

tion against such compromising of Homœopathy and will go to work energetically against all spoilers of our science.

(Signed),

DR. BOLLE, *Ed. Hom. Pop. Zeitung,*

DR. HIRSCHEL, *Ed. Zeit. für Hom. Klinik,*

DR. MEYER, *Ed. Allg. Hom. Zeit.,*

DR. C. MULLER, *Ed. Hom. Vierteljahrsschrift.*

In order that the allusion in the above protest to Hahnemann's "dear friend," Dr. Ægidi, as well as the documents which are to follow, may be more clearly understood, a few words of a historical nature may here be introduced.

Mr. Lutze published in 1860 a popular "Manual of Homœopathic Theory and Practice for Domestic Use." A translation of it by Dr. C. J. Hempel was published in New York, in 1863. In this Manual Mr. Lutze authorizes the use of two or even three drugs, *in combination*, in one and the same dose. He claims to have for this practice the sanction and encouragement of Hahnemann, Ægidi and von Bœnninghausen. His language is as follows :

This important discovery of the combination of drugs was first announced twenty-four years ago by Dr. Julius Ægidi, at that time Physician to the Princess Frederica of Prussia, and now Medical Councillor. This discovery was communicated to Hahnemann in the year 1833, corroborated by 233 cures with combined remedies, and was joyfully received by Hahnemann, but kept secret from the public by the imbecility of the foes of truth, whereas the worthy discoverer was insulted and derided by those who were unworthy of unloosing his shoe-strings.

Mr. Lutze then gives a letter from Hahnemann to Ægidi, dated May 15th, 1833 :

*Dear Friend and Colleague:* Do not suppose that I reject any thing good from mere prejudice or because it might lead to modification in my doctrine. All I desire is truth, and I know that this is all you care for. I am rejoiced that you should have had such a happy thought at the same time confining its execution to proper limits. Two remedies should only be given in combination, in a highly potentized form, provided each is, in its own way, homœopathic to the case. In such a case, this proceeding is an advantage to our art which should not be repudiated. *I shall take the first opportunity of making a trial, and I doubt not it will be successful.* I am likewise glad to hear that Bœnninghausen approves of this plan.

Lutze proceeds :

In another letter to Dr. Ægidi, Hahnemann writes, under date of June 19th, 1833: I have devoted a special paragraph to your discovery of a combination of drugs, in the fifth edition of my *Organon*, the manuscript copy of which was last night sent to Arnold, etc.

Lutze goes on to say :

What has become of this paragraph? We search the *Organon* from beginning to end without finding it. Here is the explanation. Hahnemann laid the new discovery, which he had kept secret heretofore, before the meeting of homœopathic physicians of the 10th of August 1833. Their number was as yet small, but instead of meeting with open hearts he found stubborn minds, who, instead of accepting the blissful truth, assailed it with all sorts of persecutions, comparing it to the mixtures of allopathic practitioners and persuading Hahnemann to abandon the publication of this discovery and to allow one of his friends to suppress the paragraph which had been printed.

He proceeds to say that Ægidi was shamefully abused and that he preferred to remain silent, rather than expose himself to abuse and assaults. He adds :

I do not know the persons who have perpetrated this robbery; most of them may be in their graves. The time for requital has come; the hitherto suppressed discovery rises like a phoenix from its ashes and the name of its author, Julius Ægidi shall be snatched from oblivion. \* \* \* Three or four years ago the discoverer first acquainted me with the combination of remedies. \* \* \* Our excellent Bœnninghausen has informed me orally that he has obtained equally fortunate results, etc.

It will be seen that Mr. Lutze defends his use of combined drugs by the testimony of Drs. Ægidi and von Bœnninghausen—strong names certainly. But it so happens that Dr. Ægidi, who is still living, had already placed himself on record in terms which directly conflict with the above statements of Mr. Lutze, while a letter quoted below from Dr. von Bœnninghausen to your memorialist is equally conclusive, touching the decided disapproval with which the practice of combining drugs was regarded by Dr. von Bœnninghausen, who moreover intimates, by the way, that he does not know and has never met Mr. Arthur Lutze.

