

upon inebriety was studied by an experimental trial in twenty-five cases, in the firm belief that this was the active element in Keeley's cases. The results were published. Though averse to having any seeming connection with Keeley's methods, yet of its possessing an action above any suggestive one, there seems to me to be no doubt. That the suggestive element must be relied on to carry on the effect, however, there is also not much doubt, as the drug action is only a temporary one. That it can be asserted to be logically the best drug for the purpose is, however, in my opinion very probable.

Our opinion as to the value of hypodermic injections of strychnin in combating the craving for alcohol, was practically re-affirmed two years later by Dr. Breed, (*Philadelphia Medical News*, April 7, 1894) who outlines in a similar manner its direct value above that of a suggestive one, in annulling the appetite of the inebriate, "and that without the least effort on his part." Its strong tonic action is also dwelt upon. Dr. Breed, however, was a little too near to the first enthusiasm of the immediate effect of the hypodermics to judge conservatively of their permanent value. He assumes inferentially, moreover, that the drug effect is a permanent one which seems to me a great error. Suggestions, fear and moral effects must keep up the waning influence of the drug. (I have often wondered if the administration of the drug could be kept up either in small doses or in an intermittent way, so as to insure permanent effect.) Dr. Breed also speaks of the hypodermics of strychnin as if new, whereas during the past two years it has been frequently mentioned, and our own idea two years ago was gotten partly from the references to the records of Russian and Italian physicians, the experience of whom I believe goes back as far as 1880, and from whom I suspect Keeley to have adopted and developed the idea. Partly also my incentive was from Dr. Gray, who claimed to be using it in his Sanitarium at La Porte, Indiana, and whose methods rather than Keeley's were the ones that I adopted. We used here the nitrate of strychnin, especially prepared by Eli Lilly, for such treatment.

Partial or modified responsibility. This somewhat philosophical subject, running out on theoretical grounds, yet being of far-reaching practical value, the "partial" or "modified" responsibility of some people, was strongly advocated as needing a recognized standing in an article before the State Medical Society this year. The connection of Bright's disease with insanity, strongly and ably advocated by E. D. Bondurant of the Tuscaloosa Asylum, stimulated us to an extra effort to see if we could justly admit ourselves to have overlooked such fact. Aside from the consideration of *any* theory of connection, however, we could not find any such facts of albuminuria and casts as he detailed. We found even after some selection of cases, only about 13 per cent. of cases; and probably we would average not over 5 per cent. of the admissions; whereas he found about 85 per cent. in consecutive examinations, some 50 per cent. having *both* albumin and casts. Drs. Bennett, Tuttle, Christian, Amelia Gilmore, Babcock, Norris and others have all studied the subject with varying results. Landon Carter Gray's recent article also falls in the same line.

Treatment of Choking.—In connection with Training School work, there has originated a peculiarly useful mode of treatment in cases of choking which,

so far as I have noted, is not mentioned in any text-book on nursing. In one case of choking by meat, when the finger could not reach the morsel, and the man was becoming comatose before my eyes, it suddenly occurred to me to reach with thumb and finger deep down behind the sternum, to pinch the windpipe and strip it upward; thus carrying the contents up into the throat. It was easily and promptly executed; the meat taken from the mouth, after which three minutes of artificial respiration brought him to life. So simple and fairly sure is this procedure that I should now think that one of our nurses was neglectful of duty who did not try it in any similar case.

Hypodermics of Nitro-Glycerin in Epilepsy.—In last year's literature several references were found as to the value of hypodermics of nitro-glycerin in checking the convulsions of epilepsy. Upon having a case of status-epilepticus in a young girl, in whom a comatose condition had been present for over twenty-four hours, in whom the temperature had reached 104 degrees and who was considered as surely going to die, the idea of trying these hypodermics was considered. The very first one was followed by a reviving effect, and a continuation brought her from the coma and fever to her usual condition in, approximately, about four days. She has been as usual since. This seems to me a quite noteworthy and unexpected effect. The hypodermics were tried later in the case preceding trephining, as outlined elsewhere, and with good results. This is the last case of status-epilepticus which we have had here. We have tried the remedy on the mental confusion of an epileptic state with somewhat of temporary benefit, and are trying it now on various other epileptic temporary conditions that come up from time to time. Its permanent benefit must as yet be considered very doubtful.

