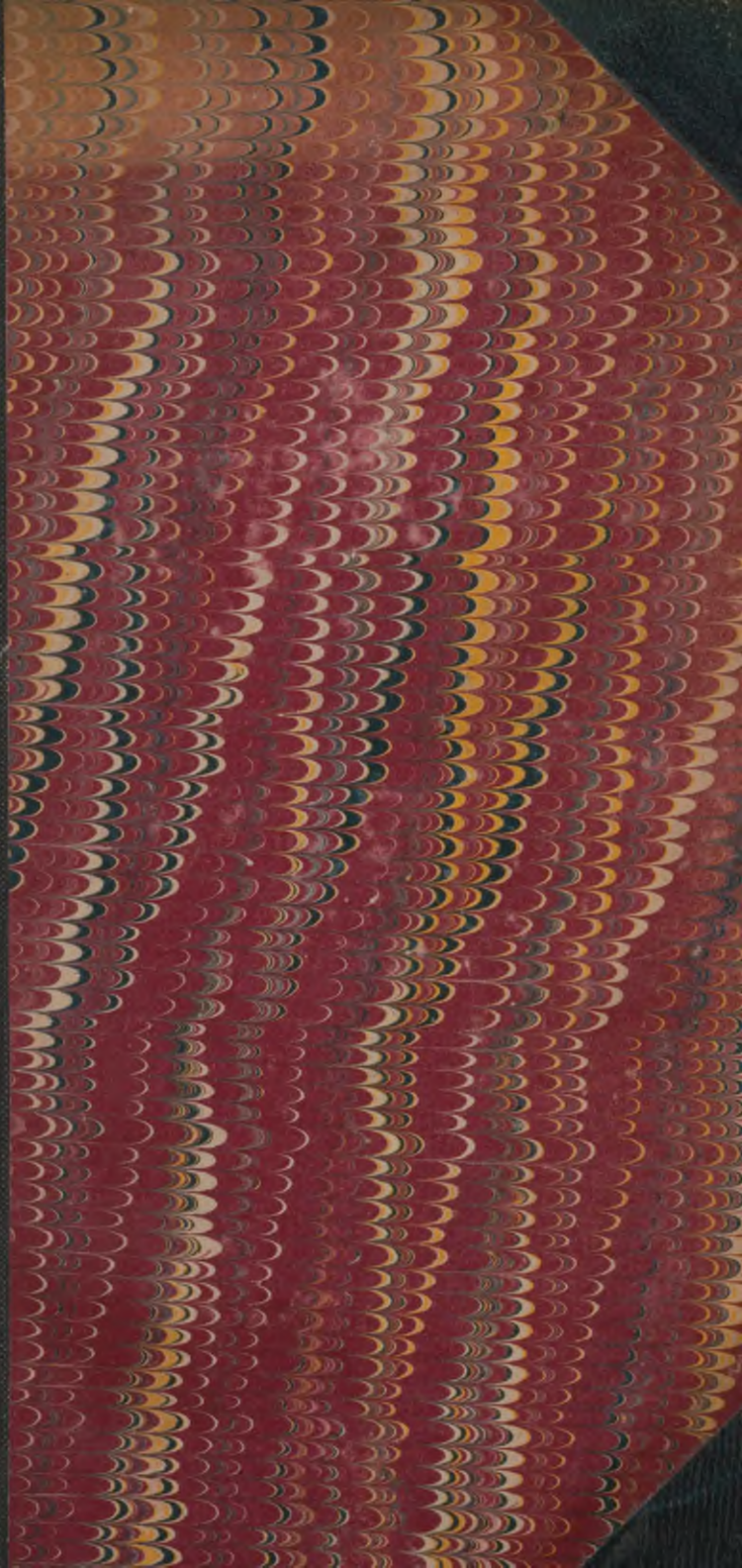


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EXPOSITION!

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SCUDDER'S SCHOOL.

IS IT ECLECTIC?

The Doctrine of Specifics Examined

BY L. E. JONES, M. D.

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EXPOSITION.

SCUDDER'S SCHOOL.---IS IT ECLECTIC?

The question is often asked, "Is the Medical College once known as the Eclectic Medical Institute, Scudder's College?" Also the further question, "is it Eclectic?"

I trust I shall be able to answer these questions to the full satisfaction of every Eclectic physician. Some calling themselves Eclectics, use everything employed as medicines, rejecting nothing, thus ignoring the term *Eclectic*, which implies not only *selecting* or *choosing*, but also *rejecting* or *discarding*.

But is it Scudder's School? It is his to all intents and purposes, no *Eclectic* having any interest in it. He purchased it in 1862, and all appertaining to the same, and is the sole owner. At that time his six colleagues entered into an obligation to lecture for a time (time not specified), at five dollars per term for each student, until Dr. Scudder paid off the outstanding debts, and placed the College on a firm foundation.

When this was accomplished, his colleagues asked for an increase of salary, according to the original understanding, but his emphatic reply was, before he would pay more he would close the doors of the College, and have no more lectures. My friends, you can see from this who is the owner of the College—the *one man power* controls. The six received each five dollars a term for two sessions, provided the student attended two; in short, the six got thirty dollars while he got thirty dollars from the same students per term, and the matriculation fee (extra), for as many terms as they might attend, and from all others who might matriculate (a large number), and much of the time the entire demonstrator's fees, for the student has had to pay whether he dissected or not, besides all the diploma fees, \$25, but usually \$28, from each graduate, and the number has been enormously large for the small classes in attendance, and every applicant has been forced through. A serious question here arises, did any Legislature know that short reading and shorter attendance upon lectures was tolerated, whether there would not be a Committee appointed to investigate the matter and see whether the chartered rights of the Colleges had been violated, or duly observed? A member informs me that such investigation would undoubtedly be instituted if facts were made known. Large rewards sometimes awaken inordinate cupidity.

I sold my stock to Prof. Scudder for fifty cents on the dollar, not receiving one dollar in hand, and giving him seven years in which to pay for it. My indulgence gave him entire control, and has enabled him to make from one hundred to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in a short time; from a poor man, as he says, he has grown to one of great wealth. Before I sold to him I required him to give a pledge that the school should remain Eclectic in the sense in which its founders understood the term, rejecting deleterious minerals from its list of therapeutic agents. How honestly the pledge has been carried out is well known. I further required a written obligation that he purchased for himself and no one else, not knowing but he might be intriguing to get my stock, oust me, and then convert the school into one opposed to Eclecticism. And, further, I demanded his written guarantee that

I should retain my chair in the College as long as I might see fit to occupy it. I shall take pleasure in showing this instrument to any Eclectic student or physician who may have a curiosity to see it.

Being a brother Mason, and he a Church member, I placed implicit reliance on his pledges; but of what avail are they when in the way of a *hobby*? I did not endorse his hobbies and frivolous doctrines; on the contrary, if I taught the truth, I was compelled to expose his fallacies. The medical student should be instructed in the practical and substantial elements of medicine, instead of its fancies. His "*Case Book*," as revealed by himself, contradicts his own hobbies, and the disapproval was more than he could endure; so on the 16th of August, 1871, he called his *selected* men together, (Wm. S. Merrill, T. C. Thorp, John King, Z. Freeman and L. E. Jones, 5 out of the 11 being absent,) and represented to them that my age, impaired health and sight rendered me unfit longer to discharge my duties as a teacher. He also conveyed the idea that there was a mutual and amicable arrangement between us by which I was to surrender the cause of Eclecticism to his reckless care and keeping, and so asked for my expulsion. Having got rid of Z. Freeman and L. E. Jones, he mounts his *hobby horse*, all booted and spurred, and with greater boldness than ever, away he goes *pell mell*, John Gilpin like, with uplifted flag on which is inscribed, "*Specific Medication; Copyright Secured*," and expects every Eclectic to hurrah for *hobbies, hobby horse and rider*, and to swallow his silly trash as truth. He tells his classes that he rides *hobbies*, and rides them hard. The great questions to solve are these: are such things profitable, practical and desirable? After I had sold my stock, one of the older Trustees, and still a member of the Board, said "I acted the d——d fool in selling to John M. Scudder; that he cared not a d——n for principle nor the cause of Eclecticism, all that he was after was the almighty dollar," and it is scarcely two months since I reminded the gentleman of these remarks, when he said he did say so and was still of the same opinion. This emphatic language was full of truth. The sentiments so forcibly expressed by the Trustee are but the re-echo from all quarters.

But what about "*Specific Medicines; Copyright Secured?*" Stand back in *awe!* How formidable the admonition! The highest power of the land has granted a copyright to John M. Scudder, M. D.! But you ask for what? To the use of medicines as old as the hills. They have been in use in pill, powder, extract, tincture, &c., for centuries past. It amounts simply to the use of an old remedy singly, or not so frequently combined, and to its use for a *special case or condition* (if you choose), and not for so many, provided you prefer to limit its usefulness, and do not know how to extend its application. That appears to be all of it, and all that is in it. Why, Prof. Scudder, you need not fear; there is no danger of any living man robbing you of your "copyright;" the prize is too insignificant to steal; worthless to him who gets it; not worth the one-hundredth part as much as Dr. Samuel Thomson's Patent Medicine, copyright secured—price, \$20. Really, this is too simple, too silly, and too insignificant for serious consideration. It sounds more like the fabulous tales of the fabulous or false gods of heathen story. The little book on Heathen Mythology informs us that they had many gods who performed many heroic feats, and doubtless had copyrights secured. Jupiter appears to have been the master god, and when he found nothing else to engage his attention, he spent his time in forging thunderbolts with which to destroy other gods and rebellious people. This "*Case Book and Specific Medicines, Copyright Secured*," are the thunderbolts of Prof. Scudder, forged to destroy Eclectics and the cause of Eclecticism. He hurls them with great fury, and while he may blind and befog some of the less sagacious, others will not be moved, their prin-

ciples will remain unscathed, and the cause will rally and come forth triumphant in spite of Dr. Scudder's efforts to overthrow and pull it down. The time will soon come when his doctrines will be regarded as the vagaries of an active and fanciful brain.

Enough has been said to show the school is his, and that he has the power to control it, and that it is his purpose to force his doctrines upon us, unacceptable as they are.