May 12th, 1857, Dr. Ægidi published in the *Allgemeine Zeitung* an explanatory note, disavowing and disapproving the practice of combining drugs. Yet, in the face of this disavowal, Mr. Arthur Lutze, in 1860, hails Ægidi as the discoverer of the method and thereby claims "to snatch his name from oblivion."

Now again, April 12th, 1863, on seeing the Protest of the German Homœopathic Press against Lutze's edition of the

*Organon*, Dr. Ægidi publishes a second card in the following language (from the *Allg. Hom. Zeitung*, 70, 17, 136, April 24th, 1865):

EXPLANATION.—The protest of the honored representatives of the homœopathic press of Germany against the alleged sixth edition of the *Organon* of the Healing Art, published in the *Allg. Hom. Zeitung*, of April 10th, Hahnemann's birthday, having embraced the mention of my name, yet having omitted to mention that I also participate in the conviction in behalf of which the signers of the protest contend—that, years ago I, loudly and publicly, made known my disapproval of the administration of so-called double remedies, as an abuse and a mischievous proceeding—I find myself compelled to publish my explanation as it originally appeared in the *Allg. Homœopathische Zeitung*, 54, 12, May 18th, 1857, and thence was copied in the *Neue Zeitschrift für Homœopathische Klinik*, II, 12, June 15th, 1857. It was in the following language:

“The undersigned finds himself compelled to join his voice in the reproaches that have been made, particularly of late, against the homœopathic administration of so-called double remedies; so much the more, inasmuch as it is he who is charged with having taken the initiative in this mode of acting which is the subject of reprobation. Entirely agreeing with all the arguments adduced against it by competent persons and the refutation of which must be impossible, the undersigned is compelled to make known publicly and emphatically his decided disapproval of such an abuse of our excellent and most serviceable art, as has been lately recommended in an apparently systematic manner and as a rule; to the end, that persons may forbear to take his supposed authority, as a sanction of a mode of treatment which, even as he (*Stapf's Archives*, 1834 14.) thought he might recommend a modification of it for very rare and exceptional cases, is very far from being the abuse and mischief which it is now made and being made.”

I add to this that I thoroughly agree with the contents of the above-mentioned protest; and that, in my opinion, the practice therein rebuked is not dealt with even as severely as in the interests of our science, it should have been.

Freienwald, a. d. O. April 12th, 1865.

ÆGIDI.

When the American translation of Lutze's Manual appeared in 1863, your memorialist wrote, under date March 2d, to Dr. von Bœnninghausen quoting the passages which refer to him and asking to be informed on the subject. The following reply was promptly received:

MUNSTER, March 25th, 1863.

To DR. CARROLL DUNHAM, New York,

My Very Dear Friend and Colleague: I have just, to-day, received your letter of the 2nd inst. The passage which you quote concerning the “combined doses, containing two different remedies” imposes on me the duty of replying without a moment's delay.

It is true that during the years 1832 and 1833, at the instance of Dr. Ægidi, I made some experiments with combined doses, that the results were sometimes surprising and that I spoke of the circumstance to Hahnemann, who after some experiments made by himself, had entertained for a while the idea of alluding to the matter in the fifth edition of the *Organon*, which he was preparing in 1833. But this novelty appeared too dangerous for the new method of cure, and it was I who induced Hahnemann to express his disapproval of it in the fifth edition of the *Organon* (1833), in the note to § 272. Since this period, neither Hahnemann nor myself have made further use of these combined doses. Dr. Ægidi too was not long in abandoning this method which resembles too closely the procedures of Allopathy, opening the way to a relapse from the precious law of simplicity—a method too, which is becoming every day more entirely superfluous, from the augmentation of our *Materia Medica*.

If, consequently, in our day, a Homœopathician takes it into his head to act according to experiments made thirty years ago, in the infancy of our science, and subsequently rebuked by unanimous vote, he clearly walks backwards, like a crab, and shows that he has not kept up with nor followed the progress of science.

Supposing that it may interest you to know the origin of the above-mentioned method, I add the following: There was about this time (1832 and 1833) at Cologne, an old physician named Dr. Stoll, himself a constant invalid and hypochondriac, who, distrusting the old medical doctrine but having only a superficial smattering of Homœopathy, had conceived the idea of dividing the remedies into two classes, the one of which should act upon the body, and the other upon the soul. He thought that these two kinds of medicine should be combined in a prescription, in order to supplement each other.