Massage.—This was first introduced systematically last year. The very first case taken by the members of the class in massage, a case of "post-operative" exhaustion or shock, progressed so steadily and logically toward health that it acted as a great incentive to the class to continued work. The case was one of confusional state of mild melancholia, and the Wier-Mitchell treatment of rest, massage and electricity was very effectual.

Contagious diseases have been very rare in the hospital. During the last two years, however, we had several cases of measles and several of mumps; in all but two cases, however, among the employes. We had three cases of typhoid fever, all sent to us from the cities. We had no dysentery except in isolated cases during that period.

CHRONIC INEBRIETY—FROM A MEDICO-LEGAL POINT OF VIEW.

Read before the American Association for the Study and Cure of Inebriety, in New York City.

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The chronic inebriate appears most frequently in the lower courts charged with crime against persons, and also minor grades of crime against property. He is commonly a continuous drinker, taking spirits daily, and to excess, when he has the means to procure it, and the conditions are favorable; or a periodic drinker with distinct drink paroxysms, at uncertain or definite free intervals. The paroxysms

subside usually from exhaustion, and begin again when a degree of restoration comes on. Such persons are more commonly laborers, mechanics, bar-keepers, boatmen, hostlers, and others of servile occupations. A certain number have descended from higher levels of business and social life, and a certain percentage are wrecks from various disasters; but the larger proportion are degenerates from inheritance, and have never been able to rise above the present levels. In appearance an irregular shaped head, face and body are often prominent. Often they are of large coarse frame, or small irregularly developed bodies, with coarse, bushy, or thin, straggling hair, irregular projections or defects of the nose, mouth or eyes. The entire body seems to be stamped with signs of imperfect development and degeneration. Such persons begin to use spirits early in life and are usually intoxicated at or before puberty.

This drink impulse is often associated with dangerous sanitary conditions, with irregular, unhealthy living, sleeping in bed-rooms insufficiently lighted and ventilated, and living on bad, innutritious food, also in a bad mental atmosphere. Add to this the continual indulgence of all the impulses and passions, in surroundings full of the contagion of bad examples, and the result is inevitable. There is here a constant widening perversion from the natural standard of mental and physical health. Exhaustion and drinking of early life is followed by degeneration, which affects the entire organism. Ambition dies out except for the most selfish gratification. Criminality grows out of these surroundings as naturally as weeds spring up in a neglected garden. The evils they suffer from perpetuate themselves, and grow more and more rank. All effort to rise to better conditions of living and acting involve the exercise of powers which are either wanting, or are feebly developed, or early crushed out by the predominance of other elements. As criminals they always lack the boldness of experts; usually they are followers acting under the guidance of others, and are sneak thieves, petty swindlers, gamblers—ready to engage in any scheme that will furnish sources of gratification to their passions, without much danger or special labor. As inebriates, they drink insanely for a time, governed by circumstances and conditions. Some of these cases are reared in bar-rooms and the lowest circles of life, and have the marks of pronounced degeneration. Others come from the wealthy classes, or in those inheriting large amounts of property and have grown up without any fixed purpose in life. Not unfrequently they have squandered their patrimony, and been placed in positions where all efforts to help themselves have resulted in failures. They are ordinarily marked by a weak mind and unbalanced judgment, and suffer from neurosal and mental troubles, and are filled with delusions of oppression and wrong at the hands of others. Conscious that society is at war with them and its methods antagonize the full play of their passions, they accept the situation and never seek to change or vary the conditions. Finally, they rapidly become beggars, criminal paupers, robbing their relatives and friends; also lapsing into communists, full of all the small vices, ready at any moment to aid in crime, or take advantage of any weakness, licentious and drunken at all times, and resorting to the lowest devices to gratify their impulses. Syphilis and general degeneration are common—improvidence, fawning, and

audacity are marked. In some cases they possess an apparent average or superior brain power, coupled with a defective moral force, and general want of control. They are more prominent as inebriates than as criminals, and often do criminal acts under cover of apparent drunkenness. This class are the skeletons haunting their friends continually for money and support, rarely committing noted crimes, but always in centers of low dissipation.