The second inquiry is, *is Scudder's School Eclectic?* It is not. Then what is it? Many say it is Allopathic, and say the use of mercury and arsenic has been urged as strongly by Prof. Howe in his lectures, as by many teachers in these Colleges, while the agents peculiarly Eclectic have been ridiculed and discarded, and in this he has been encouraged and sustained by Prof. Scudder, and others of the Faculty. Physicians and students then ask why call it Eclectic when it is Allopathic? Many students have informed me that, at one time at least, Prof. Judge spent some time in support of Prof. Howe's teaching, and boldly asserted that no man could be an Eclectic that refused to use mercury and arsenic. This doctrine has never called forth a denial on the part of Prof. King, so far as I know; on the contrary, by his silence he has given it his endorsement, none but Z. Freeman and myself remaining to oppose the doctrines and defend the cause of Eclecticism. I well know hundreds will bear emphatic testimony to the truth of what I here state. Here I am stopped by a thousand inquiries, asking if I am not doing injustice to Dr. Scudder and his school, by saying they are Allopathic, for, say the inquirers, in doctrine, in teaching, in book, in specifics, and in infinitesimals he is Homœopathic, and neither Eclectic nor Allopathic. The classes for years past have asked me a thousand times over if Dr. Scudder was not a Homœopath, and their own answers have been, he talks, writes, and lectures like one, and what else can we call him? Many write and say the College has forsaken the Eclectic cause. Many who have heard Dr. Scudder lecture from time to time, say he has changed doctrine from year to year; that what was truth and science one, two, three, five or ten years ago, is not truth this; nothing has been more common than these inconsistent changes. All know what a zealous Eclectic he was ten years ago, how strongly he insisted then upon acting promptly and efficiently upon the organs of secretion and excretion, by active medicines in order to speedily cure; but how is it now? The very reverse. Then he was successful beyond comparison, allowing him to tell the story, and certainly he can boast of nothing better since he quit the Eclectic practice; and certainly he has not had patients enough to give any practice a fair trial for five or six years, accepting his own statements as true that he was doing no practice and wanted none to do. But here comes that "Case Book," that everlasting "Case Book;" what a world of cases and science it unfolds! It tells us when he was an honest and truthful young Eclectic, just beginning to deal out *arsenic*, a man came from the malarial South (who had had relapse after relapse of ague, until the force of the poison was expended or destroyed by the autumnal frosts,) to a northern and non-malarial district, and called upon him for aid. The Dr. gave it; "Filled an ounce bottle one-fourth full of Homœopathic pellets, and dropped on them Fowler's Solution, gtt. V.—Ordered ten of these every four hours. Only one chill afterwards, and made an excellent recovery." Such is the logic of this case as detailed in the Case Book, and cured by the *little jokers*, and by the *honest and truthful Eclectic*. I was cured in the same way; left a malarial district in Indiana, after 18 or 20 relapses, and went to the New England States, made a still better "recovery," had not a single chill, and took neither the *Eclectic's* "jokers" nor a particle of any other medicine. Thousands of just such cases (not found in "Case Books") occur and are cured in the same way.

What physician is there, if he has not had a case in ten years, that cannot recall the treatment of many patients, though not blessed with a "Case Book?" If the treatment was Eclectic, it can be *modernized*—converted in theory into "specific or arsenical," and thus the physician may make a display of his genius and dexterity, and awaken a spirit of emulation in the young practitioner.

But again, is he a Homœopath? He has said more than once and to more than one person, that if he resumed practice again, he should practice Homœopathically. I have told him repeatedly he was a Homœopath, and he never denied the charge. Then his dose of podophyllin is the hundredth part of a grain, and even that he told me was too much, for it was not fit for medicine, and none should be used; but in some of his books he speaks of it as an agent of great value, thus contradicting himself. Is it not possible to throw further light on the question as to what School Prof. Scudder belongs, for certain it is he is not Eclectic.

Soon after he purchased the office, fixtures, books and practice of Prof. R. S. Newton, the following notice appeared in the Daily Enquirer, which I carefully preserved:

! "MEDICATED BATHS. No. 101 West Sixth street. RUSSIAN, TURKISH and MEDICATED VAPOR BATHS!! Also ACID, ALKALINE, ASTRINGENT, AROMATIC, CHALYBEATE, ARSENICAL, MERCURIAL, *Iodine and Sulphur Baths*, and all other Medicated Baths of known Therapeutic value, for the successful treatment and cure of *Scrofula, Erysipelas, Rheumatism, Syphilis, Paralysis, Neuralgia* and all diseases of the *Blood and Skin.*"

This was Dr. Scudder's bath-house. A young man, Dr. J. A. Henshall, being employed to receive patients, administer baths as instructed by Dr. Scudder, keep the books, &c. In this you see the strength of his Eclecticism! Are we to infer by this public announcement that the Dr. could not introduce enough mercury and arsenic into the stomach, and therefore applied it to the entire surface of the body?

On seeing this notice, I called on Dr. Scudder and told him it looked badly, and would be regarded by our friends, as well as enemies, as an evidence of duplicity and dishonesty, as it was opposed to the fundamental doctrines of Eclecticism, as professed and advocated by the College. Prof. Scudder dodged, quibbled, and tried to throw the blame on Dr. Henshall. I saw Dr. Henshall, and asked him if he was guilty of a notice so damaging to the School. He said no, Dr. Scudder was the author of it, and he (Henshall) had only done as he was instructed to do by Prof. Scudder. I told Prof. Scudder that as the owner of the College, and the *professed* friend of Eclecticism, he had notified the public and the profession that neither he nor the School was what it pretended to be; that he was not only ready but desirous to gain a celebrity for administering mercurial and arsenical baths, and, further, that I thought it high time he tore down the sign, Eclectic, on the college, and put up one, saying, ECLECTICISM A FAILURE! MERCURY AND ARSENIC THE ALPHA AND OMEGA OF MEDICINE. That advertisement is one of Dr. Scudder's jokers. It is preserved, and for the benefit of Eclectics—call and see it. It verifies the truth of what the sagacious Trustee said, that "Scudder cares not a d—n for principle nor Eclecticism, but all for the almighty dollar."

INCONSISTENCY.

When Profs. Newton, Garrison and E. Freeman vacated their chairs, 7 or 8 years ago, Prof. Scudder sought others to fill their places. He had an interview with Drs. Sherwood, King, Howe, Judge and Wright, I think, perhaps with others. At this interview Prof. Scudder reported Dr. Sherwood as saying all the best informed Eclectics used mercury, arsenic, &c. Prof. Scudder soon after called and said that ended the matter; he said Sherwood

should never have a chair in the College again, nor should any one else who used or advocated the use of those drugs. I asked him what Dr. King said to Dr. Sherwood's remark; he said nothing. Then, said I, he endorses the use of mercury and arsenic, and is no Eclectic. I told him I had been informed that Dr. King was in the habit of using those drugs, and that his prescriptions were on file in a certain drug store in the city, these agents being component parts of said prescriptions, and that I believed such was the fact. Dr. Scudder said Dr. King supposed an extreme case, everything else had failed, there being a possibility of saving the patient by mercury, "would you not try it?" Dr. Scudder said his reply was, no! he would be d—d if he would, and then went to a drug store, reported the same case and his answer, and further added his "patient might die and go to h—l, use it he would not." One of the druggists, to whom Dr. Scudder made this emphatic remark, has repeated it often—once but a few days ago—Dr. Scudder will not deny it. This was after he says he had used arsenic (little jokers), and just before he advertised his Mercurial and Arsenical Baths. Peter swore—may not a greater man? Such a course marks the instability, insincerity and extreme inconsistency of any professional man.

Soon after this, Professor Scudder called again and said with my consent he could fill the chairs in five minutes, by the appointment of King, Howe and Judge. I told him I had no objection to Dr. Howe were it not for his mercurial and arsenical doctrines, and that I never would submit to their inculcation as I had done when he was in the school before. At that time, six of the Professors (Newton, Z. Freeman, E. Freeman, Garrison, Scudder and myself,) addressed a letter to Prof. Howe, asking him to discontinue his mercurial and arsenical teaching, or resign his chair. We reminded him that such doctrines would sap the foundation of the school, drive away its support, ruin its prospects, keep up contention in the Faculty, that six of the Faculty would not submit to it, and that the Eclectics from whom we expected support, wanted and expected other teaching, and such as had been promised in our annual circulars. All knew our physicians were Eclectics in the sense in which the term was originally understood, and that they would not knowingly tolerate the use of mercury and arsenic in the school, and give it their support, whether used in baths, inunction or internally. I think the same sentiments still prevail, and the waning classes in the new *stone front college* will ere long prove my predictions true.

To return to the subject, Prof. Scudder assured me that Dr. Howe since he left the College had abandoned the use of mercury and arsenic, "had found other and better remedies," (mark the language,) and had no use for either, as he succeeded better without them than he ever did with them; what more could I ask? Believing Dr. Scudder's assurance that Dr. Howe had pledged himself to neither name or use those agents if he returned to his chair, I consented to his re-appointment. The first session, clamors came from a dozen students that Dr. Howe was using mercury and arsenic in his practice, and saying he succeeded better than with other means, but attempting an evasion of his and Dr. Scudder's pledges by saying he did not recommend them to the class. Prof. Z. Freeman and myself saw Prof. Scudder and told him of the complaints and of the renewal of Prof. Howe's mercurial teaching. He said Howe must stop it, that mercury and arsenic must not be named, as it was a source of much discord, and soon after said he had spoken to Dr. Howe on the subject, and that he had faithfully promised not to introduce those obnoxious topics again; and he further said Dr. Howe had found other and better agents, and that we need not fear a repetition of that teaching. So it went on for seven or eight sessions; mercury and arsenic were introduced; students clamored. Prof. Freeman and myself appealed to Dr. Scudder to stop that teaching; he said it must be stopped—

would see Howe, Howe had found other and better remedies, and would not name these again. Thus our appeals were treated by mockery until we ceased to expect a fulfillment of the promises on the part of either. How strange and inconsistent! Were they not bound to destroy the Eclectic and establish an Allopathic school on its ruins? They have tampered with those drugs until the old Institute (Scudder's school) has become cachectic—mercury and arsenic, whether in baths, solutions, boluses or cerates can not restore its lost vitality. It has been destroyed by himself and his mercurial and arsenical friends; they have done the deed; they have gone on blindly and obstinately, would not heed the admonitions of the friends of Eclecticism, but like the blind Samson, have seemed determined to pull down the school upon their own heads. *It is Scudder's school*, and no man knowing its doctrines can or will call it Eclectic. He can but see in his *little class*—less than last year, and but half the size expected in his boasted *new stone front*, and they are so many witnesses of the inconsistencies of his teachings, while a far larger number go elsewhere, or choose to avoid contact with the arsenical, mercurial and specific dogmas of its teachers. The Doctor has been "*soldiering*" again this year—has but about one hundred but claims one hundred and thirty—and several of the students have told me they would not have been here had they known what they know now. Last winter he had one hundred and eight, but in his catalogue gave one hundred and thirty-eight; spring term but sixty-two and not seventy-five as claimed. I ask the class to find the students holding the odd numbers from one to fifteen; if they are found, then find the tickets with the even numbers. The first matriculant may be ten or eleven—the Doctor calls this "*soldiering*." True Eclectics will not countenance such deception. There are Eclectic Colleges in the country, one in New York city, another in Chicago. If reputed Eclectic Colleges retrograde while Allopathic schools progress, and if mercury, arsenic and kindred agents are to be forced upon the consideration of the Eclectic student by professed Eclectic teachers, is it not better to listen to those experienced in the use of those drugs, than to those who can not be as familiar with their use as allopathic teachers themselves?

ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

On the fifth and sixth pages I find the following paragraph:

"We ask of our profession, in consideration of what we are doing, that they make an extra effort this summer in procuring students, that the first session in the new building shall fill every seat in it. *We believe that we deserve it for what we have done already, and if not, then for what we are doing the present year.*"

What arrogance! what assurance! what downright impudence! Whom does he call upon to aid him? Are you the persons, my Eclectic friends, asked to render him assistance? Why he has done all in his power to destroy Eclecticism, to render it odious and hateful, and to disgrace and ruin Eclectics! Do you ask how? not in expelling me in my absence, after he has made a fortune out of the favors I conferred on him, but by saying hereafter his practice would be Homeopathic, thus weakening and attempting to destroy the confidence of our physicians in Eclecticism by such language, implying as it does its inferiority; by declaring in his reprint of Hill's Surgery, on the treatment of Syphilis, that arsenic would relieve after all other means had failed! by swearing his patient might go to h—l before he would administer mercury! by swearing that the use of mercury and arsenic should never be taught in his college! by swearing that no advocate of the use of mercury and arsenic should have a chair in his school! by permitting a teacher of that very kind to occupy a chair for years, to the serious detriment of the

school! by encouraging and sustaining a teacher and doctrines that he said should never find place in his school! by using mercury and arsenic and then publishing the fact that he had used them, did use them, and they were better than Eclectic agents, and this in contradiction to his former affirmation! by his declaration that nothing but *arsenic* and cod liver oil would cure Dr. Z. Freeman! by swearing he was a thorough Eclectic, and then committing to print a denial; by saying in his early practice (as well as later) he was in the habit of using arsenic, (*his little jokers*), thus showing by his own declaration his disregard of truth and consistency, deceiving thereby his colleagues and all Eclectics! by advertising mercurial and arsenical baths! by his recent act in giving arsenic to an infant! by declaring our practice empiricism, because a single agent (specific) is not selected and administered instead of more! by ridiculing our practice, and calling it the shot-gun practice, because it brings more than one sanitary measure to bear on disease at once! by saying our physicians in the use of compounds had no definite aim, or idea how they acted, or which cured! by teaching that he is often called to patients in the collapse of Typhoid Fever, (taking his description of the case as our guide), the patient speechless, pulseless, and nearly breathless, of course, if in the condition he supposed, when he dared not to give anything! What, no medicine should be given! no effort be made to stimulate, exalt, or restore lost vitality! afraid to give medicine! Why, in these cases of emergency is the time when the physician is most needed; the time of greatest alarm is the time when the patient and the friends most need his wise counsels and aid, and then is the time above all others when the judicious medical man can and should do most! To say he *dare* not do, is a disgrace to the physician who suffers such utterance to escape his lips! to write and teach medical students that Pond's extract of Hamamelis is a *specific* in piles when his own practice, that of Z. Freeman and others, stamp this assertion untrue! Does he not remember the cases of Drs. Jaques and Redding of our spring class, and his utter failure? Then why reiterate with such audacity, when his own practice brings constant disproof? to assert that macrotys is a *specific* for muscular pains and rheumatism! Has he forgotten Dr. Tanner, from Canada, and the student from Union city, Ia., and many others, who suffered so long and so terribly in his building, and under his charge, and he giving each day his *certain cure*, in the most approved form of a *specific*, and no relief? What bare-faced effrontery to persist in teaching a class of doctrines that he proves untrue by the results of his own daily practice! In all cases of sufficient gravity to afford a fair test for his *specific dogma*, he fails. Hundreds of these failures may be given to establish the truth of my charges! Could I, as a conscientious teacher, suffer such errors to go to the student uncontradicted, or without admonishing them that medical men are at least fallible? My friends, Professor Scudder has done very much for himself and his dogmas; but what has he done for true Eclecticism but to pull it down? to stamp upon it, to blight its prospects by attempting to substitute fallacies, fancies and errors, for that which is reliable and substantial? It seems to me there can be but one opinion. He has worked faithfully, but for himself, to overthrow the doctrines of Eclectics and substitute his own, many changes as they have undergone within a few years past.

NON-MEDICATION.

But recently Professor Scudder forced his *non-medicinal* treatment upon his class with about the same earnestness that he now does his *specific hobby*. Truly a great change, but it shows the unstable man. He said he could take colored or flavored water (nothing medicinal), and do a successful

practice, one that should compare favorably in respect to mortality, with the practice of the best physicians, who use their favorite medicines; *i. e.*, the death-rate should be no greater than the death-rate of the best physicians using drugs, he making no reservation as to the school of medicine or kind of medicine used. I was told of this new phase in his teaching, ignoring his *hobby*, "*specific medication*," as well as all other modes of cure as worthless; so I called on the Dr., and asked him if he had so taught the class. He said he had, that it was true, and raised an argument to prove its truth. I told him it proved too much for him, that if water was as good as medicine, then it proved his doctrine of *specifics* a *humbug*; if nothing (a few drops of water) is as curative as something, which he says is the fact, then he proves by his own showing that his boasted *specifics* are mere *placebas*, and his whole doctrine of "*specific medication*" false and of no more value to the sick than so much cold water. Were this doctrine true, alas! alas! for poor suffering humanity! alas! for the sick who employ the man who is thus taught; unless he has sense enough to reject such teaching, he is but a medical abortion. A *gushing* thought intrudes, and it must have birth, immature, deformed and absurd though it may be, to be followed in the next article or lecture by another that contradicts and overthrows the former. The use of nothing at one time is as good as the use of something at another. A few drops of water are potent, followed by fifteen grain doses of the sulphate of quinine, and they by ten *pellets* imbued with the one-hundredth part of a drop of Fowler's Arsenical Solution (*little jokers*), and all beautifully topped off by mercurial and arsenical baths. Allopaths, Homoeopaths, Eclectics and Specifics, are all swept away by this deluge (five or ten drops) of colored water. But as the Dr. says when he uses arsenic in ague, "*What is writ is writ, and I do n't see very well how I can go back on it.*" Neither do I, for it has sealed your fate in the estimation of all true Eclectics.

DOCTRINE OF SPECIFICS.

I wish to say no more than is true and susceptible of ample proof against the *Specifics*.

WHAT IS A SPECIFIC?

Webster's definition is "*A certain remedy for a disease; a medicine which infallibly cures.*"

I take it for granted that every physician uses the term *specific* in the same sense; if he does not, why then the term is unmeaning, since the highest authority has decided how it shall be used. Now does Prof. Scudder use it in any other sense? Of course he does not, though very self-conceited, he will not dare to contradict Webster.

Now then the definition being settled, the question is, does Dr. Scudder mean what he says? Does he mean that any one of his *specifics* is a *certain* cure in any one disease? that it is an infallible cure? If so, I ask him what agent in his whole list of *specifics* is a *certain* cure? What one disease, or how many may be cured by his infallible remedy? Analyze his daily teachings and doctrines, and their errors become self-evident. The test by practice gives the proof. Then why impose on the profession? I once asked Dr. Scudder what he meant by a *specific*; do you not mean a *certain* curative agent? He said no. What then? said I. He said a *specific* against a *certain* "*condition*." What is the *condition* in bronchitis, gastritis, colitis, or cystitis, but a lesion (abnormal condition) of the parts involved, and what is that but the disease? Condition and disease then being synonymous terms in this case, if a *specific* will absolutely cure the supposed *conditions* as above, what is left to cure? It is reasoning in a circle, and

cure the *condition* and the disease is cured—cure the disease and the condition is removed. All know the old doctrine, and those who have heard me lecture well know I have always taught the *specific action of emetics, cathartics, diaphoretics, diuretics, emmenagogues, parturients, cholagogues, etc.*, so that the new vamped theory of Dr. Scudder is only ideal. Every physician hopes by a single agent, or by the use of several, to remove a morbid *condition*—the existing disease. Now I ask, is a single agent (a specific) more certain to cure than several when judiciously combined? I answer, no. Perchance Scudder's *specific* (one article) may possess 4 or 5 well marked *specific* properties, like the *veratrum* and so with nearly every active agent. Now which element is the *specific*? Take the *veratrum* for instance; it is said to be sedative, emetic, expectorant, cathartic, diaphoretic, alterative, antiphlogistic, etc. Even Prof. Scudder, in his work on specifics, admits it possesses *sedative, stimulant, tonic, deobstruent, diaphoretic, expectorant, diuretic and alterative* properties, and some others are implied. Is it possible? What, so many therapeutic elements in one simple root? Now does Prof. Scudder isolate these properties when he administers it? I wot not. Then how does he know which element is the specific? he does not and dares not say he does. How does he know but all act, and that the cure results from a combined action of all its parts? If he will not say it does, he dare not say it does not. If it will not act on the heart, as he says, and will not act on all the secretions and excretions, as he says, is it not self-evident, nay, is it not proof positive that it cures by a multiplicity of influences, and not according to his narrow and fancied law? Take *ipecacuanha, podophyllum, cinchona, stillingia* and many other articles admitted by Prof. Scudder himself to possess more than one, two or three properties; now which one acts? How separate action? How divide their therapeutic effects? Do they not all act, and is it not by their combination of properties and influences that they prove curative? Prof. Scudder possesses no intuitive knowledge by which he is enabled to say which element acts, nor that each does not act. Do we not find our most valuable medicines are those possessed of the greatest number of properties, and those that act on the greatest number of organs? These are facts that no practical physician will deny. Take, for instance, *digitalis*, Prof. Scudder's boasted powerful cardiac stimulant, tonic and sedative that so promotes the nutrition of the heart, absorption of fluids, acts on the kidneys, stops hemorrhage, etc.; now which property does all the good he names, or do not all take a part in producing the salutary results?