His method making some noise in Cologne, and Dr. Ægidi, then at Dusseldorf, having in vain endeavored to discover the essential secret of its novelty, the latter induced me to endeavor to find it out. I succeeded in doing so. Although the idea of Dr. Stoll was utterly devoid of foundation, it nevertheless induced us to make experiments in another way, namely, that above recited, but which, as I said before, was utterly rejected long, long ago.

You will see by the *Allgemeine Homœopathische Zeitung* that Mr. Lutze offers to sell his establishment at Coethen and move to Gotha. \* \* \*

(Signed),

Yours very sincerely

C. VON BÖNNINGHAUSEN.

It thus appears, even from Hahnemann's own letter to Ægidi, which is the only authority Lutze had, in 1860, for claiming Hahnemann's approval of this practice, that Hahnemann only *promised* to “take the first opportunity of making a trial,” and although he subsequently spoke of a purpose to allude to the subject in his *Organon*, he nowhere states that he *did* make successful trials. But he *does* state that he

"would not reject anything good from mere prejudice." From the fact, then, that he *did* reject this method, and that he concluded not even to allude to it in the *Organon*, we are forced to the conviction that he did not regard it as, "anything good."

Moreover, Ægidi, its reputed author, and Bœnninghausen, who is alleged to have favored it, are most emphatic in its reprobation.

The Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, having carefully considered the subject, has issued the following Protest:

A PROTEST.—At a meeting of the Faculty of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, the following Preamble and Resolutions were discussed and unanimously adopted:

*Whereas*, A book, purporting to be the sixth edition of Hahnemann's *Organon* has been published at Coethen, Germany; and

*Whereas*, The representatives of Homœopathic Journalism in Germany have issued their earnest protest against this unwarranted sixth edition of said work and have pronounced and declared it to be mutilated and perverted, in that the paragraphs numbered 272—274 in the fifth edition of said work, treating on the simplicity of the remedy to be administered, have been omitted and spurious and false ones have been inserted in their place, recommending double and triple mixtures:

*Resolved*, That we fully endorse the Protest published in Vol. 70, No. 15 of the *Allgemeine Homœopathische Zeitung*.

*Resolved*, That we protest against the introduction of any translation into English of any spurious and false edition, as a standard work of Homœopathy.

*Resolved*, That we call the attention of the American Institute of Homœopathy, at its next meeting on the 6th proximo, and of all other State and County Homœopathic Societies to the above Protest; and that we solicit their co-operation in endeavoring to protect our science from perversion by false and spurious interpolations into its standard literature.

*Resolved*, That we request this, our protest against said book, to be published in all the American, British, German and other homœopathic journals, and a copy thereof to be transmitted to each of the State and County Homœopathic Societies in the United States.

In testimony whereof, we have hereunto affixed our signatures, this twentieth day of May, A. D. 1865.

Constantine Hering, M.D., *Prof. of Inst. and Pract.*; Adolphus Lippe, M.D., *Prof. of Materia Medica*; H. N. Guernsey, M.D., *Prof. of Obstetrics*; Charles G. Raue, M.D., *Prof. of Pathology*; George R. Starkey, M.D., *Prof. of Surgery*; Pusey Wilson, M.D., *Prof. of Anatomy*; J. H. P. Frost, M.D., *Prof. of Physiology*.

In view of these facts, your memorialist prays the American Institute of Homœopathy and all homœopathic societies, as well as the homœopathic press, to give the weight of their name and authority in behalf of the purity of our doctrine and literature by joining in the unanimous protests of the German Homœopathic Press, of distinguished German physicians and of our oldest American Homœopathic College, against this unauthorized, alleged sixth edition of Hahnemann's *Organon*, by Mr. Arthur Lutze, of Coethen.

NEW YORK, June 1st, 1865.

CARROLL DUNHAM, M.D.

APPENDIX.—The following documents from the *Allg. Hom. Zeitung*, 70, 18, May 1st, 1865, were received too late to be incorporated in the above memorial. D.

