

eration, fatty tumors, and the like, through all the calculous diseases, abnormal enlargement of any of the bones, bony tumors, etc., to and through every species of tuberculosis and attending sufferings; the radical and only cure of all these we repeat, consists simply in *healing* the mucous membranes, and thus stopping the further loss of albumen, thereby preventing the other constituents from being brought into excess; and so at one master-stroke annihilate the cause of full three-fourths of all the diseases with which mankind are afflicted. And furthermore we believe, indeed, we have gathered much proof going to show that many, if not all, the various forms of cancerous growths may be reached in the same way.

But what can do this great work except specific Homœopathy? Certainly all expectorants, emetics, cathartics, diuretics, etc., etc., and all local treatment of any mucous membrane by cauterizing, or by irritating injections, for whatever purpose employed, and so on to the end of the chapter, can only serve to increase the irritation already existing upon these surfaces, and cause a still greater loss of albumen, and a marked aggravation of some one or more of the great evils which we have already shown to necessarily follow from the workings of this hydra-headed monster. It is granted that such exciting treatment sometimes affords *apparent* relief, but as we have already given the proof in abundance upon other occasions, this apparent relief is at the expense of driving the disease to still more vital parts or organs of the system, where it must sooner or later develop itself into a still more inveterate or dangerous malady. The only exceptions to this are the cases where the *vis medicatrix nature* is strong enough to cure the patient in spite of such treatment.

Now we see upon what complete yet exacting principles nature operates, within the animal system, in all these cases, and how she cries aloud to the medical profession to stop all the irritating methods named, which she is constantly rebelling against, and adopt a system of treatment which shall strike at once at the root of the evil, by healing the mucous membranes, when all effects must necessarily and speedily cease, as there would then no longer be an excess of any constituent left by which their continuance could be maintained.

And, in conclusion, we must ask if there is not enough in the

multitude of facts we have given upon this most interesting subject, to show the Homœopathic school that they can go on and build upon such a basis a system of Pathology which shall be complete in all its parts, and every way worthy of our noble system of Therapeutics, its natural and indispensable handmaid and companion under all circumstances, its counterpart and complement in the fullness of its truth; a system of Pathology, in short, which shall be wholly and absolutely independent of the old school, in showing the grand combination existing between the *causes* and *relations* of disease, and one far more complete and *scientific* than any for which they have ever yet dared to even hope.

A PROPOSITION TO THE PROFESSION.

Recently we received a letter from Dr. Hering, of Philadelphia, in which he says: "I have this year to lecture to a class of 130, and as it is my duty to make our students acquainted with your Illustrated Repertory, I have ordered four or more drawings in life size to serve as diagrams;" then asks: "Would you allow your Alma Mater to use such a copy?" As this is an endorsement of the value of our method for both teaching and studying the Homœopathic Materia Medica, which must be conceded by all as carrying the matter far above our individual opinion, or claim, of its merits, we have a proposition to make to the profession in regard to it. And that is: If those physicians, who are in position to do so, will raise sufficient funds from the wealthy patrons of Homœopathy to go on and complete and publish an Illustrated Repertory for every symptom, and an Illustrated Materia Medica for every drug, we will yield all our rights and interest in the matter, for the common good, upon the re-payment to us, simply, of the amount of money we have invested in it, and a moderate compensation for the time spent in devising the plan and bringing it to its present state of development.

It would seem that such a fund might be raised, for such a purpose, without difficulty, especially when the benefits which would accrue to the whole human family would be so great.

Money has been given by an admirer of Homœopathy, to partially endow, at least one of our medical colleges, yet this, though important, is restricted to very narrow limits as compared with the universal applicability and need of these illustrated works, which every *physician*, no less than student, must ultimately have to guide him in practice, as much as the navigator his charts. The amount which would be required to complete the illustrations upon an adequate scale would probably not be much less than fifty thousand dollars, according to partial estimates we have had made, and might be considerably more than this, as four views, front, back, and the two sides, must be given to every drug in the *Materia Medica*, and in the *Repertory* plates must be given of every part of the body, for every specific kind of pain; but let the cost be what it may, it ought to be done at once, for, if it is what it has certainly promised thus far in our practice, there is not a human being upon the face of the earth but has a direct and the highest interest in it of any earthly matter, to the same degree that health and life are above other considerations.