POLYPHARMACY.

Prof. Scudder has said much against Polypharmacy, or the combination of remedies, calling it the shot-gun-practice. Now is this sensible? Are not combinations milder and more genial in action—do they not act on more organs—better promote the secretions and excretions—and is not the wider range of influence one of vital importance in a therapeutic point of view? Such are the facts and no sophism of Dr. Scudder can refute the position. Take for example the comp. Po. of *senna*—will either the *senna* or *jalap* act as well if given separately, as when united, aromatics and cream of tartar being combined? Will *polophyllum* singly compare in mildness and efficiency of action with compounds? Unite it with *leptandrin, rhubarb, cream of tartar, magnesia, sugar, the diaphoretic powder, or some other mild agent, will it be less curative? nay, are not its curative powers increased? Experience answers yes. Take the comp'd tr. of serpentaria and will Dr. Scudder tell me which article given by itself is as efficient or bears any resemblance to the combination? A thousand instances of the kind may be given. If this is not the case, why does Dr. Scudder recommend the comp'd Po. of *lobelia, or the acetous tr. instead of one of the articles in those compounds? Why does he recommend dock, figwort, alder and burdock in combination?**

Why does he recommend the compound of camphor, opium and quinine, if one is better than two, three, or more? I assert without fear of successful contradiction, that the judicious physician can combine remedies and vary his prescriptions and effect thousands of cures that Dr. Scudder cannot reach by simples. It is by a combination of agents, influences and impressions that the greatest cures are wrought.

I have taken much pains to ascertain whether recent graduates of Scudder's school, follow his *one idea* in practice—give *specifics* to the neglect of auxiliary means quite as important—the reply has been, no! Many have informed me they began in that way and after a few days found their febrile patients still lingering, without appetite, prostrated, bowels torpid, all the secretions checked, and in some instances typhoid symptoms appearing. Being dissatisfied with the practice, they dropped it, cleansed the stomach and bowels, acted upon the skin and kidneys, also upon the liver; bathed the surface, gave sedatives to keep down excitement, alternating with quinine and iron—used revulsives if needed, and arrested the disease in from twenty-four to forty-eight hours—saved the strength, prevented complications, &c., &c., while under Scudder's specific plan, the patient lingered—was no better in days than in a few hours under the Eclectic plan, and further, they found it necessary to use three or four times as much of the specifics as directed by Dr. Scudder to effect the changes desired. Such has been the result of my inquiries, and such will be the case ninety-nine times out of every hundred where active disease exists. Of the physicians in the country, and those who came to the Convention in October, I made many inquiries to learn their sentiments, being curious to know, inasmuch as Prof. Scudder said he had three thousand subscribers to his Journal, and intimated all fully endorsed his notions of *specifics*. They have declared the practice inefficient and less reliable than Dr. Scudder says his colored water practice has proved to be in his own hands, which certainly is a poor recommend for his *specific* treatment.

ONE MAN SCHOOL.

Prof. Scudder says his school is the parent school. It is the parent school of his doctrines—a perfect *nondescript*—was never heard of or known before. If he means its doctrines are those of the old Eclectic school of medicine, nothing can be further from the truth. When I told Dr. Scudder in June last, that he was not an Eclectic, but an Homœopath, and that the school was not Eclectic and he well knew it, his only reply was, yes, there is considerable Eclecticism yet remaining. Prof. Z. Freeman and myself were yet there to fight his fallacies and the introduction of mercury and arsenic. At about the same time I asked Prof. King what he supposed Prof. Scudder meant by tolerating the introduction of mercury and arsenic into the school, and by the enforcement of his doctrine of the specific curative action of this and that agent, while at the same time the result of his own test cases proved beyond a doubt his error, as in the cases of rheumatism and hemerrhoids, before given; and further, why he was affirming the strange contradiction that he could cure just as many with colored or flavored water, &c., &c.; the Dr. replied that he did not know any reason unless it was that the approach of the old system to the new was such that by and by there would be but one school, and Dr. Scudder anticipating such a state of affairs wanted to be prepared for it, in order to seize upon the support of the party most likely to give him the greatest aid, so like the Paddy at sea in the storm, prayed, "good Lord and good Devil," not knowing into whose hands he might fall. Many others have expressed the opinion that he was gradually paving the way and not long hence would declare the College Homœopathic and receive their support. Who knows what a day may bring forth when cold water is

the best remedy and then specifics, and this all in the same week, same day and same lecture. Oh, how great is the Diana of specifics.

But to return to the *one man school* and that John M. Scudder's: will it succeed? It will not; it will sink by its own inherent weakness; its vagaries and the diversities of its doctrines must destroy Dr. Scudder's power, must ruin his own College, while Eclecticism must and will ultimately triumph over this man and his whimsical and contradictory teachings. Now why do I say Scudder's school must fall? Because he alone has the power to crush and displace any man whom he may appoint, if he does not adopt, teach, and coincide with him in his puerile ideas and false doctrines; their independence and manhood are under bans, they fearing disgrace and expulsion. Now how can honest men of the requisite ability, co-operate with such a head? They can not and will not—complaints of this very kind were urged against Dr. Morrow, when President of the Worthington College, by Dr's. Mason, Day, Catley, Bronson, and others. They felt that they were his equals and not inferiors, even if he was the *President* of the College.

I well recollect many invidious remarks and aspersions derogatory to the reputation of Dr. Morrow, growing out of these relations. The Botanic Medical College affords another example of the same kind. Dr. A. Curtis was the embodiment of that flourishing school and adhered to the limited ideas of Dr. Thompson's little book on Patent Medicine, as tenaciously as Dr. Scudder does to his "Specific Medicines, Copyright Secured." Thompson's was far the larger light and Scudder's the smaller. There was clamoring and much dissatisfaction in the college amongst the Professors who must bow to and endorse the doctrines and policy of Dr. Curtis, which were thought to be limited, bigoted and arbitrary. Dr. Kost, one of the Faculty, was liberal and opposed to Dr. Curtis' narrow views and teachings, and the same was the case with others. Dr. Kost either invited or proposed to invite their class *en masse* to come with him and unite with the Eclectic school, a more liberal, practical and progressive class of medical reformers. I well recollect Dr. Kost's daily reports and the many conferences between himself, Dr. B. L. Hill and myself on this subject. Where is that College now? Gone to the dogs, where all these *Colleges* controled by one man must and will go. Where is Dr. Paine's school of Philadelphia? Another instance of the *one man power*. He renounced the name Eclectic and all connection with Eclecticism, and the very name of Paine's College stinks in the nostrils of all true Eclectics. Paine and Buchanan have made their names notorious and have disgraced the profession by their sales and their offers to sell Diplomas to other students. Parties are now here to whom these scandalous proffers were made. Another College would not be in much better repute if its acts of a similar character were made public, such as granting diplomas on very easy terms, but not without full tuition and diploma fees—a thing of recent date and the work of a college not jealous of a good name. Similar reflections were made concerning a school that once existed in Syracuse. A Medical College owned and controled by one man, is impotent for good—usually sickly and rickety—its teachers timid and pusillanimous—always afraid of the displeasure of the owner and the loss of their positions. The present Faculty of such Colleges will see the day when they will verify the truth of these assertions. His *power* is a source of inherent *weakness and decay*—mark the language.

AFRAID TO GIVE MEDICINE.

Let it be remembered that in his lecture on Typhoid Fever the first week in December, 1871, Prof. Scudder asserted that he often had cases of collapse, or such a degree of exhaustion that he was actually *afraid* to give anything medicinal to his patients for many days, waiting for the system to

rally and give evidence of returning vitality before he *dared* to give medicine. Is it possible that he ever taught such doctrine? Eclectics, can you believe it? Does Prof. Scudder know too much to give medicine in such cases as he named? or does he know too little? What is the office of the physician but to aid the sick and dying? Then should he not put forth an effort, or should he stand and look on, waiting for his patient to recover and he do nothing? This is as stupid as the colored water treatment. I ask you Eclectic if such has been your way of treating those formidable conditions? Such will be the practice of those taught in the school of *specifics*, for they have been so instructed there. But what will the husband or parent say when the Professor tells him his wife or child is too sick to take medicine, but must wait until better? Very sick it is true, replies the parent, and it is for that very reason that I have called you; if well I should not have sent for you. Why, Doctor, can you not give wine or brandy—a little quinine and capsicum, camphor and ammonia—something to stimulate and support my dying wife; a little milk-punch, egg-nog, brandy-toddy, ale, shop yeast, wine and sugar, or some other simples to nourish, stimulate and sustain life, and apply spirits and other stimulants to the surface? Do, Dr. try, even if you fail; but the Dr. says no, I am *afraid*. The next time the patient will be *afraid*, and will hunt a less cowardly and more sensible physician. To illustrate, take a parallel case: the shipwrecked mariner in his little boat, or the lost traveler on the great desert, without food or drink; he is famished and about to expire for want of them. A Doctor is present with full supplies of both and is asked to give but refuses for fear of death, (nothing else to fear) until the sufferer gets better. An old mother says give; lose no time Doctor, save the sufferings and increasing exhaustion, give a tea-spoonful of gruel, broth, soup, something liquid and light, and repeat often. So in the supposed case of Typhoid Fever, the old lady knows more than the Doctor and saves the dying man. Such teaching is calculated to make the physician effeminate and a worthless practitioner. I have one consolation in knowing that the student never received such instruction in an Eclectic school, or from an Eclectic Professor. Another phase in the treatment of Typhoid Fever emanating from the same teacher, is to give two quarts of scalded milk daily in the early stages of convalescence. First do nothing and let the patient die, or recover without aid, or second, kill him by overdoing, by giving two quarts of new milk a day. A case in point: four years ago, Prof. Scudder reported a mild case of Typhoid Fever; subject a young man. He checked the disease in ten or twelve days by sedatives and other means—improvement commenced, when he ordered two quarts of new milk, (scalded, pepper added) daily, forbidding anything to move the bowels—obstinate constipation was the result, and no action of the bowels for ten or twelve days when the patient suddenly died, and as Prof. Scudder said, from *perforation* of the bowels, although no evidence of disease of these parts had manifested itself up to this time. His report of the case from day to day at my house, did not admit of a doubt that his patient died from an *impacted* state of the colon, and not from perforation. Had he used two or three mild purgatives during the ten or twelve days of the milk *surfeit*, his patient would have recovered. Some went so far as to say he killed his patient by feeding too much milk and failing to keep up an action of the bowels. Was it not a case of mal-practice? The experienced physician may judge what caused death. The enfeebled condition of the patient and the use of such constipating diet as boiled milk and black pepper, were especially calculated to check the normal functions and destroy life. To fear to do in one case when the most pressing demand for action exists, and to overdo in the other by overwhelming the vital forces by the use of two quarts of new milk daily, are two errors (not of an Eclectic) of no ordinary magnitude.

