as they are incomprehensible. It is said that the practice of medicine is disgusting. I say, that at the present day, it is no occupation.
for a man of sound reason.

Before der Nat, Stahl, whose

genius it well knew, was convinced of the

silence, and absurdity of the all-pvasive

therapeutics.

Coagel, physician of great re-

known in Antwerp, in a public discur-

sion, before the most learned of that city,

made the following flattering remark. "In

an ordinary disease," said he, "the nurse knows

at much as the physician, and in an

extraordinary disease, the physician knows

no more than the nurse."

Dr. S. Johnson, who is, no doubt,

well known to all, says that "physic is

a melancholy attendance on misery, a mean

1) Silences and absurdity are Stahl's own words.
submission to servility, and a continual interruption of pleasure."

An eminent French writer has observed, that "Physic is the art of amusing the patient, while nature cures the disease."

Again, we read in the words of Bordeaux, that an eminent physician, speaking to one of his colleagues observed, "I have changed my mode of practice three or four times in my life." "And I," replied the other "have changed system at many times again."

And lastly, it is but a short time

(1) Dr. Baris's Pharmacologia, third edition.

(2) I must however remark, that the manner in which some allopathic physicians, physic their patients, is anything but amusing.
since that a professor of anatomy in France, when delivering the introduction to his course before his class, said, "I confess to you with the greatest pain that the medicine of our day, our Therapeutics, in fine, offer to us nothing reliable, or really true. In two thousand years, it has not made a single step, it has not advanced or improved an atom, it has not even reached the state of embryo, for it has no germ of life; and without another system of Therapeutics based on other principles and considerations, replaces it, medicine will die soon before birth.
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Deed of the Homoeopathic doctrine

A more pithful and discrediting description of an art, was never given by its own advocates, than that which occupied the preceding chapter.

But is this the case with regard to the Homoeopathic Therapeutics? By no means. This doctrine, for which we are indebted to the illustrious Flahert, is based upon one simple term and sole principle, "Sic ut similibus curantur. All in this system is as clear, as simple, and as rational, as its fundamental principles, and in it we see fulfilled the arts of the fact professors which we mentioned.

So evident is this axiom that at times, it seems to glide through the
mind, of many of the ancient and modern practitioners.

Hippocrates in his works has often expressed, that it was not strange to him. He has for example said, that a drug which will produce strangury will cure strangury when resulting from another cause. In his work entitled "De mortuis popularibus," we find the following text: "Dolor dolorum solut," "pain removes pain," again in one of his aphorisms: "Cauda ventriculus frigidos frigidis," "a cold stomach requires cold things." In another one of his works we note the following remarkable passage: "By similar things, disease is caused, and by developing similar conditions we recover from disease," and again: "By vomiting, vomit-
ing is arrested" and in another place, deeper breathing. The spirit of Common’s Faculty, he says, "that which causes diarrhoea, cough, diarrhea, and vomiting, is capable of curing these ailments. Boulton, Derington, Beldron, Thorpe, and Street, have severally expounded their adherence to the homoeopathic law.

The celebrated Stedel shows his assent to the same formula in the following words: "The received method in medicine of treating disease by opposite remedies, that is by medicines which are opposed to the morbid phenomenon, is completely false and absurd. On the contrary, I am convinced that diseases are subdued,
by agents which produce a similar affection.

I could extract many more such quotations from the excellent introductory address, delivered at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, by Professor C. I. Hempel, M.D. on the 12th of October 1867, but the nature of my task will not allow me to do so. Nevertheless, I cannot pass over the words of Basil and Valentine, as quoted in the same address. He said, "Like draws to like, and like is repelled by its contrary. Heat, by heat; cold, by cold; stitches, by stitches: for one heat attracts another, one cold, another; as the magnet attracts the iron."
Mode of ascertaining the similarity between the disease and the drug.

Some might perhaps inquire, which is the meaning of what is meant by the words, like cures like, and how can the likeness be ascertained? The explanation is very simple. We all know, that the similarity, is to be ascertained, by provings upon the healthy.

What are these provings? A person in a healthy condition takes a given quantity of a drug, and observes the effects, or symptoms, which this drug produced. These effects, most of course be pathological, and therefore this drug will cure these same pathological effects or symptoms when
produced by another cause, and this is what we mean by "like cures like."

In this way may we really consider the glorious discovery of the illustrious founder of the Homoeopathic law.

Hahnemann proved upon his own person fifty drugs, which he subsequently administered with uniform success, in the cases characterised by symptoms similar to those which they drugs had produced in him.