If this is thought to be an extreme position to take, it should at the same time be remembered, that *it is not possible* for any living man in the profession to remember all the pathogenetic symptoms of every drug, so as in all instances to make the proper comparisons, and application of the indicated remedy, at the bedside, through the aid of memory alone. Even physicians possessing the very best minds for this particular labor must fall far short of full success in this way, and they must sometimes run the risk of allowing critical cases to pass beyond the curable point, in waiting to consult the pathogenesis of, perhaps, many remedies, to find one, and the only one, to cover all the local, as well as other, symptoms of the case, and thus make doubt give way to positive knowledge; whereas, by the aid of illustrations they would often be enabled to see at a glance, what it might take all the leisure time they could find for days, or even weeks, to look over the great bulk of provings, and satisfy themselves upon some peculiarly located, and possibly the most characteristic, symptom of the patient. And it would be next to impossible for them then to realize fully, the connection frequently existing between localized and unlike symptoms in different parts of the system, which may be given by a device not yet explained, and seen at once as readily as the most simple of any part of this work. From the very nature of the case, as matters now stand, all these difficulties, we repeat, must hamper the very ablest minds in the profession, and that, too, in no small degree; then what is to be said of such insurmountable obstacles in the way of the majority of physicians, who are less endowed, but who must have the care of the sick; and especially how must it be with

the vast majority of mankind who must depend upon the latter class of physicians for medical aid, and frequently suffer and die for the want of more definite knowledge, which a proper system of illustrations, fully completed, would enable the practitioner of fair but ordinary capacity to apply at the bedside, with a skill nearly if not quite equal to that of the very ablest? Something certainly should be done to clear up our *Materia Medica* and remedy these difficulties, and what promises so much as this method? Physicians, themselves, when they fall sick, are exposed to the same risks, because of these defects, as everybody else.

The consequences to Homœopathy, too, in having this work speedily completed, would be only second to its great blessing to suffering humanity. Why, look at what it would seem must be the inevitable result. If such works were engaged upon and rightly done, it could not be ten years after they were completed, with the constant confirmations afforded by the great numbers of Homœopathic physicians throughout the civilized world, before Allopathy would be completely overwhelmed by them, and not many years longer before all forms of quackery, by which so many thousands now annually perish, would disappear from the face of the earth. Let such works be seen, and comprehended, or even partially so, by the intelligent in every community, and nothing else could stand before them as guides in medical treatment. Every thing else claiming preference would be frowned down at once, as the pretensions of ignorance, or worse. We have never yet exhibited the plates to a non-professional person, and many have seen them, but what they have expressed great surprise that these matters could be brought to such accuracy, and medicines given to directly reach all kinds of pains in any part of the system, while many have seemed to fully appreciate their great value, and would dilate upon the advantages of the plan in comparison with any of the old methods.

If the money should be raised for this purpose, every part of the work should be *supervised* by such physicians as Drs. Hering, Lippe, H. N. Guernsey, Wells, Dunham, etc., etc., each superintending such part as he might choose, thus ensuring the greatest possible accuracy, while younger physicians of more leisure could look up and copy the symptoms, and do the mechanical part of the work, in getting ready for the artist and printer; but all should be paid a fair compensation for the time and labor spent upon it. And *it must be done soon*, for neither the interests of our school, nor the welfare of our patients, can afford to allow this matter to drag along the weary years that it would take one man to complete such a herculean task.

And to conclude, we would suggest another incentive to the

speedy undertaking and consummation of this enterprise, and that is, when the works were published, a price not less than the cost per copy of the first edition, should be set upon them, and all the funds raised therefrom be set apart for the founding of a National Homœopathic University. That there would be a large and continually increasing sale for them, as Homœopathy becomes more generally adopted, seems certain, for we are already in receipt of very many earnest commendations of the idea of illustrating symptoms, and urgent appeals for full sets of the plates. We would ourselves, to-day, gladly give one thousand dollars, in addition to what we have already expended upon them, for an Illustrated Repertory, and an Illustrated Materia Medica, such as we have in mind, and consider it the best investment we ever made of a like amount of money. But the cost of both need not be over one hundred dollars, and what physician would not pay this sum for so much accurate knowledge, that he would be hourly called upon to put in practice, brought directly to the powerful aid of his sight? Whenever the first edition was exhausted another could be published at little additional expense, with all additions and confirmations then known, and sold at the same price, the copy-right being held by trustees appointed, say, by the American Institute of Homœopathy, for the profession, and thus ensure a constantly increasing fund which possibly might become ample to sustain the finest institution of the kind in the world.

It is our design to go on with the preliminary preparations for such works, by making diagrams and locating symptoms upon them, as fast as the state of our health will permit, and to that extent hasten the time of their ultimate publication.

We cheerfully granted Dr. Hering the right to use the illustrations to the full extent he desired for teaching in his college, and take this occasion to say that the same privileges are hereby extended to all our other Homœopathic colleges.