The Society of the Homœopathic Physicians of Austria for Physiological Drug-Provings, having received at its general meeting in Vienna, April 10th, 1865, the protest [of the German Homœopathic Press] against the sixth edition of Hahnemann's *Organon*, undertaken by Dr. Lutze, of Coethen, has carefully weighed its purport and has adopted the following resolution:

"That the said society fully agrees in the above-mentioned protest and that it authorizes its two representatives, viz.: the President, Dr. Ph. Ant. Watzke, and the Editor, Dr. Martin Eidherr, to sign the same in the name of the society."

(Signed),

*The Society of Austrian Homœopathic Physicians  
for Drug-Provings.*

DR. PH. ANT. WATZKE, *President.*

DR. MARTIN EIDHERR, *First Editor.*

The undersigned [Hungarian Homœopathic Physicians] give our unqualified adhesion to the protest against the sixth edition of Hahnemann's *Organon* issued by Mr. Lutze, of Coethen.

DR. ARGENTI      DR. PAUL V. BALOGH.      DR. T. BAKODY,  
DR. HAUSMANN, DR. T. V. BALOGH,      DR. A. V. SZONTAGH,  
DR. M. SZENT KIRALYI.

Pesth, April 20th, 1865.

LETTER FROM MADAME HAHNEMANN TO THE EDITOR OF THE ALLGEMEINE HOMŒOPATHISCHE ZEITUNG.—*Most Honored Doctor*: To my extreme surprise I learn from No. 14 of the *Allg. Hom. Zeitung*, of April 3d, 1865, that Dr. Lutze, of Coethen, and Dr. Suss, of London, announce the publication of a sixth, much improved and enlarged edition of the *Organon* of Hahnemann.

No one, save myself, has the right to publish the sixth edition of the *Organon*; I alone possess the manuscript of this important work, written by my husband's own hand; to me, alone and exclusively, were confided the improvements which the author made in the *Organon*.

Dr. Lutze both never saw Hahnemann, and never stood in any connection with him.

Dr. Suss, of London, saw Hahnemann twice; first as a child, six years old, and subsequently, when a student in Leipsic, at the eve of my husband's death; it is therefore impossible that he could have received from him any thing new in relation to Homœopathy.

Now, when others give out that they know something new, when they would make, as it were, a romance out of our sacred *Organon*, now is the time to publish the genuine and true *Organon* and I will give it to the press.

As we may not alter, omit or add anything to the Holy Gospel nor the other Holy Scriptures, so neither may we presume to make any change in the *Organon*, the codex of human health; it must remain as its author created it, and it must appear only in its pure unadulterated truth and genuineness.

I earnestly entreat you, respected Sir, to allow this letter to appear in the next number of the *Allg. Hom. Zeitung*, just as it is, without any alteration.

Your adherence to the true principles of our beneficent science, and your sense of justice will assuredly guarantee me this favor for which I already thank you beforehand, in my own name and in the name of the true disciples of Hahnemann.

Receive, most esteemed Doctor, the assurance of my most distinguished consideration.

(Signed),

M. HAHNEMANN, 54 faubourg St. Honore, Paris.

### PURPURA HÆMORRHAGICA.\*

BY C. W. BOYCE, M. D.

Gertrude Clark, aged seven, a perfectly healthy child, who has never been sick since she was born until the present disease. About March 12th, 1865, the pillow on which she had slept at night would be found, in the morning, somewhat stained with blood. After a few days, she began to spit bloody saliva, and on examination, March 17th, she was found to have small spots of extravasated blood all over the body. When she had the least hurt there would immediately follow a large spot in the vicinity, which would be quite black from the extravasated blood. Any little scratch bled profusely and continuously. The accidental scratch of a pin would bleed

\* Reported to the Onondaga County Homœopathic Medical Society May 2d, 1865.

so as to saturate cloth after cloth. Little red points appeared on the tongue and on the whole buccal cavity, and these oozed continuously. Blood settled beneath the conjunctiva and the eyes appeared entirely "blood-shot." The breath became peculiarly offensive. The discharge from the mouth of bloody saliva was filled with shreds of decomposed or disorganized blood. The pulse was regular but quick. The appetite was good and she slept well. She was inclined to play and only became exhausted after considerable exertion. She had been entirely well before, for all that her parents had seen, and, but for the blood they would not at first have known that anything was the matter. This was the condition, March 17th, 1865. It had been five or six days coming on. The appearance was frightful; even ordinary handling would leave the marks of the fingers, as though a powerful blow had been struck on the child, and these spots were inclined to extend indefinitely. A slight knock from a doll baby's head near the eye involved the whole eye and its surroundings in a black, unsightly spot. All the secretions were bloody.