RELIABLE DRUGS.

The question is often asked, are our concentrated tinctures (the best are meant) efficient and reliable? If made of the best crude article, obtained at the proper time, and preserved with the requisite care, there can be no doubt of their reliability. That our Druggists are doing their best to furnish such, admits of no doubt.

When the *Resinoids* were first introduced over twenty years ago, I was one of the first to use them. They were found to be a valuable acquisition to our *Materia Medica*. The smallness of the dose rendered them very convenient of administration. Such is the case with the concentrated tinctures. They are potent even in small doses, are readily absorbed, quickly diffused, and soon impress the organs after entering the circulation. They may be mingled with water, glycerine, made into syrup, used in combination or singly. If the drug from which they are made is possessed of full strength, then there is uniformity and certainty of action, and those are the qualities that the physician most desires. To me, "*specific tincture*" is an unmeaning term. If it does not mean a *certain* cure, an *infallible* cure, then is it not meaningless? Before the introduction of the fallacy, (*Specific Medicines, Copyright Secured*) all our manufacturers said their tinctures were as good as it was possible to make them; they are found no better now—then is not Dr. Scudder's label a humbug, an imposition? It makes them no better; he does not see them made, does not test their purity, or potency, but gets, as I was told by Wm. S. Merrill, M. D., forty or fifty cents on each pound of tincture sold by himself or the Druggist. I told Dr. Merrill that it looked to me more like swindling than an honest way of dealing with physicians; but he argued that this label was a *kind* of guarantee to the buyer of the superiority of the drug, and if they were a mind to pay forty or fifty cents more for the same quantity and quality, it was all right, he not pretending the specific tincture was any better than those without such a label. I could but think of the remark of the Trustee, "nothing for principle but all for the almighty dollar." I am glad to learn that most of our Druggists scout the "specific" label. Dr. Greve, who has been said by many of our oldest physicians, to make the best and most satisfactory preparations for years past, makes essential, concentrated and specific tinctures and fluid extracts of a superior quality which he sells as such, and experience has proved them to be what he says they are, he forgetting to attach forty or fifty cents for that label. If the physician wants the essential tincture, the specific tincture, or the fluid extract, the Doctor has it and of the best quality. He takes his *peculiar* bottle which he *honestly* tells the buyer contains the four in one, and trial proves them equal to any, and some say the best found in the city, and the buyer saves forty or fifty cents on the pound. I understand Prof. Judge makes reliable medicines and sells in the same way, ignoring "*Specific Medicines, Copyright Secured*," and the tariff. The same is the case with Dr. H. H. Hill, whose preparations are said to be equal to any made and sold at a less price. He too sees no efficacy in the label, "*Copyright Secured*," nor does he endorse the duty. I predict this, like other hobbies, will fall to the ground, for Eclectics have too much sense to be gulled by such suspicious labels, and when the Druggists, using them and finding others sell as good, or better drugs at a lower price, and that they have driven away their customers, they will wish they had not touched the *unclean* thing, and this they are sure to do. Does the error that the label conveys, guarantee purity and strength? On the contrary, a worthless drug might be covered by this label; does it give assurance of good quality? To me the reverse is the case.

INADEQUATE DOSES.

The tinctures (fluid extracts) of Eclectic druggists are possessed of great potency, being usually made by adding one pound of the crude article to one pound of alcohol. The dose is small compared with that of the tinctures found in the United States Dispensatory. Dr. Scudder so dilutes them with cold water as to render them very weak, and then recommends the dilution in such quantities as to contain, in many cases, one-fifth, one-half, two-thirds or three-fourths of one drop, and these, he says, are the maximum doses, as small ones are more efficient than large ones. Now our old physicians, who have done ten times the practice that Dr. Scudder has ever done, assert that his doses are wholly *inadequate* to fulfill the requirements of the cases, and they enlarge the doses in many cases to five or ten times the quantity said to be needed by Dr. Scudder. The tinctures of aconite, belladonna, gelseminum, digitalis, hyoscyamus, ipecacuanha, veratrum, and hundreds of others, afford examples of this kind. Now if Dr. Scudder says his doses are of sufficient size to produce the desired results, then I answer, so he says about his deception—colored or flavored water; in the same doses he cures with it as many or more cases than he has done or can do with his specifics in large or small doses, even according to his own showing. Then his doses are not to be taken as the guide for any rational practitioner. To the above non-medicinal doses add the one-hundredth part of a grain of podophyllin as a proper dose for the adult, and that, he says, "is too much, for none ought to be used, for it is not fit for medicine." Now let us pass from these extremes of medical folly and error to another and the reverse of those just named. I refer to his dose of the sulph. of quinine; fifteen grains is his more common dose. Now contrast these extremes: first, next to nothing, or even colored water is best; second, this potent medicine whose effects are so prompt and so unmistakably manifested, acts best when given in doses of 15 grains. What a contradiction in the practice of medicine! Nothing *vs.* an excessive dose, and that in the same lecture and by the same teacher! What confidence can pupils or the profession place in such a teacher? I have found one or two grains once in two hours create less cerebral disturbance, better retained, and less irritating to the stomach than larger doses, and all that was required unless it was in congestive chills. Prof. King says half a grain to a grain and a half is better than larger doses, unless in cases of sinking *chills*; and Dr. Z. Freeman says one or two grains are all that he gives in ordinary cases. Prof. Scudder says nux vomica or strychnia is preferable to quinine in some cases of ague, and in others arsenic is best. Was there ever such a medley of contradictions and fallacies embodied in one book as in "Specific Medication?" Read it, Eclectics, and judge of its practical merits for yourselves. The author has been proclaiming in his journal that the *Materia Medica* needed to be restudied and rewritten. In this book you have the author's best efforts, (perhaps I should say) "Copyright Secured" excepted. Such a lack of knowledge of agents—such a meager, confused and indefinite description of agents, their properties, uses and adaptation to diseases of this and that organ, and the different stages of the same diseases, was never before placed in the hands of medical students as a text book, nor offered to the medical profession. Examine the book and you will see the mass of important articles, whose uses are well understood by all classes of physicians, are barely named, and one or two of his fancied properties and uses given. He continually repeats these phrases: "let it be tested—I suggest a tincture—has not been studied—adapted for study—I would suggest a tincture—for experiment—careful investigation—will some one use and give their experience—test it thoroughly—deserves investigation—recommended for investigation—direction of experiment—deserves investigation—studied with advantage—not determined—has not been studied—further investigation—requires study—repay investigation—further study—not studied—little used—test and report it—test it—try it—test it—try it," &c., &c. So the Dr. goes on showing that he has neither used, studied nor tested nearly half the articles named in his book. He betrays great ignorance of what he is writing about, and yet it is his book on "Specific Medication." He clearly shows he places but little reliance on his own knowledge of remedies. A text book, or lectures, so meager, so unfaithful, and so untrue, should entitle any teacher to an *expulsion* from any respectable Medical College.

CONDITIONS THAT INDICATE !

Prof. Scudder pretends to give a series of symptoms that are subtle, mysterious and imaginary. They are supposed or fancied conditions of disease which are to guide in the selection of remedies; but it is utterly impossible for the students to follow his labyrinthian mazes, nor can the Dr. take his own book as his guide and determine when the exact condition exists demanding the use of aconite, belladonna, digitalis, gelseminum, veratrum and many other agents that he names. The Dr. attempts to be acute, subtle, philosophic and learned, but fails in his efforts to make himself understood.

LACK UNIFORMITY.

The concentrated tinctures or fluid extracts made by our druggists are uniform in strength if the crude agent is of the same quality in all cases; *i. e.*, ounce for ounce, pound for pound. This is the strength of the tinctures named in "Specific Medicines, Copyright Secured." The drop represents the grain. This gives uniformity of strength, the alcohol used being 76° or 98° per cent. proof. Now how is it with Scudder's tinctures? They are possessed of no uniformity of strength, and are calculated to mislead and disappoint the physician, and so it is with this book of uncertainties and errors. Do you ask how? For the reason that he prescribes tinctures made by others, while those made after his formula direct the use of eight ounces to one pint of alcohol—only half the quantity and of course only half the strength; and again, he directs alcohol to be used of four different degrees of strength, 30°, 50°, 76° and 98°. There is but discord and confusion in everything emanating from John M. Scudder.

VEGETATIVE PROCESSES, ETC.

Dr. Scudder uses this phrase to show the value of this or that agent in promoting the growth or nutrition of this or that tissue or structure. Of the agrimonia, he says "to give tone to the urinary apparatus, and to improve the nutrition"—*vegetative process*. Can he prove this, or is it mere assumption? How does he know that it does not act by its mild diuretic and demulcent qualities, allaying irritation and thus favoring the return to normal action, and so in all similar conditions and not by any specific action? Of myrica, under *specific use*, he says *it stimulates the vegetative system of nerves*. How does he know that the whole nervous system is not influenced by it? He cannot disprove it, nor prove his own declaration true. Of *hydrangea*, to relieve irritation and improve the nutrition of the urinary mucous membranes; his proof that it gives *nutrition* of this part and in less degree to other parts, is assertion and arrogance. *Hamamelis* "strengthens the venous circulation and in less degree the capillaries." What are they but the beginning of veins? If it acts on the larger vessels, how does he know that it does not act in equal force on the smaller parts of the same continuous tubes? Arrogance, and not science. To prove his fallacy of *specific* in piles, I refer Dr. Scudder to Drs. Redding, Jaques, and others. So go through with "Copyright Secured" and "Specific Medication," and the reader will meet with more vagaries and vulnerable points than in any other medical production of the day.