The second group are made up of persons who have been clerks, traveling men, peddlers, gamblers, and swindlers of all kinds. They are higher up than the last class, and possess a degree of activity which is evidence of more brain-power. Quack doctors, police, lawyers, defaulters, and patent swindlers are of this class. They frequently inherit an unbalanced organism and a distinct degenerative diathesis; with a family history of insanity, epilepsy, inebriety, syphilis, criminality, cancer and consumption.

Like the first class, they are largely the outgrowth of the surroundings, originating in bad sanitary and mental influences from early life. The worst phases of this class are seen on the frontier, as miners, speculators, and gamblers, or in business centers of large cities, as brokers, agents, and middle-men, who are ready, with any excitement or excuse, to defy law and order. As communists and railroad rioters they have attracted much attention for some time. Frequently they are filled with delusions of wealth and power, are superstitious of fate and chance, and alternate between hope and despair. Failure follows in nearly all circumstances of life, and is attributed to others, and the wrongs they suffer at their hands. While complaining bitterly of the dishonesty of others, they continue to cheat and drink in an aimless, impulsive way. They have appeared in the temperance work in great numbers, and have been noted as defaulters in coffee-house enterprises, and as lecturers recounting their experience, and soliciting help to build up again, etc. With a degree of sharpness and low cunning that is rarely obscured by drink, they have found the various temperance movements of the day a field for the fullest play of all their talents, which they are not slow to occupy. They are truthfully called the temperance tramps of the day. As inebriates they are noted for their marked periods of sobriety, and the unexpected, insane-like relapse, which seems to be partially under the control of the will. After the fullest gratification of the disordered impulses, they stop short and seem to recover. They commit crime in this impulsive, unreasoning way, confusing courts and juries as to the motive present. In asylums and in prisons they are always the most hopeful, and are sure to create sympathy, and gather about them friends which they sooner or later victimize.

In both of these groups the surroundings and predisposition to criminality and inebriety are about equally developed; sometimes one predominates over the other, and in some cases they exhibit much skill in concealing the one or the other; profound degeneration and suspension of the will and moral power is present in such cases. They never realize anything but the fullest gratification of the lower faculties as the ideal of life, and criminality and inebriety are the best means to this end. They suffer from neurosal disorders, such as exhaustion and a special degeneration of the nerve centers. Either from a non-development or a general perversion of functions

and structure, they are born both inebriates and criminals.

Such persons are usually marked in every community by their irregularities of living, and mental peculiarities, as well as physiognomy. They appear as inebriates in all grades of crime, and are seen in prisons, hospitals and work-houses, all over the world; and are frequently studied in courts of law and insane asylums, as types of all inebriates. Literally, they are all moral imbeciles, that drift up and down the world like ships without a rudder or compass.

They are committed for crime against both person and property, and constitute over 50 per cent. of all the inmates of prisons and jails. Not unfrequently they occupy places of trust in society, and when tempted fall precipitately, and puzzle experts and judges to determine between insanity and criminality, and the measure of responsibility.

The inheritance of disease is more marked in this class than others. Dr. Stevenson remarks: "There can be no question but that heredity exists in the mental as well as the physical world, and that the diminished stability of organism and perversion of physical function are transmitted with as much certainty as the germs of disease; that brain structures receive certain tendencies from inheritance, which bind it down or control its future, or that it has a certain capacity for impressions and energy of organism which goes with it always after."

This expresses clearly the doctrine of heredity which is now accepted as an established fact. The inebriety of this class is of the same order of neurosis as insanity, and depends upon some molecular change of cell and nerve tissues, which coming down from parent to child fixes the mental and physical character with certainty. In other words, it is a symptom of physical degeneration of the nerve centers, an outward expression of an inner condition of disease, always connected with degenerate undeveloped cell and nerve structures. All this is confirmed by clinical histories of numerous families where, for generations, the criminal insane and inebriate neurosis has developed in one or more of the family.

Such persons possess a distinct neurosis, which manifests itself either in inebriety, criminality, or pauperism; or, very commonly, two or more combined in one. This degeneration may not be tangible to any physical examination, but later, the autopsy and microscope often indicate distinct cell changes.