On investigating the case, several remedies presented claims for use, and as there were few or no subjective symptoms there was great difficulty in choosing between them from the objective symptoms alone.

It is claimed for Erigeron that it is adapted to arterial hæmorrhage. This case is not one of arterial bleeding.

Hamamelis has many hæmorrhagic symptoms, but no published symptoms in the possession of the writer would lead him to prescribe it is a case like that before us. The same is the case with Turpentine.

Lachesis has some close indications but not so many as Phosphorus.

Hahnemann's great characteristic indication for Phosphorus "small wounds bleed much," led to the investigation of this remedy; that and the following symptoms were found to correspond.

"Small wounds bleed much.

The gums bleed from small causes.  
 Much bleeding from the nose from exertion and especially while straining at stool.  
 Blows much blood from the nose.  
 Swelled and easily bleeding gums.  
 The saliva is bloody mucus.  
 Great discharge of blood from the rectum at stool.  
 Expectoration of bloody mucus.  
 Extravasation of blood from all tissues.  
 Vicarious hæmorrhages."

So many of the symptoms were found in Phosphorus that it was given in the case March 18th. Up to this time the hæmorrhagic condition had grown rapidly and continuously worse. So very weak had she become that she tottered when attempting to walk, and she was obliged to sit down.

For twenty-four hours after the Phosphorus was given there was no change in the condition. This dose held the case exactly the same.

March 19th, Phosphorus was again given. Immediately the disease began to diminish and the blood disappeared as it had appeared. In fact the case was so surely under cure by Phosphorus that it was dismissed from further care as certain to get well, without further medication. Thus two doses of Phosphorus<sup>200</sup> cured this really dangerous disease.

#### CASE OF SCARLET FEVER.\*

BY WILLIAM RAY, M. R. C. S. E.

DR. BAYES, in his interesting cases of "Characteristic Symptoms," published in the March number of the *Review*, says: "Few men, in a case of pneumonia, would have been led, as Dr. Wilson was, to select the 'fan-like motion of

\* Corroborative testimony to the value of Lycopodium where the "fan-like movement of the *alæ nasi*" is present. From the *London Monthly Homœopathic Review*, May 1st, 1865.

the *alæ nasi*' as the characteristic indication; and in this selection he was guided by the experience of many years, rather than by the prominence accorded to the symptom in the proving of the medicine. Yet here his clinical experience stood him in good stead; and I have myself cured two cases by Lycopodium<sup>30</sup>, where similar symptoms were very marked. Both were cases of pneumonia occurring in very unhealthy children, during a convalescence following scarlet fever, which had been treated allopathically."

If I may venture to offer my mite of clinical and practical observations with others who, as well as myself, have had the privilege of witnessing Dr. David Wilson's mode of selecting his remedies, both in his private as well as in much of his extensive dispensary practice, I should think that it is always a first consideration with him, what are the characteristic indications existing when he examines a patient—an examination so searching, so exhaustive in its character—before he attempts to prescribe.

No doubt his large experience assists him in this searching investigation, in giving him confidence in any special symptom he may have tested in practice.

But his method, to my mind, is not that of a *routinist*, whatever his experience (and it must be enormous), as the symptoms present are always paramount, and experience subordinate.

He seems, in fact, constantly finding out new indications, to which few men with less experience and knowledge of the *Materia Medica* would give any heed; and when once he has made a choice of a medicine, it is most interesting and instructive to watch the firmness with which he handles their various dilutions.

It is greatly to be regretted that he has not yet seen fit to publish a few more characteristics from his MSS. volumes of most interesting cases; and in this opinion I beg to assure him there are others who share it with me.

In the now famous Lycopodium case, he has told us that such is his confidence in the fan-like motion of the *alæ nasi*

as characteristic of *Lycopodium*, that when marked and fitting in all other particulars, he prescribes it, no matter what the disease may be. The following severe case tends to confirm that statement, and therefore I have thought it my duty to publish the notes which I made of it at the time, and have only to regret that they are not more copious, so as to do full justice to the observations and indications of Dr. Wilson, when he took up the case of my poor child with that consummate skill, which, through the blessing of God, rescued him from an early grave, and restored him again to his parents.