SYMPATHETIC NERVES.

Again, to appear subtle, cunning and learned above ordinary medical men, he talks frequently of this and that agent "acting on the nervous system"—(*hyoscyamus* for instance) and in some degree on the *sympathetic* and upon the *vegetative processes*, and in some instances he goes so far as to tell which *ganglia* this and that agent act upon—the *cardiac plexus*, the *solar plexus*, *thoracic*, *abdominal*, &c., &c. Now is not this learned? If it acts, as he says, upon the *nervous system*, does not that comprehend all? Is there not a union of structure and a sympathy of action between all? Why say this nerve and that, this ganglia and that, unless he can demonstrate that it does act on the part he names? It is only a vain effort to appear learned without the ability to establish his theory, thus ending where he began. Again, of *gelseminum*, he says "to arrest irritation of the nerve centres, and stop determination of blood. In less degree, it allays irritation of the

sympathetic," &c. Mere assertion—no proof. Does it not act on all parts of the nervous system? If the circulation is under the control of the sympathetic nerves, as Physiology teaches, and the gelseminum stops the determination of blood to the brain, as Dr. Scudder says, is it not proof positive that it acts in a greater rather than a less degree upon the sympathetic system of nerves? As usual, he proves altogether too much to render his theory rational and deserving of the confidence of the sober physician. It is solecism to say a medicine acts on the *vascular system*, and then to say no, it acts on the *aorta*—no, on the *iliac*, *femoral*, *humoral* or *pulmonary artery*, or on all the veins or any particular ones. This doctrine is next in its nonsensical elements to Buchanan's location of beasts, birds and fishes on the calf of Dinah's leg, no length, breadth, or line of demarkation being given to mark the territory occupied. Again, he says in *Specific Medication*, *digitalis* "is a powerful cardiac tonic" employed when "the organ is enfeebled," and causes "improved nutrition" of that organ. In "*Specific Medicines, Copyright Secured*," he says it is "a cardiac stimulant, improving the nutrition of the heart." "It lessens the frequency of the pulse by increasing the power of the heart to propel the blood." Is there no difference then between a *tonic* and *stimulant*, or does this article possess these two important properties? I ask old physicians if this be so, and pause for a reply. If tonic and stimulant, as he says, then is it not the very remedy in the fearful collapse of typhoid, typhus and Asiatic cholera? You certainly want to keep up the powers of the heart, maintain the circulation, and is not *digitalis* the very medicine to do it, given in small doses and for a long time? If by its sedative influence it controls excessive cardiac action, and saves thereby the exhaustion of that organ, enabling it the better to resume and perform its normal function, is it not torturing its remedial agency and action to pronounce it a "*powerful cardiac tonic*" and "*cardiac stimulant*?"

Enough of these preposterous doctrines—they are *hobbies*, and must be rode till a new one presents itself. Such vascillating medical men are the bane of the profession—they are reckless and uncertain in practice, always jumping from one theory or doctrine to another, and as Dr. Morrow said of such, are a curse to the medical profession. Eclectics, how long will you suffer yourselves to be fed on the very husks of medicine by this "colored water" Doctor? And again, how long shall he be permitted to inculcate his deception by advising young physicians and students to prolong disease—deceive their patients—keep them on the sick list much longer than necessary in order to get a large fee? This has been taught to the present and past classes—needless and protracted suffering is to be entailed upon patients able to pay in order to make a large bill! Well might his noble Trustee say, "he cares not a d—n for principle or the good of Eclecticism, but all for the almighty dollar." Such advice is enough to blast the reputation of any medical man in the estimation of every *true* physician, the student of medicine, and destroy his prospects in every community where he may seek patronage. The more speedy the cure, the more patronage, for the greater will be the confidence of the community, and the greater the pecuniary reward. Honest professional services will command it, and then if the physician has any conscience he will have the proud satisfaction of knowing he has done his best to save life and a fellow being from needless suffering.

ALKALINE SULPHITES AND ACIDS.

Prof. Scudder urges with great vehemence these two hobbies, for they are nothing else, when used only in the state of the mouth and color of the tongue so insisted on by himself. That he does not use the two respectively in the two conditions named, I know to be a fact from personal experience, and that they will not (taking his *infallible* guide) produce the invariable result named by him, I am able to prove by at least one hundred medical students for whom he has prescribed these specifics within the last five years, they having reported to me no change in the state of the mouth, and no perceptible improvement in the state of the disease arising from their use, though employed by Dr. Scudder in person.

The two conditions are: 1st. "In any given case a pallid tongue, with white, or dirty white, pasty coating, use the alkaline sulphites." The 2d. "In any given case presenting a deep, red, glossy tongue, and dark sordes, use mineral acids."

Now in the first condition, Dr. Scudder directed me to use the muriatic acid, his *specific* for the second condition, and that but a few months ago. I thought I needed an acid, yet I was forcibly struck by his inconsistency. Thinking it possible

I had forgotten the condition requiring acids, I went to his books for the twentieth time and found his infallible guide as above given—the acid instead of the alkaline sulphite being used. So much for a theory contradicted by the same man's practice. Many who have taken these specifics as directed by Dr. Scudder, have not received any benefit. They have then taken an emetic and been relieved in a few hours. An emetic, assisted by the use of alkalies, will accomplish more in removing the supposed symptoms in thirty minutes than Dr. Scudder's *infallibles* will do in thirty hours—nay more, an emetic, aided by alkalies and followed by a cathartic, will do more to remove these symptoms and such conditions in a few hours than his specifics will in as many days. Names and proof (Dr. Scudder's own patients) can be given. Our physicians and students do not wish to offend or get into an open quarrel with Dr. Scudder, yet their testimony can be had substantiating the truth of what I have said. I can bring the testimony of physicians of thirty years standing, who have done ten times the practice that Dr. Scudder has ever done, who will say the same thing. Eclectics deny and, by their practice, disprove the teachings of Dr. Scudder. They employ a variety of means and accomplish speedily a cure, while Dr. Scudder resorts to *specifics* in doses so small as to be inert, leaving nature to cure by a slow process, and hence his proof and the boasted success of his colored water treatment. It matters not as to the size of the dose, so the requisite potency exists—the smaller the dose the better, so the therapeutic powers to subvert disease are present. Eclectics combine two or more articles, give doses three or four times as large as Dr. Scudder, alternate and use different classes of remedies, act promptly and efficiently on the organs of secretion and excretion, employ derivatives and cathartics, avoid the *rut of specifics*, and cure their patients. Eclectics, I appeal to you to write and inform me whether I have given a truthful outline of your practice and the general results.

RUBEOLA NIGRA.

I remember at one time much secret merriment among the students, concerning two cases of *Black Measles*, reported to them by Prof. Scudder, two of the class being the subjects. They treated themselves, as I was informed, till the eruption came out fully, and they were in a state of rapid convalescence. Prof. Scudder called to see them, and told them they were doing well—advised a Specific—(I think an aid), and did not fail to report to the class two cases of *Black Measles*, *malignant* and dangerous of course, and speedily cured by his *Specific*—it acted like a charm, said he. The joke and cause of merriment, as reported to me, arose from giving the disease a hard name—*Black Measles*, after having pronounced the patients doing well and fast recovering, and then directing a few drops of acid, which I was told was not taken and was not needed, and then boasting of its specific and charm-like action, and a speedy recovery from that deplorable condition. A hobby to ride and a phantom to prove a fallacy—no wonder sensible students, knowing the delusion, smiled at the doctor's expense.

THIRTEEN ASTHMATICS.

Asthmatic Paroxysms come and go—are produced by storms and atmospheric changes. All will remember how free from such vicissitudes the past summer was, and how unfavorable for asthmatic attacks; yet Prof. Scudder had thirteen cases in a few day's time and cured eleven.

During the summer, William S. Merrill, M. D., informed Prof. Scudder that the Ptelea (wafer ash) had been found useful in asthma. The Dr., after a new hobby and a new Specific, started on the chase, and soon caught the game—was rewarded with thirteen cases, and cured eleven, and at a time remarkably unfavorable for attacks of asthma. So many cases of a rare disease in a few days time are wonderful, and should give the physician (other things being equal) a practice of one hundred thousand dollars a year. I doubt whether any ten physicians of the city (Dr. Scudder's case excepted) had in that short time, with a state of the weather so opposed, ten cases of *genuine* asthma. Colds, slight coughs, bronchial and pulmonary irritation and congestion, are not to be counted as cases of asthma. Wild theories and corresponding proofs!

ERRORS IN DIAGNOSIS.

The theory of Prof. Scudder is based on accuracy of diagnosis; that is, if the true Specific for a certain condition, is determined, and the diagnosis is correct as to said condition, then his remedy relieves. This, if I understand his confused and muddy idea, is about what he means by Specific medication. Then if an error in diagnosis is made, the doctrine of Specifics fails. If the *placebo* relieves, if any other agent relieves by acting on a sound part, or if the supposed Specific brings relief, and is not a Specific, why then the doctrine falls to the ground. The students of 1871 will recollect the boasting of Prof. Scudder about the Specific action of the Tr. of *nux vomica* in my case—five drops to four ounces of water—dose one teaspoonful—(less than one-sixth part of one drop). The Dr. said my liver was the diseased organ, and the Tr. of *nux* would act specifically on it and nothing else would. Theories must be supported. His diagnosis and dogma of Specific action proved fallacious.