IN answer to a question by Dr. Berridge, of London, we would state that we use Jenichen's potencies, and that these preparations are to be understood in all cases reported by us, herein, at least, where the remedies are such as he potentized.

WE beg to assure the editor of the *New England Medical Gazette*, that men are always *amused*, not *enraged*, at the various antics of all small creatures, and never more so than when the latter try to make it appear, by their own rage and ravings, that everybody else has gone mad.

ANSWERS TO FURTHER OBJECTIONS TO OUR THEORY OF TUBERCULOSIS.*

A further objection may be raised to our theory of Tuberculosis, in the fact that the red blood corpuscles are not found in excess in the blood vessels, in all cases where albumen is lost from the blood through the mucous membranes. This, though an apparent, is yet not a real objection, as will readily be seen. For instance, all authors speak of a *decrease* of the red corpuscles in albuminuria, but at the same time tell us there is a great *increase* of the colorless corpuscles, which are just the conditions our claim calls for. The coloring matter is washed out of a portion of the red corpuscles by the too watery serum, thus decreasing the number of these to the extent that such washing is carried on, and necessarily increasing the colorless corpuscles much beyond their proper relative proportion. But the latter will not show so great an increase in all cases of Bright's disease, if they do in any, as the colored ones do a decrease, for the serum is so much more watery in this malady in consequence of the outlet of refuse water through the kidneys being so blocked up, than it is where albumen is lost through other organs, and the kidneys left free to vigorously prosecute their work, that the cell walls, and finally the granules are burst and dissolved, thus allowing of their excretion into and through the intestinal canal. In this case there would not be so great an increase of the colorless corpuscles as the decolorization of the red corpuscles would call for, and the former being generally destroyed in albuminuria they would not be changed to tuberculous corpuscles, though tubercles are by no means entirely unknown in this disease, from the fact that sometimes a small portion of these corpuscles do escape destruction.

There is also a decrease of colored corpuscles and a corresponding increase in the colorless ones, in all forms of tuberculosis, in consequence of the same washing process, hence the *general paleness of the surface in all such subjects*. But the serum not being left sufficiently watery in such cases (because of the more ready excretion of most of the excess of water through the healthy and vigorous action of the kidneys), to entirely destroy only a small part of the latter, all those decolorized but not ruptured, must be deposited and cause suppuration as the only means by which the system can rid itself of them.

But in some, if not all acute diseases, where albumen is lost from other organs besides the kidneys, there is found a rela-

*This and the article answering Dr. Brown Sequard's objections, were sent out to Europe with, and as supplements to, the paper entitled "The cause of Tuberculosis," which was published in Vol. I of this Journal.

tive increase of the red corpuscles, as we should expect. In proof of which we offer the following from Lehmann's "Physiological Chemistry," Vol. 1st, page 605. He says:

"During the first eight or ten days of typhus the blood-corpuscles are always increased; but subsequently to that period, at least until the twenty-first day, their number is considerably diminished."

And that a large amount of albumen is lost from the system in typhus, by which to account for this increase of red corpuscles, is seen in the following from the same author, same vol., page 538. He says in speaking of *albumen* being found in the *feces* in various diseases: "It is constantly present in tolerably large quantity in the fluid stools in typhus." The *decrease* of red corpuscles in this disease, after eight or ten days, would necessarily result from the serum becoming so watery in that length of time, that they could not longer resist its action. Careful examination will no doubt reveal the same fact of an increase of red corpuscles in the early stages of dysentery, and that some of the excess of these finds an outlet in the bloody discharges which are especially characteristic of this malady.

Again, it may be objected to our theory, that an occasional case of tuberculosis, occurring in other organs than the lungs, may be met where albumen cannot be readily found in the discharges from any of the organs lined with mucous membrane. To which we answer that no investigations have ever yet been made by others upon the basis of, or under the stimulation to enquiry which our claims must excite, to know what may be found in that direction. Besides it is already well known that nothing is more common in all tuberculous diseases than a marked chronic irritability of some one or more of the mucous membranes and catarrhal discharges therefrom, either of which must *always* be attended with a loss of albumen from the blood, as we have seen by the quotations from Lehmann and others, already given in other places. Lehmann, it will be remembered, says there cannot be the *slightest* irritation of a mucous membrane without an abnormal secretion of albumen by it as a direct result of such irritation. But there are other very essential facts also bearing upon this point. If albumen is secreted by the mucous membrane of the stomach into that organ, it must often be digested like all albuminous food, and in that case it could never be found in the excretions from the intestinal canal. Or if it is secreted by the mucous membrane of any portion of the small intestines it would be so intimately mixed with the fecal matter when this was in a fluid, or at most, a semi-fluid state, that it could not be found without the most careful investigations, that would be too revolting to be often undertaken. If secreted by the large intestines we may

find it without so much difficulty, as the fecal matter is there generally much firmer, and would prevent the albumen being mixed with it. Still, great care would have to be exercised even then, or it would frequently escape detection.