On Sunday, October 6th, 1861, my only child, a boy aged 12, called me to his bed, and complained of sore throat. He had been overheated at football the previous day. I examined him and found his skin hot; tonsils slightly swollen; great thirst; continual retching; headache; red tongue, especially at sides and tip; pulse 120. I gave him *Aconite*  $\frac{3}{8}$ , *Belladonna*  $\frac{3}{8}$ , *Pulsatilla*  $\frac{3}{8}$ , in alternation. At two, p.m., the febrile symptoms greatly increased; delirious; feces passed involuntarily and unconsciously; urine red and scanty; retching ceased the last four hours; pulse 150. Continue the medicine.

Monday, 7th. Spent a very restless night; talking and muttering all night. All the former symptoms aggravated; papillæ of tongue more injected; glassy eyes; dilated nares; lips dry, and, together with teeth, covered with tenacious sordes; suppression of urine; pulse 160.

Tuesday, 8th. Very delirious all night; continued talking, picking at the bed-clothes, and continually feeling for something supposed to be lost; clenching his teeth firmly; desire to get out of bed; all the former symptoms are aggravated; pulse 170.

At nine, a.m., I went for Dr. Wilson, who very kindly came at three, p.m., according to appointment.

He at once said, "This is an acute case, indeed, of a very bad type of scarlet fever, threatening typhoid," and inquired what he had been taking by way of medicine and diet; he

thoroughly examined him, pronounced him in great danger, remarked on the *alæ nasi* action, and ordered all the former medicines to be suspended, and *Lycopodium* to be substituted,  $\frac{3}{8}$  in half a tumbler of water, take one teaspoonful every three hours; diet, thin arrowroot and cold water.

Wednesday, 9th. Spent a better night; not so much talking or tossing about; had a little sleep occasionally, for a brief period; not so much picking at bed-clothes; more composed generally; eyes not so glassy; less working of the nostrils, and wings not so much dilated; micturates more freely, urine still red; tongue not so much injected, and looks better; tonsils better; bowels constipated; pulse 100, soft and weak.

Three, p.m. Dr. Wilson called; said "he is much better; eyes not so glassy; febrile symptoms greatly abated; more conscious; pulse better; congestion of brain less. Continue medicine; diet, milk and water.

Thursday, 10th. Had a better night; slept a little longer at intervals; no picking or looking after lost things in bed; all the other symptoms improved; pulse 100. Dr. Wilson did not call to day; it was understood, yesterday, that I was to call on him and carry him my report of the case, which I did. Continue medicine and diet as before.

Friday, 11th. Had a much better night; no delirium; urine more normal; pulse 95. Dr. Wilson called to-day; said "he is much better, much improved; the organism has been relieved, consequently the genuine disease—scarlatina—is being actively developed, having its characteristic analogue (in this instance) in *Belladonna*." He accordingly ordered  $\frac{3}{8}$  globules of *Belladonna* in half a tumbler of water, a teaspoonful to be taken every four hours. Diet, mutton-tea, beef-tea, and milk; "to-morrow, diet, a little lean roast mutton, if all goes on well," he added.

Saturday, 12th. Slept better; a little restlessness, but no delirium; feels very much fatigued and sore. Takes his beef-tea and milk with avidity and relish, as also a little roast mutton. Urine less colored and more free; pulse 92.

I saw Dr. Wilson, and gave my report.

Continue medicine and diet as before directed.

Sunday, 13th. Continues to improve rapidly; slept much better; tongue not so much injected; micturates freely, not so high colored; pulse 90. Medicine and diet as before directed.

Monday, 14th. Still improving; very much fatigued and sore in his joints; appetite better; pulse 90. Dr. Wilson saw him to-day; said "he is quite convalescent; greatly improved since I last saw him. Continue medicine every eight hours; diet as before."

P.S. This is the last time my son was seen by Dr. Wilson. From the moment his prescription began to act, until convalescence, there was steady, progressive, and rapid improvement in my son until the 26th, when I reported him not so well this day; a little more fever; less appetite; a discharge from the nostrils, consisting of blood and pus. I saw Dr. Wilson, who ordered Kali bichrom. (I regret having omitted to note his indications)  $\frac{3}{\text{ss}}$  in half a tumbler of water; take a teaspoonful of this mixture every six hours. Diet as before.