When a certificate of continuous and excessive use of spirits is ascertained, there is specific degeneration of both the brain and entire organism. If the history indicates a diseased ancestry, this degeneration is more pronounced. The direction of these defects will be toward imbecility and general paralysis. In one case a low type of conduct and reasoning will appear, and sharp reversion back to mere animal life are the prominent features. In the other, mental exaltation appears with delusions of power and capacity, beyond all ranges of reason and observation. The brain is disorganized and weakened. A progressive dissolution has begun which is apparent in the general depression and failure of all the mental activities. Such cases use spirits more uniformly, and are more stupid from a less quantity of drink and grow more incapable of work; muscular control of the body is lessened; the use of the hands and legs becomes feebler, memory fails, and ideas and

judgment are faulty. Apathy and indifference to himself and surroundings, and no thought except to procure spirits are often prominent. Excitability and irritation occur in some cases and crime follows, which is usually impulsive, unreasoning. Assaults are committed on any one, both with or without provocation and no apparent realization of the act and its consequences are noticed.

The following are some common examples: a chronic inebriate of this class stumbled and fell on the street and was helped up by a stranger who jokingly alluded to his condition. He seized a stick and killed the stranger without a word or exclamation, and continued his walk down the street all unconscious of what he had done. Another man of this class shot a stranger who looked at him closely on the street, attracted by his staggering gait and manner. In a third case an inebriate killed his wife because she did not have dinner ready when he came in. These are common examples of chronic inebriates in a stage of dementia suffering from paroxysms of irritability and delirium. The dull apathetic cases are often involved in crime against property. They are stupid thieves, coarse bungling swindlers, and commit assaults and even murder when driven to it by circumstances. Seldom any premeditation is associated with crime they commit, and the same indifference is manifested as to the consequence of their acts.

When these demented cases develop symptoms of general paralysis, most commonly noted by mental exaltation and mild deliriums of strength and power, crimes against person are common. If against property it is from the suggestion and direction of others. Such cases become noted for their prominence in conversation and manner, and general recklessness of conduct. They drink at all times and are not often intoxicated or stupid from spirits, but are always impulsive and vociferous, never resenting insults by violence, and growing more and more egotistical. In the early stages they are politicians and reformers, and enthusiastic followers of every new movement that is revolutionary or lawless; later, they are senile egotists who boast of their influence and power. Often such persons are bigamists, and accessories to criminal acts, assisting and concealing crime and criminals. While such crime may show reason and cunning it will always lack in consistency and uniformity of conduct, and be noted by blunders and bad judgment in all their acts. The secretive-ness of one stage of the criminal act, will break away into the most transparent expression of his purposes and motives in another. His denial of acts and explanations of suspicious conduct will be thoroughly imbecile and childish, and convey the real truth more accurately than confession of any kind. Statements of crime, either as witnesses or participants are of no value unless confirmed by other testimony. Some of these chronic inebriates manifest an unusual susceptibility to the personal influence of others. Particularly to some favorite bar-keeper who furnishes the spirits, or some woman along the same line of living, and but rarely for any one who antagonizes his mode of life and conduct. This is practically a hypnotic power along the lower levels, and on the plane of everyday life. But it varies widely in uncertainty and brevity. The hypnotic control of a chronic inebriate is very unstable, and while it may be used for the purpose of crime, can not be de-

pendent on to conceal it. To make a man intoxicated and suggest crime to him is not unfrequent, but the commission of the act depends on a wide range of circumstances that may vary any moment; circumstances that the operator has no control over, and conditions that must be in harmony or the act will fail.

A saloon man sent an inebriate to set fire to the home of a temperance reformer. The flask of spirits to give courage for the act brought on a stupor, and after a short sleep, and confusion of mind he built a fire in the barn of the saloon-keeper by mistake. In another case an inebriate was urged to kill a certain man and partially intoxicated was led out where he could commit the act. He evidently became confused and began firing at every moving object, then when his victim appeared, confessed that he came to shoot him, and after an emotional period of weeping offered to kill the man who sent him on this errand. Often the statement is made by chronic inebriates, that persons have suggested crime and offered to reward them for the commission of such acts, but why they were not committed was not clear. In reality the inebriate mental condition is so uncertain that but a limited range of criminal acts can be committed only from the most favorable circumstances, especially crime by suggestion from outside sources.