After him, thousands of other drugs, were proved by his followers, and since that time, almost, all remedial agents, have been similarly examined.
Hand, Staticia, Medicus, and Therapeutici, which have hitherto been the most complicated, and, we may say, incomprehensible of science, find themselves reduced to one simple law, of the efficacy of which, Hahnemann was convinced, by interrogating nature in his provings, and listening to its answer in their effects.
Infinite or infinitesimal doses.

Nollekens, the physician, combats and denies the homoeopathic doctrine, by alleging, that the infinitesimal doses which are used, are naturally insignificant, and Dr. South expressly asserts, that they cannot, either by analogy, or upon any other theoretical grounds, have any force upon the human frame.

"What can we say in answer to this? Shall we point out the immense majority of cures, performed by small doses, or shall we tumble with Smart? "In measuring the importance and value of things, the true explorer of nature knows neither great nor little."

But to illustrate, that small
doses, can and do have, the property of producing visible effects. I will copy the following paragraph, from Dr. Hempel's introductory address, page 25.

Pope informs us that fifty pounds of water are fractured through and through, by the 60th part of a grain of carmine. Having the millionth part of these fifty pounds, and dividing a single drop of these millionth parts into another million parts, the color of each part may still be distinctly recognized through the microscope. Iodine which had been dissolved in 430,000 parts of water, may still be noted upon by starch, and kitchen salt which had been dissolved in 1,640,000 parts of water, is sensibly affected by nitrate of silver.
One grain of copper will impart a blue tint to 10,537 cubic inches of water, that being divided, into 22,733,800 visible parts. According to Müller, a grain of mercury may be dissolved into three thousand and twenty quadrillion parts, each of which is still perceptible by the smell. I need hardly mention the imponderable and yet often fatal effects of gassing, or the power of contagion, which may be carried from continent to continent, without losing its murderous energy.

What chemist is not acquainted with the wonderful effect of platinum upon iron, on certain occasions. A bar of iron immersed in strong nitric acid will be immediately decomposed by the acid;
but if previously we touch the iron with a piece of platinum, it becomes passive to the effects of the acid, and it may be immersed with impunity. This bar can impart by contact its passive properties to others, and these, in turn, and so on repeatedly. What force developed this property of resistence in the iron, we do not know, but be it what it may it is evident that this effect is owing to the quantity of platinum communicated to the iron by the contact. This quantity being infinitesimal, we see that infinitesimal dose do produce the most powerful effects.

10. This experiment was made by Dr. Temple on the 3d of November 1807.
Proofs

But why should we dwell so long on this subject? Such a thing is certainly useless, especially if we consider that the homoeopathy of the remedy does not consist in the minute ones of the doses, but alone in its similarity with the disease.

Moreover, why should we dispute and waste argument upon a question which can easily and incontrovertibly be proved by facts.

The superiority of the homoeopathic practice has been evidently demonstrated in Germany, France, England and other places.

By the statistics recently made in the Hospitals of Sainte-Margrète.
in Paris one has the following results:

In the allopathic department directed by Doctors Vallee and Marie, out of one thousand patients treated for different diseases, one hundred and thirteen died.

In the homoeopathic department out of the same number of patients which were thus treated by Dr. Vessie only eighty-five died.

The administrators of the Hospital de l’Enfance (in) France declared the same favorable result. According to their books, the mortality has greatly diminished since the Hospital was placed in the hands of homoeopathic practitioners.

By a letter written by Mr. Malz...
two almoners of the Refuge de Marseille, published in the Gazette de Provence in September of 1849, we see that out of 270 cases of cholera (twenty cases of which were of the most alarming character) which were true homoeopathically treated by Dr. Ohmes there were only 15 deaths, when all through the city the mortality exceeded fifty per cent.

The following are some of the statistics kindly collected by Dr. Rush in his "Practical Observations on Homoeopathic Fever from the Public Hospitals of Vienna."

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pneumonia</th>
<th>Admitted</th>
<th>Died</th>
<th>Death percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Allopathic Hsp. Vienna</td>
<td>1134</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homoeopathic do. do.</td>
<td>538</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disease</td>
<td>Allopathic Hosp</td>
<td>Homoopathic Hosp</td>
<td>Admit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pneumonia</td>
<td>1017</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>386</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peritonitis</td>
<td>628</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>184</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dysentery</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>175</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fever</td>
<td>9627</td>
<td>931</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3062</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9871</td>
<td>1509</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1425</td>
<td>219</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The same Dr. Boush gives the states
ties of the hospitals of London, Edinburgh, Liverpool, Glasgow, Sign, Leipzig and other places, the general result of which is as follows.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Different diseases</th>
<th>Admitted</th>
<th>Died</th>
<th>Mortality</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tuberculous cases</td>
<td>119,680</td>
<td>11,791</td>
<td>10.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From com. de. de.</td>
<td>32,653</td>
<td>1,366</td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Objection to Homoeopathy

Answer.