27th. Discharge and irritation much subsided.

28th. Still better. Continue medicine.

29th. No discharge; less irritation. Continue medicine.

30th. No discharge; no irritation.

31st. Desquamation going on rapidly; bowels not moved for eight days. I reported this to Dr. Wilson, who ordered one globule of Sulphur<sup>200</sup>, every third night.

Nov. 3rd. Cuticle peeling off in large pieces; bowels slightly moved; appetite increasing; getting from one room to another briskly.

4th. Can get up and down stairs; increasing in strength; appetite better; urine normal.

6th. Bowels freely opened; desquamation still progressing.

11th. Desquamation over; no more medicine. Quite well.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

THE RUSSIAN EPIDEMIC FROM A HOMŒOPATHIC POINT OF VIEW.—To the Editor of the *London Morning Post*, Sir:—The following particulars may prove interesting to your readers, as I know there are amongst them a great many who adopt the homœopathic system of treatment when they or their families are attacked with illness. No doubt medical men in general have had numerous and anxious inquiries addressed to them by their friends and patients on the subject of the alarming epidemic prevalent in Russia and various parts of the Continent. Although official reports inform us that there is nothing new or unknown to science in the form of those fevers—typhoid, typhus, or relapsing—that have recently broken out in St. Petersburg and elsewhere, and therefore it is unlikely that we shall have imported into England any type of fever that is not already too well known amongst us, yet it behoves us to be prepared should an emergency arise. A writer in one of the daily journals has said, "A great many good reasons will doubtless be given why the Russian pestilence will not reach our shores, but somehow it for ever happens epidemics behave most unreasonably; they show no deference to public opinion, or to the arguments of private individuals." He further significantly remarks, that should malignant typhus spread amongst us, boards of health would not be slow to adopt their old and usual course—routine, extemporizing hospitals, printing and distributing advice gratis, etc.; neither does he think that the Privy Council would neglect to order the use of a particular form of prayer; nor those having country seats delay going to them. I agree with him in thinking that it would be wiser, however, to anticipate the possibility of such questionable routine being necessary by adopting such measures, both as regards hygiene and treatment, as would rob the pestilence of its virulence and prevent unseemly panic. It was with the desire to further this object that I addressed, on the 7th inst., the following unpublished letter to the *Times*, under the impression that, through its medium, my suggestion in the cause of humanity would obtain the widest circulation at a time when public anxiety was naturally aroused:—

"To the Editor of the *Times*.—Sir:—In regard to the epidemic now prevailing in Russia, the most important question pressing for an immediate answer is, what will moderate its ravages, or cure the sick stricken by it. Although the symptoms attendant on the fever are not set forth with that minuteness of detail we could have wished, still there are characteristics sufficiently marked that point to Arsenic as the true specific for that form of the disease described in your journal, even to the further particulars published to-day. It ought to be administered in extremely small doses from every two to six hours, according to the urgency of the symptoms, gradually lengthening the intervals of repetition as the disease yields, and unmistakable signs testify to the Arsenic having supplanted the disease, when further repetitions must of course cease. None but the experienced and careful observer can have any idea of the extreme susceptibility of the body to med-

icinal impressions when in a state of disease. This susceptibility surpasses all belief when disease has attained great intensity, hence the danger of heroic doses or inappropriate medicines being then administered to the sick. I cannot therefore subscribe to the notion that everything which has failed hitherto to curtail the febrile attacks, such as salts of Quinine in large and small doses, the most powerful stimulants—Alcohol, Ether, Camphor, etc., 'produce little or no effect' upon the patients. In the *Times* a few days ago there was related a most interesting recovery from Opium narcotism through the administration of Belladonna, on the principle, I presume, of 'one devil driving out another,' as that eminent surgeon the late Mr. Liston was wont to say. The analogy between the action of Arsenic and the present form of the Russian malady is most striking, consequently I venture to predict that Arsenic, on the same principle, will, if properly administered be found the most successful remedy against that form of the Russian fever described in the *Times*. I trust you will allow your next impression to make public these few remarks, which are based on experience and a knowledge of drug action.