The man who is apparently under the influence of some companion, who urges him to commit a criminal act fails because of some slight obstacle at the time or some sudden change in his mental condition. Such a case may go home and kill his wife or some other person on the slightest provocation, or commit some strange crime, without suggestion and from a passing impulse. The suggestion to have committed this crime any time before would have been unheeded and failed.

In reality the chronic and degenerate inebriate, while in some cases susceptible to suggestions of criminal acts, lacks reason and steadiness of purpose to carry them out. The confused brain is the center of conflicting impressions and rapidly physiologic changes that make it impossible for any fixed line of action to be pursued. Each glass of spirits increases the circulation of the blood in the brain for a brief time, then diminishes it. The exhilaration and rapid thinking of one period is followed by the depression and slow confused thought of another, and these follow each other so rapidly that it is almost impossible to follow any special line of conduct or carry out any particular idea. In certain cases confessions of criminal suggestions are made that are false. Crime is committed and the inebriate when sober is unable to explain why he should have acted thus. The thought that possibly some one urged him to do the act occurs. After a short time this becomes a conviction which increases with each repetition.

In one instance an inebriate who had shot his brother was questioned at the station house by a zealous officer, who suggested that he committed the crime under the direction of an enemy of the murdered man. He accepted this theory and confessed to an elaborate plot, in which all the details were described minutely. On the preliminary trial this story was elaborated, and accepted as true. Later, it was proved to be false in every particular. The prisoner had not seen the man who suggested the crime for many months, and at the time he was supposed to have instigated the crime was in a distant part of the State.

In the second case an inebriate who committed an assault which proved fatal, was told by his wife that she believed it was done at the bidding of a certain companion who had great influence over him. He accepted this and asserted it to be true, giving minute details. Later, it was ascertained to be false, and without any basis of reality. The statements of chronic inebriates of the causes and conditions of crimes which they have committed, are unreliable and untrustworthy unless confirmed by other testimony.

The possibility of committing capital crime at the suggestion and bidding of other persons is always open to grave doubts and should never be accepted as a fact unless established by very clear evidence. The statements of undue influence and suggestion of crime after the act by the criminal may be equally doubtful and should require the strongest proof before acceptance. In civil contracts and wills this question of suggestion is more frequently an issue. In wills the point raised is the undue influence of some interested party exercised when the man was intoxicated. Here, as in criminal acts, there is a wide range of possibilities and no general or uniform line of conduct which can be predicated. The enfeebled brain alternately exalted and depressed, always under a mask, and never able to appreciate its relations to the surroundings will act differently at different times. In one case such a man willed his property to his youngest son, and the next day to a daughter, then to the physician. In each case he declared he had no other wills and was, no doubt, honest in his convictions. It is extremely doubtful if any acts or disposition of property can be relied upon as rational, unless the act in itself is consistent and reasonable and just in its results to all concerned. A chronic inebriate disposed of a large property to many persons, and an issue was raised of his intoxication at the time of making the will. It was proved that the provisions of the will had been determined and mentioned to many persons long before, and in reality was simply the culmination of previous reason and judgment, that could not have been influenced by the intoxication at the time of signing the will.

The chronic inebriate not infrequently exhibits new and distinct personalities of thought and conduct. When drinking rapidly he may display emotional delirium of thought and conduct. At another time when using spirits regularly in excessive quantities, be very still and reserved, and show caution in conduct and speech. In the first period he may be loud and violent in his language but excessively cowardly, and the possibility of committing a capital crime at this time is very slight. In the second period the crime may be the sudden impulse of the moment, and never premeditated a moment in advance. In some persons, delusions of persecution, open or concealed, may be present and crime may follow as a sequence to this, but only from a rare combination of events. In other cases optical and aural delusions are the basic exciting causes. In some cases where after long continued intoxication voices are heard, some of which are threatening and insulting, sudden assaults are committed, the real causes of which may be forgotten. In a case of this kind a fatal assault was committed which was explained as self-defense at the time. The next day all recollection of this had faded away. In a second

case a fatal assault of a stranger on the street was explained by the criminal inebriate as self-defense. The victim came toward him with the most violent language and threats, telling him that he had a concealed knife which he would use and send him to hades. In the wild frenzy of fear the act was committed. The victim was quietly walking down the street, all unconscious when struck down. The criminal could not recall the reasons for this act a few hours later.