It should be remembered in this connection also, that the albumen is secreted in most cases, especially the chronic, without pain. Evidence of this is found in chronic nasal catarrh and chronic sore throat, where the secretion produces no other sensation than that of obstruction and a desire to remove it. And in Bright's disease the fact of the kidneys discharging albumen is generally beyond the recognition of even the best informed physician, short of the proper chemical tests of the urine. The patient has no pains or other sensations that reveal it with any certainty, unless it might sometimes be in the advance stages. And so it must be when, in chronic cases, albumen is secreted into any part of the intestinal canal. The patient would have no *sensations* by which the physician could determine, with any certainty, that such a result was transpiring within, and the only possible way he could know would be by the greatest care in examining the discharges, and even at that, if it was secreted into the stomach, it would be often digested, so that no amount of scrutiny could find it, as has already been stated. And yet here, in the intestinal mucous membrane, is by far the largest mucous tract to waste albumen from the blood, of any in the whole system, if it is not larger than all else besides, and the immediate exciting causes, which would produce irritation thereof, that would aggravate constitutional tendencies and lead to a secretion of albumen, are far more numerous than in other instances.

VALEDICTORY.

It is with feelings of unmingled regret that I am compelled to announce to the readers of the Homœopathic Quarterly that, with the issue of this number, its further publication must, for the present, be suspended. Ill health, or, at least, a very serious threatening of ill health, is the cause of this step. I am myself a marked subject for that terrible scourge about which so much has been said in these pages. My mother and two older brothers died of Phthisis Pulmonalis, while two sisters—the only remaining children of our family besides myself—have been seriously threatened with it, and scarcely a year has passed over my head since a boy, but that its ugly presence, or nearness to me, has not been made manifest in some of its premonitory symptoms. By this it will be seen that I have been an *interested* investigator into all the characteristics of Phthisis—whether an intelligent one or not, time must determine.

Well, in September, 1861, after long and tedious research and observation, I fell upon the idea, more by accident, perhaps, than through any merit, that the loss of albumen, in the catarrhal secretions of such patients, was the cause of Consumption, or, rather, of all forms of Tuberculosis. So intensely interested did I become in this, that the clue it afforded was pursued almost night and day, for over four and a half years. Certainly a greater or less portion of nearly half the nights, in all that time, was spent, after the fatigues of the professional duties of the day, in investigating this vast subject. And all the leisure that could be found during the daytime was improved in like manner.

As one effect of this excessive labor upon the already existing predisposition, I was seized about the first of May, 1866, in the midst of preparing a volume upon the subject, for the profession, with pulmonary hæmorrhage. Successive hæmorrhages, once, twice, and sometimes three times in twenty-four hours occurred for some ten days. Generally these were slight, but in three or four of the attacks the blood came quite freely from the trachea. But little physical exhaustion attended or followed this, though the loss of power to endure mental application was so great that I could scarcely study or write at all upon any subject that required much effort, for many weeks, and was quite readily overtaxed by close application, up to the fall of 1868, when, having, as it then seemed, recovered sufficiently to allow of my engaging again more earnestly upon the work, I concluded to establish this Journal, and thus give in successive portions, as the labor could be endured, what I would have much preferred should have appeared in one volume, with such an array of proof upon every point as could have left no doubts of the great truth in the mind of any intelligent man. But again the effort was too severe to be endured, for the first of July, 1869, just as I had finished preparing No. 3, Vol. I, I was seized with another hæmorrhage, which was succeeded by others as in the first instance, for about the same length of time, that is, for ten days; but some of these were much more severe than any of the previous ones, and the blood came from the lower extremity of the trachea, or the large bronchial tubes. On this occasion I was three or four times seized in the night, being awakened by obstruction of breathing and cough, when the blood welled up very freely, and quite *hot*, from behind the center of the sternum. It was then fully determined to suspend the Quarterly upon the issue of the next, or last number, of that volume. But shortly after that I brought to a successful issue the idea of giving the *Materia Medica* in illustrations, and became so greatly interested in it that I decided to take the chances of continuing another year, so as to give a start to that work.