I had had a pain in my right lumbar region for some days. It was not constant. I sent for Dr. Scudder, but not till I had taken three doses of purgative medicine which had begun to act. I had also applied mustard. The pain was abating, but was still pretty severe. He gave the *nux*, and said it was certain relief and the pain would not return. I told the Dr. I needed purging; he said I did not. After he left, I took two more doses of cathartic medicine, and secured thorough purging, which brought great relief. I also quadrupled the dose of *nux*, and finally got easy. I have had the same pain a thousand times and still have it, but not so severe. It is not and never was in the liver, and yet I am told the Dr. has just named it again in proof of his hobby. It is a heavy, hard pain, far back in my right side, and appears to be rheumatic. It comes and goes. Long sitting, standing or riding, will both produce and relieve it. Mustard, liniments, frictions, or a cloth dipped in cold water and applied, will ease it. The diagnosis of Dr. Scudder was erroneous in the extreme, and his *nux* when given for its Specific action on the liver, no more reliable, and as likely to act on parts remote as on that organ. If the *nux* is a Specific, as Dr. Scudder said, are not the sitting, lying, riding, mustard, liniments, fomentations, frictions, cold, wet cloth, etc., etc., so many Specifics? Each or none must be Specific. In the Dr.'s eagerness to support a fallacy, he overlooks the great therapeutic law of supersession. If a dozen physicians resort to as many different measures to relieve the same condition, and each succeeds equally well, is the remedy of each a Specific in action on the same condition, or do some act on one organ, some on another, some on the general system, and some on the principle of supersession? The more we examine Dr. Scudder's doctrine of Specifics, the more stupid the fallacy appears.

EPITHELIOMA.

I have been troubled for years with a disease of my lip. Drs. King, Z. Freeman, O. E. Newton, McCarthy, and other physicians said it was *epithelioma*, cancer, or some malignant disease of that nature. All expressed the opinion that sooner or later it would cause me serious trouble if not removed. Dr. Scudder alone said there was "nothing the matter; if I would let it alone it would get well." I had Dr. O. E. Newton apply the chloride of zinc at different times, until the diseased parts disappeared. Mark the change of diagnosis! While inflamed from the effects of the caustic, Dr. Scudder examined the lip—"a bad lip," said he—"a very bad lip"—from "nothing" to something very alarming in one week! He now volunteers his medical advice: "Do not lecture any more," said he. "I have always noticed lecturing made your lip worse—do not talk even to friends—if you want food, ask for it, and nothing more. Go to Florida, Texas, or the San Joaquin Valley, California, and live there if you would prolong your life." He told Dr. Newton the same, knowing I would hear of it. This gratuitous advice was given in an excited and greatly disturbed manner. I fully understood his meaning. This was the Monday after the close of the spring term of lectures, and at Dr. Scudder's office. I was there to sign diplomas in violation of the Charter of the old Institute. I had it to do in opposition to my annual protests in obedience to the powers that controlled. A Legislative investigation may make this matter plain. But to the Doctor's advice:—mark his language—his flushed

face, quivering lip and excited manner: "Go to Florida, Texas, or the San Joaquin Valley, California," if you would live. Now my friends, I have spent my whole life (over sixty years) in the Northern States. I have no pulmonary or other disease, supposed by the profession to be benefitted by a southern or malarial climate. What think you of this brother Mason and Christian man's advice? Was it prompted by a heart overflowing with the milk of human kindness? Was it prompted by a desire that my health might be improved, or my life prolonged? No sane man can think so. No physician of respectable attainments and honest motives would give such advice. I can but think it was dictated by sentiments of the meanest and most cowardly kind, and his subsequent treatment has proved my opinion true.

But to return to the lip: When Dr. Scudder examined the inflamed lip, he said it was fortunate I did not let Dr. Dalton apply his arsenical plaster (said to be his cure) as it would have destroyed the entire lip. Two days after I called again, to close up our spring account, when he looked at the lip and said I had better have employed Dr. Dalton and his arsenical remedy than Dr. O. E. Newton, for, said he, "neither of the Newtons ever cured a case of cancer. When Dr. R. S. Newton went to New York, he left six cases of cancer on my hands, and where are they now? All gone to the Devil long ago." Now it appears the Dr. regards my case a cancer. But a few days after, when my lip appeared well, the Dr. saw it and said promptly, "it never was anything but a chopped lip," (chapped, I suppose he meant). The reader may have heard the song "Jump Jim Crow,"—it is illustrated. Strange inconsistencies and contradictions! First, "there is nothing the matter;" second, "a bad lip—a very bad lip; go to Florida, Texas, or the San Joaquin Valley, if you would live;" third, "it is *fortunate* you did not employ Dr. Dalton—he would have destroyed your lip;" fourth, two days later, "it is *unfortunate* that you employed Newton and not Dr. Dalton, as the Newtons never cured a case of cancer;" fifth, a few days after he sees the lip when well, and then positively asserts "it never was anything but a chopped lip." Sudden and unaccountable changes! You see the fickle and unreliable man! Eclectics do not repose confidence in such changeable teachers. You see his faulty diagnosis. Drs. King, Newton, Freeman, McCarthy, and a score of others, either of whom has had ten times the experience that Dr. Scudder has had, said it was something; he alone said it was nothing, and finally said it was nothing but a chopped lip.

The physician of hasty judgment is below mediocrity as a diagnostician. A fickleness is seen in Prof. Scudder's writings and teachings not calculated to inspire confidence in the mind of the candid physician. You see it in "Specific Medication;" "Specific Medicines, Copyright Secured;" you see it in his views of remedies; in colored water; in no medicine; in the fraction of a drop as the dose; in the dose of the sulph. of quinine—fifteen grains, and that agent so potent and certain in action; forbidding cathartics and purging; permitting an impacted state of the bowels; forbidding counter-irritation, emesis, sweating, &c.; in ordering two quarts of new milk a day in early convalescence, overwhelming thereby feeble vitality. You see all in the many changes his teachings and his practice have undergone within ten years past.

POLYPHARMACY.

Dr. Scudder condemns the combination of drugs; he says you cannot learn their specific action; cannot tell which cures; it is better to use one at a time or alternate as the Homeopaths do. (See his books.) While urging these views and scouting the "shot-gun practice," I saw him put up a prescription (his own, and for his patient who was present). He filled one bottle with six or seven liquids, taken from as many different bottles. He then filled another from four or five different bottles, and directed the patient to take from each so many times daily. How does this comport with single agents and specifics? Reconcile his preaching with his practice if you can.

A THOROUGH ECLECTIC.

When Prof. Scudder treated Eclectics to mercurial baths, I admonished him that such a notice would injure us, as teachers, and the College; that it contra-

dicted our profession, our circular, and our teaching; and that we should forfeit and lose the confidence of all Eclectics by his publication. To pacify me, he gave me assurances that he was a "*thorough Eclectic*," and that his practice and that advocated by me were identical, and that he had been invariably successful. When he purchased the office of Prof. R. S. Newton, he secured a large practice, but retained it but a short time, most of those patients soon falling into the hands of Drs. O. E. Newton, Z. Freeman and McCarthy. This was but a short time before he gave notice he would give mercurial and arsenical baths. Up to this time he had done probably four-fifths of all the practice he has ever done, and during that time he professed to be thoroughly Eclectic. From the time of these baths his practice rapidly declined, and he often said he was doing but little and wanted none to do. Since he abandoned our cause and ceased to be Eclectic, he has introduced his *famous baths*, the use of arsenic in syphilis, agues, eruptions, and the use of arsenic and cod liver oil in chronic erysipelas—single agents (specifics) in the place of mild and far more efficient compounds—interdicted the use of cathartics, sudorifics and counter-irritants, and embraced his specific fallacies, rejecting special Eclecticism and many of the long established truths of medical science.

ARSENIC—COD LIVER OIL.

Many remember how seriously afflicted Prof. Z. Freeman was last year with chronic erysipelas of the nose and throat, compelling him to resign his chair in the college. In his sore affliction and great exhaustion, Prof. Scudder went to see him, and insisted Dr. Freeman should throw aside prejudice and take arsenic (Fowler's Solution) and cod liver oil, and that nothing else would cure him. He also told Dr. O. E. Newton that nothing but arsenic and cod liver oil would cure Dr. Freeman. Long-continued sickness often weakens the resolution of the strongest and wisest of men, and they yield to the persuasions and importunities of quacks, willing to take anything that bids fair to benefit in the least. Dr. Freeman suffered some to be prepared, and took two drops at a time, three times a day for two days; twelve drops in all. It caused fever, anxiety, restlessness, and irritation of the stomach (injured instead of benefitted), and he took no more, but went to using iron, the mineral acids and vegetable tonics, and got well. Eclectics, watch the papers, and see if he denies these charges. He calls on Eclectics to aid him; to send him students; take his journal; buy his books, since he had done so much for *their* cause!

LETTERS OF ADVICE—FEE \$5.

I am informed the Dr. boasts of his large business arising from his modest request, seen in his journal, asking Eclectics to consult with him to the tune of five dollars a letter. With his hasty diagnosis, he wishes and evidently expects physicians of twenty or thirty years practice, to consult with him by letter, asking "what is the disease, and which of your Specifics would you use?" He will write, give advice, get five dollars, and the physician be not benefitted. The physician is very likely a better medical man than Dr. Scudder. While he may be slow and careful in forming his opinion, he may be altogether his superior in diagnosis. He may be older, and may have had ten patients to the Dr.'s one, and consequently may have more available practical knowledge. Then if he is an Eclectic of former years, he will scout the Specific; resort to combinations; act at once, or consecutively on this and that organ; promote the secretions and excretions; keep up a derivative action if the disease be local, and thus by a judicious selection and combination of Eclectic remedies, effect important cures not attainable by the Specific plan. If one sanitary impression is curative, is it not self-evident that a second, if equally salutary, will co-operate, and that two or more may cure disease one will fail to do? Such is the voice of experience. But suppose you use a Specific, or a combination of them, and each possesses two or more properties, as diuretic, alterative, etc., and each so affects the system, as to give evidence of all these actions (a common thing), now will they act differently or any better by applying the term Specific to them in one or in the whole list of diseases? If not, then where is the new truth in the newly claimed discovery? I fail to see it.

CONSOLIDATED LUNG.