I am, sir, yours etc.,

"Brook Street, Grosvenor Square, April 7th. "D. WILSON, M. D."

Since date of the foregoing letter you have published in the *Morning Post* official documents in reference to the Russian epidemic, which give me increased confidence in Arsenic being the true medicinal specific for the majority of cases which have as yet occurred. The close similarity between the action of Arsenic and the peculiar characteristic points of the prevailing fevers is striking, and I affirm without fear of contradiction that, from all we as yet know of specific drug action, there is no remedy, except Arsenic, in the entire *Materia Medica*, that harmonizes so perfectly with the individualities of the Russian malady, and includes at the same time the peculiarly characteristic symptom of albuminous urine. The very periodical recurrence of the fever paroxysms, as regards time is peculiarly of the arsenic type. Again, we have the extreme thirst, the violent pains in the limbs, the extreme prostration, the jaundiced condition, the peculiar swellings and buboes—all characteristic of extreme depression in the vital powers—and the marked relief after perspiration, causing the patients to fancy themselves well. These are a very few prominent characteristics of Arsenic in connection with the Russian epidemic. Experiment, backed up by ample experience, has long since established the validity of the law or principle by which a Homœopathician is guided in the selection of his curative agents, and, if malignant fever now exists in any of our fever hospitals under the peculiarly characteristic form now prevalent on the Continent, there must be ample opportunity for testing the truth of my assertion in regard to Arsenic. The Russian physicians have been compelled to admit that "no uniform method of treating for every case has as yet been found." This is just what a Homœopathician would expect, and is strictly in accordance with that unerring law of similitude worked out by Dr. Samuel Hahnemann. Therefore, although a certain type of a wide-spread epidemic may have, in the majority of instances, its true analogue in a given remedy, that does not exclude the possibility or

probability that amongst the Arsenic type of fevers there may occasionally be some which require other remedies. Let me add, *if there be a philanthropic physician in charge of any fever hospital in London, where malignant typhus prevails, who is anxious to test the principles of a law of which he has had no experience and in which therefore he can have no confidence, I cheerfully offer him my services during the investigation.* It would be absurd to expect that any "uniform method of treatment" could be devised for the diversified forms of any generic disease, hence the irrational character of a practice which attempts to base the treatment of patients upon the mere names of supposed diseases, instead of being guided to remedial selections through symptomatology. To show the danger of treating the sick according to the names of their supposed diseases, those very men to whom report gives the credit of having investigated most carefully the different forms or species of fever are not agreed amongst themselves as to the true characteristics which distinguish one from another. Professor Bennett says:—"If you rely on the characters prominently given by Dr. Jenner, especially with regard to the eruption"—in typhoid fever—"you will be frequently deceived." He at the same time admits that his own characteristics are often deceptive, and concludes with this melancholy confession, "dissection is the only certain proof of typhoid fever."

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

D. WILSON, M. D.

Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, April, 22nd.

[*London Morning Post.*]

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY OF ONONDAGA COUNTY.—The third annual meeting of this society convened at Syracuse on Tuesday, the second day of May, 1865, at ten, a. m. There were present, Drs. Morgan, Hoyt, Hawley, Rhodes, Greely, Clary, Bigelow, Sheldon, Stowe, Chaffee, Fellows, Wells and Boyce. The President, Dr. Hawley, in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted, when the application of Dr. C. H. Weaver for membership was received, duly considered, and he was elected.

Dr. Hawley as special committee on Life Insurance reported that he had performed the duties assigned him by this Society at its semi-annual meeting, and had as instructed, reported to the State Society.

Dr. Morgan, as committee on Theory and Practice, read a very interesting paper, entitled, "A glance at the trials and dangers which beset us."

Dr. Hubbard, as committee on Epidemics, communicated a report on the "Epidemics of Cortland County," which was read by the secretary.

Dr. Fellows read an interesting paper on Potencies, and Drs. Stowe and Chaffee made verbal reports of cases of interest which had come under their own observation.

A communication was read from Dr. Foote of Franklin, Delaware County, entitled, "A Case of Diphtheritic Inflammation of the Uterus." Dr. Hawley reported a case of extensive diphtheritic exudation upon the mucous surfaces of the vagina and vulva, extending entirely across the the perinæum and