The great labor required to perfect the plan and prepare No. 1, Vol. II, so overtaxed my nervous system that I could do nothing upon No. 2 for some two months, and after the issue of that, was entirely unable to do anything in preparing No. 3 until the latter part of August, and nothing upon this number until December. In fact there has hardly been a day the last year that more than an hour in twenty-four could be endured in writing, and sometimes a week at a time during those periods when the attempt was made to prepare manuscript, that I could do nothing. Under these circumstances the further publication must of course be suspended, as such delays are too unpleasant to all concerned. None of the numbers for the last year could have been prepared sooner than they were without great, and perhaps irreparable, injury to my health, and I feel under many obligations to subscribers that they have made so little complaint of delays as they have.

If the Quarterly has been too exclusively occupied with my own views of disease, etc., to be pleasing to some, as there is no doubt may have been the case, there is at least this excuse for it, that if those views are true there was nothing of greater importance that I could give, and the almost universal favor this part of my work has received from the most intelligent men in our school, leaves little, if anything, in doubt as to my readers being satisfied upon this point. The labor bestowed upon illustrating our excessively complicated *Materia Medica* speaks for itself, and can require no apology except for its discontinuance.

It was with great regret that I found myself unable to complete the article upon the "Metastasis of disease and the law of its action," commenced in No. 2 of Vol. I. The facts in my possession, upon this subject, and the great numbers of remarkable cases seen, proving those facts, must have settled the whole matter beyond the power of cavilers to ever seriously disturb.

As it may be a matter of interest to some to know the treatment pursued in my hæmorrhages it is here given. During the first series of them, and in several of the second attacks, the blood was partially coagulated, rather darker than natural venous blood, and attended with rattling respiration. One dose of Ipecac, 1000th potency, would relieve under these circumstances almost immediately. Two or three other remedies were tried, in single doses, but without the prompt effect this had. In those instances in which the blood came *hot* and fresh, like arterial blood, causing a decided burning sensation behind the sternum, a single dose of Aconite, 1000th potency, would stop it entirely in from five to ten minutes. It will be seen by this that I pursued the same course of treatment for myself,

under somewhat trying circumstances, that I have so strenuously advocated for others, and received my reward for it, which may not have been a trifling one, for in neither case did cough follow the hæmorrhages. As the attacks were so clearly brought on by mental, not physical exhaustion, I pursued my professional duties as usual during the day, only laying up once, part of one forenoon, when rather more weakness than usual followed a night hæmorrhage. Of course, anything that could occasion much physical fatigue was avoided, and all study or writing was entirely stopped, for weeks, until recovery seemed complete.

It should also be stated that all the various premonitory symptoms of Phthisis which I have ever experienced, and there have been many of them, and all the various conditions of the system arising therefrom, have been in strict accordance with the idea that the loss of albumen in catarrhal secretions is the primary cause of Tuberculosis, and that a greater or less portion (according to circumstances hitherto pointed out), of the excess of blood-corpuscles, thereby left in the system, become tuberculous corpuscles.

There can be but little doubt that with such care and rest as I have never taken since 1849, when I commenced the study of medicine, excepting a few weeks at a time in two or three instances, I shall recruit, and be at least as well as I have ever been; but let my fate be what it may, my prayer will ever be that, for the sake of suffering humanity, the profession will soon wholly master, in every sense, that most horrible of all the scourges that have ever cursed our race; and if anything I have suffered, said, or done, shall aid in the slightest toward the more speedy consummation of this great work, I shall feel that my life has not been wholly spent in vain.

It is with no trifling emotion that I now return my most hearty and sincere thanks to my friends and patrons, one and all, for the kindness they have bestowed, and for the liberality shown, in sustaining the Homœopathic Quarterly to that extent which fully ensured its continuance, had my health held out. The support and endorsement it has received have been in all respects far beyond my most sanguine anticipations. It has been my earnest endeavor to instruct my readers to the fullest extent in my power, in other words, it has been my highest aim to assist in clearing up, for myself no less than for others, some of the many obscure points which yet hang over our chosen profession. Therefore I conclude with the hope that none will feel that their time has been misspent in the perusal of these pages, and if I have succeeded in convincing any one of the truths set forth herein, I shall feel amply repaid for all my labor.

Most sincerely and respectfully,
R. R. GREGG, M. D.

SYNOPSIS

OF A FORTHCOMING WORK UPON

CONSUMPTION

AND ITS

NUMEROUS KINDRED MALADIES;

WITH TRACINGS OF THEIR CAUSES,

AND

OF THEIR CURES, UNDER HOMŒOPATHIC TREATMENT. X

By ROLLIN R. GREGG, M. D.,

Graduate of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia; Member of the American Institute of Homœopathy; Fellow of the Hahnemannian Medical Institute of Philadelphia; Member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of New York; and Member of the Erie County, N. Y., Homœopathic Medical Society.

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