The arrogance and self-conceit of no man should entitle him to five dollars for his opinion about disease, unless there is less fallibility about him than Prof. Scudder has shown to accompany his diagnosis, even when he saw the case, much less when he does not see it. A lady was the subject of some affection of the lungs. Dr. Baldrige was called to treat the case. He was uncertain as to the nature and extent of the disease. He requested me to see the patient with him and express my opinion as to the nature of the disease. I told the Dr. I was quite sure it was phthisis, with extensive tubercular deposits and ulcerative action, and that the patient could live but a short time. He differed with me as to the nature of the disease, and invited Dr. Scudder to see the patient with him. Dr. Scudder had no hesitancy in quickly deciding the case, one of consolidation of one lobe of the lung, causing an obstruction and the train of symptoms present, and gave medicine that afforded temporary relief. In three weeks the patient died, and the friends wished a *post mortem* examination to be satisfied as to the difficulty. It was made, and one lung was found to be a mass of tubercles and cavities filled with pus. It was literally destroyed and the other badly tuberculated and many of them softened and broken down. The best of physicians are liable to err in diagnosis, and I should not have named this and other cases, had not Dr. Scudder harped so much on correct diagnosis, that affording a guide to the truth of his doctrine of Specifics. Now his greatest errors in diagnosis have afforded the strongest evidence in favor of his doctrine of Specifics, my own case being one in point, he asserting the liver was the seat of the disease and nux the Specific, whereas the liver was not in the least affected. The acids, alkaline sulphites, aconite, belladonna, gelseminum, veratrum, ect., also refute the accuracy of his diagnosis, and his doctrine of Specifics.

CURES CONSUMPTION.

Our students will recollect when speaking of digitalis, or other agents, by some said to cure consumption, that I repudiated the doctrine as untrue: in other words if struma existed, attended with extensive deposits in the lungs, softening and breaking down of structure, that I did not believe in our present state of knowledge, the disease was curable: that cases simulating phthisis had been cured, I did not doubt. It seems Dr. Scudder believed such cases curable, and so taught the class. They reminded him of the difference in our teaching. He soon accosted me in a very pompous manner, saying he understood I taught the class that tubercular phthisis could not be cured. I told him I did say so, qualifying my remarks as above. He exultingly and proudly said *he could cure it*. His manner was so haughty that it appeared his great aim was to impress me with his greatness as a medical man—of his superiority—my inferiority. He acted as if provoked that I should be guilty of teaching the class such fallacies. Why, said he, I can show you a case in five minutes that I am curing *sure*. The patient is getting well as fast as she can. She was the adopted daughter of Mr. Holland, the janitor. I told the Dr. I was glad to hear it; that if he could cure confirmed consumption, he could cure a disease I could not. I did not ask the Dr. what he was using, but presume it was Prof. Howe's great cure, *arsenic*. We left the city, and on our return two months after, the Dr. said he "was going to cure her *sure*," we learned his patient died about four weeks after the Dr. told me of the certainty and rapidity of the cure. His diagnosis was in fault, or his Specifics, Copyright secured, would not have failed. Not long after this, an urgent appeal appeared in the Journal, asking Eclectics to send him patients, as though he could cure what they failed to do, with a sly, cunning and very significant note appended, saying, do n't send any cases of consumption.

A single case dampened his ardor, lowered his egotism, and caused him to beg to be excused from *curing* any more cases of consumption. Had this patient recovered, the Dr., not knowing that a single tubercle existed, you would have seen it stated, cured, *scores* of consumptive patients by the unerring accuracy of his diagnosis and by his *infallible Specifics*.

DISEASES OF WOMEN.

Some authors have some modesty and wish to avoid being thought to arrogate too much, but Dr. Scudder will never be charged with any such reservation. I well remember my astonishment when he told me he was writing a book. What book? said I. "On the Diseases of Women," said he. The reader will judge of my surprise when I tell him I had signed Prof. Scudder's diploma but a few months before, and this occurred during the first year of his little practice—perhaps about eight months after he had commenced business. I thought he was a precocious youth, and, as an author, would have to make up in arrogance and brazen facedness for his lack of experience and practical knowledge. As to my conclusions, I leave every Eclectic who has read the work to judge for himself. I feel sure the bold assumptions found in it must convince the reader that the author had seen more practice, when his book was written, than old Dr. Dewees had, after he had been in business in the great city of Philadelphia over forty years. No ten of our most extensive practitioners, no matter how long they have practiced, nor how long they may live to practice, need ever expect to see or do more than Prof. Scudder professes to have seen and done the year his book was written, and that during his first year's practice. These pretensions at this early day of his medical career, may awaken a suspicion as to his tests, trials, proofs of remedies, and the multitude of rare diseases that he tells us fell into his hands at that early day, and that are since found in his *Case Book*. From the marvelous display of practice and cases, the Dr. evidently intends to have a little sport at our expense by putting our *credulity* to the test. He has forced it to a high degree of tension, and but little more strain may cause us to stop and ask whether these things be so? Is it possible this young man has treated such vast numbers? He delivers addresses, and reports rare diseases by "scores and hundreds." He has treated them successfully, of course, and with his *specifics*. Some may ask is he never wrong? May he not be mistaken as to the organ diseased? The extent of the disease? Might not his colored water have cured as well as his specific? Had no medicine been given, might not nature have effected the cure? When he administers his *specific, nux*, for the disordered liver (as in my case) and that organ sound, then does it follow the disease and act specifically on another part? Or does the action of the agent go with the will of the Dr., and act as a *specific* on any diseased part?

The practical physician does not suffer these ideal, fanciful and speculative theories to find a resting place in his brain, and hence it is, they are asking if Dr. Scudder has been doing the enormous practice he intimates for five years past, or how could he have proved the specific action of so many agents? They have practiced for twenty or thirty years, and had ten cases to his one, and yet his rare cases outnumber theirs ten to one. Now if your brain is equally fertile, you can present as many hypothetical cases as he can, provided they will answer your purpose and your conscience as well as realities.

OTHER COLLEGES.

No physician can or does regard Dr. Scudder or his school as Eclectic. He does not pretend to be one, nor does he claim to have a faculty of Eclectic physicians, and it is well known that several of them advocate the use of mercury and arsenic, and actually employ them. They thus deny the fundamental principles of the early Eclectics who procured the charter of the college. Drs. Morrow, Baldrige, Hill and myself were the persons through whose efforts the charter was obtained. I think the founders of the school knew as well what was meant by the term Eclectic as the mongrels who now control it. It is Eclectic only in name, as the old graduates write me, and the name is nothing when its principles are forsaken. If they are gone, where is the charm to bind its old supporters to it? Many believe its mercurial and arsenical doctrines are thrown out to catch Allopathic students, and others think Dr. Scudder has turned Homœopathic to secure their support. Both schemes have failed while they have proved odious to true Eclectics and actually repelled them. Large numbers of students have informed me that they came here ignorant of the fact that the mercurial and arsenical elements existed in the school, and would not have come

had they known it was as they found it to be. These facts may enlighten Prof. Scudder as to the cause of his meager class. Prof. Howe cures *phthisis* by arsenic, but it has produced a cardiac disease of Scudder's college, that digitalis (Prof. Scudder's powerful cardiac stimulant and tonic) can not cure: while Dr. Scudder has cured *ague* by arsenic, but it has produced a death-bill of the old institute, from which there is no recovery. Eclectics feel that an Eclectic school no longer exists in Cincinnati, to which they can send their sons and students, but others are in a flourishing condition, and still more may spring up.

The one in Chicago is well established, with a *sound Eclectic faculty*, good building and other facilities, such as cabinets of the several departments, manikins, cheap and abundant anatomical material, and has access to the Cook County Hospital, one of the largest in the United States. Tuition, \$50; Matriculation, \$5; Demonstration, \$5; Hospital, \$5 (optional); Graduation, \$25; Scholarship, \$100. The population of Chicago is about 297,000 in all, or 80,000 greater than that of Cincinnati. It is far more convenient of access for all students north, west and south than this place, and is reached at less expense. The school in N. Y. is young, permanent and working for the cause of Eclecticism and not against it. Its facilities are excellent, and its hospital advantages are of surpassing excellence. It is cheaper and easier of access for all students east of Ohio and in the south-eastern States than Cincinnati. If Eclectics can have none but a mongrel school here to patronize, I am rejoiced to know that others exist to perpetuate the cause that I have so long and so earnestly struggled to sustain. May they succeed despite the efforts of John M. Scudder & Co., to overthrow them. By his departure did Dr. Scudder expect to catch Allopathic and Homoeopathic students? How simple, how silly the idea? The latter have schools, able, competent, and thoroughly instructed teachers, and are possessed of more and better facilities to aid the student than Dr. Scudder has or ever will have at his command.

Allopathic Colleges have larger buildings, a hundred times the facilities to impart thorough instruction in the way of chemical apparatus, anatomical, and pathological specimens, cabinets, etc., etc., with opportunities for anatomy and surgery that Pro. Scudder can not offer. Their professors are men of age, experience, and thoroughly instructed in all the departments of medical science. They prescribe mercury, arsenic, and other minerals to which we object, but do they not do the same in a *pretended Eclectic College*? If both do the same (use mercury, arsenic, etc.) the presumption is that the Allopathic Professor better understands the therapeutic value of the remedy than either Professor Scudder or Howe.

If the Student reads with a thorough Eclectic physician and Eclectic books (not Scudder's late work) he will be more thoroughly instructed in our doctrines than in Dr. Scudder's school. Prof. E. Freeman is the only teacher in it that I recognize as an Eclectic. If it is mercury and arsenic in both, then the student is less likely to embrace the doctrine when it comes from an old school than from a professed Eclectic College.

And again, if the Eclectic student must swallow the mercurial and arsenical dose, why then it is the dictate of wisdom to select the College affording the highest order of facilities for imparting thorough instruction at the lowest price, rather than the one with meager facilities, high charges and many perquisites.

MIAMI MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Tuition fee, \$40; Matriculation, \$5; Demonstrator's fee and subject, \$10—\$55. Ohio Medical College also \$55. Ann Arbor Medical College, Michigan, first year, \$35; second year, \$10; Demonstrator's ticket, \$5; for two sessions, or two years, in all, \$50. Cost of subject divided between the class.

At the Ann Arbor School, with its superior facilities, the cost of two terms of six months each, is but about two-thirds the cost of one term of four months in Dr. Scudder's College. While the Miami and Ohio, with advantages of a high order, charge \$55—Dr. Scudder charges \$70. Take your choice of Colleges.

TO ECLECTICS.

I ask those of you who may read these pages, to write to me, giving your Post-

office address; also please say whether you are Eclectic in doctrine and practice, or have you embraced mercury and arsenic, or have you fallen into the quagmire of specifics? The improvements in the new modes of preparing our remedies, inspire me with great confidence and satisfaction. The *resinoids* and *concentrated tinctures* (my choice of names) obviate the necessity of administering so many crude articles, and the large doses of an early day. The desires of the early Eclectics in these respects have been thereby realized and the cause greatly advanced. May it prosper and progress is the earnest wish of its early advocate and constant defender.

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