With all these material proofs in our favor, it is still very possible that some disputations, even of the true doctrine, may think all our logic overshone, by the following question. "If it be true that so many proofs exist, and if the superiority of the Homoeopathic doctrine is so evident, why is it, that the great majority of physicians still follow the old system?"

Such an objection, at first appears, to be strong, founded on fact; but in reality, it is only superficial, and of but little value.
Truth in itself is always truth, though it be hidden, unknown, or disbelieved by all.

The Ptolemaic system, which taught that the sun, moons, planets and stars revolve around the earth in 24 hours, was universally held to be true (not without treading its absurdity for the space of thirteen centuries. And when in the year 1630, Nicholas Copernicus demonstrated the planetary system as it really is, he was laughed at, and thus a truth now obvious, was unknown for centuries and after its discovery, disbelieved for years by the great majority.

That the earth not move around the sun.
Why is it that three hundred millions of Chinese, to whom missions have been preaching Christianity for centuries, do not believe in it yet, and the immense majority of the inhabitants of that nation, still remain in idolatry and paganism, nevertheless, cannot be doubted but that Christianity is infinitely superior to idolatry and paganism.

In the year 1642 the member of the Académie de France, declared unanimously, that the blood did not circulate in the human body. Thirty years after, they still persisted in the opinion that such a thing was impossible. Notwithstanding
The blood does circulate.

We also see in the history of this respectable assembly, that in the year 1609, it expelled one of its members, for having (successfully) treated a case of intermittent fever, with bark. The fine that select body of the most learned men, was greatly opposed to the inoculation of the vaccine virus, for the space of 40 years, and it was only when three princes of royal blood were inoculated contrary to their will that they consented to admit its advantages.

Wid has since then doubted of the efficacy of vaccination, and greatly are we indebted to Jenner for its discovery.
Thus all great discoveries and truths have been disputed and disbelieved for a time, and afterwards acknowledged. We may therefore now cast aside the flattering hope, that Science will one day be in universal favour.
New reasons in favor of Homoeopathy.

The practice of homoeopathy in the different capitals of Europe has suffered great opposition.

When the Asiatic cholera reigned in Vienna, D. Fleischmann (a homoeopathic practitioner) cured twice as many as were saved by the old school practitioners, and it was then that the Emperor removed the restrictions that had previously been imposed upon the practice of homoeopathy in his dominions, and established the Hospital which has since been the principal school of homoeopathy in Europe.
Is not this a new and convincing proof of the superiority of the new system?

We must also remember that the discovery of Homeopathy dates only from the year 1796, and in the short period of 62 years that has elapsed since that time, the progress it has made far exceeds that of any other doctrine. But this is only an affirmation of what Cicero had said:

"Time... confirms the decisions of nature."

Taking into consideration all these circumstances and the statistic data of the cures performed in the last mentioned hospitals of Europe, we have resulting the incontestable truth that...
new method is under all circumstances far superior to the old system, and this accomplishes the object of this essay.

Thus the simple formula, Similia similibus, directly opposed to the old one, Contrarius extrarius consequitur, producing a radical revolution in therapeutics rendering the treatment of disease; firstly more efficacious, since it cures disease by direct means; secondly, more simple, by banishing the incompaerable mixtures of drugs, in one prescription, and thirdly less disagreeable to the patient, by relieving them from nauseating doses, blister feet, sinews, sores, bleeds, and the murderous lancet, benefits humanity to such an extent, that I can but exclaim with Sharp. "Homeopathy is a boon to
mankind from the fruit of all good; and it is the duty of every man to embrace it, and advocate its cause to the best of his ability.
Conclusion

We can now say that in the annals of science, medicine should stand unrivaled in the most prominent place on account of its great importance and utility. Its object consisting in the preservation of health and life.

Mathematics, Astronomy, Philosophy, Politics &c. are all useful sciences, and their object are certainly of prime importance to man. But, in what purpose, would these serve and how could they be applied without health? Health is undoubtedly the most precious element of life, and as medicine does
picture it, when it is lost, we can justly say that, man, is not man, without medicine.

Although, it cannot create man (this prerogative is too high and alone compares with the master of the universe), it certainly prolongs existence, and impedes the destruction of life.

It is clear that each mortal saved by medicine, can be considered, as a new being, whom without medicine, would have ceased to exist.

Old than any other science in the universe, upon which the Almighty has conferred this precious faculty, His devote privi
luge? Do not them a truly accu-
ritic physician, one who can thus
reconstruct man, the great master
piece of nature, almost a second
Only! But no, far be it from me
the thought of comparing man to
this master, we are but the minute
parts of this divine will.

T. S. de Karma