Optical delusions have been noted in some cases where suddenly the appearance of some man on the street would be interpreted as evidence of assault, and in defense the inebriate would attack him. Such cases are termed mistaken identity, and are settled as blunders and accidents. Some chronic inebriate will suddenly on the street have optical delusions, and conceive that the man who is passing him with his hand raised, is in the act of assaulting him, which he repels instantly, only to discover his mistake which he explains as mistaken identity. He may at this moment hear voices and have aural delusions as well as optical delusions; after the act he will have no clear recollection of what has occurred. *Many of the criminal acts of this class come from centers of infection, such as a dog fight, a personal altercation, an accident, some apparent wrong, or injustice; railroad and other strikes, or any occasion in which intense excitement is developed seem to have a powerful influence over the alcoholized brain. Crime under these circumstance is fitful, unreasoning and largely accidental, and of an insane transitory type. Property is destroyed, assaults are committed and strange unaccountable wrongs are enacted, associated with a degree of frenzy that dies away quickly before any superior force.*

The chronic inebriate thrown into centers of excitement, drinks freely and is soon narcotized and unfit for any physical or mental activity. On recovery from the stupor in centers of similar excitement, he becomes more delirious, and the former delusions are more prominent and new ones added.

Practical observation shows that the open saloon near centers of great public excitement is not only dangerous but increases the services of lawlessness and incapacity of all who frequent it, to act rationally. Crime committed in such circumstances and surroundings is practically insanity.

Sexual crimes by this class will be of the same impulsive unreasoning character. The history of the case, and circumstances of the act, will rarely fail to show the delusional and delirious character of the mental operations. The sexual impulse in these cases is usually exhausted early in the progress of the case, and passion is a small element in criminal acts. Cases who have been excessively immoral, as a rule, have parietic symptoms and are always exhausted and have incipient or pronounced states of dementia. Criminal acts lack in reason and premeditation, also ordinary caution and prudence, and when studied point out clearly the degenerate brain of the person. Any criminal with a history of chronic inebriety, meaning continuous and excessive use of spirits, is a pathologic case and should come under medical care and study at once, before his case is adjudicated or is examined legally. What are the physical conditions which have entered into the act, and been influential or prominent as causes? It is the answer to this question which will determine what disposition should be made of the criminal.

READY-MADE MEDICINES.

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Some of the many medical journals, and societies, assuming a censorship in the matter, unauthorized by reason, and mistaking a spirit of obstructiveness for one of conservatism, have been trying in the past and are attempting at present to pronounce a wholesale damnation of ready-made medicines, without discrimination, asserting that such preparations are unscientific and unreliable; branding the physician who avails himself of them as too lazy to write a prescription, or too ignorant to know how. The physicians are also stigmatized as violators of the Code and irregulars, and are tacitly excommunicated from the body medical, by these self-appointed and self-righteous judges. It is too true, 'tis a pity too, that there are in existence many medicines, made up of unknown or unheard of ingredients, claiming to cure every ill that flesh is heir to, and many besides that have a spiritual existence only in the mind of the originator; myths, which he sends forth to dwell in the bodies and terrify the minds of his victims, as spooks and ghouls were supposed to do in ancient times, living on human flesh and preying on immortal souls. Of such remedies we can not express too deep an execration or pronounce too severe condemnation. We trust that there are few physicians who are so low in morality or so poor in purse as to resort to the use or recommendation of such remedies, and we are sure that all physicians and well-educated people will agree with us that the use of patent medicines without a knowledge of their composition, does injury to the health of the people.

"Because they may, and in fact sometimes do, contain powerful or poisonous articles unsuspected.

"Because they always may be, and often are inert, and become a false reliance to the neglect of other and due measures in the care of health.

"Because they are liable to be changed in composition so that any experience of their effects as they are purchased at one time, is not conclusive as to the same-named articles purchased at another time.

"Because they favor excessive recourse to medication, and thereby increase the resort to physicians, and intensify the demand for the physician to give medicine whether needed or not.

"Because it is submitting disease to the treatment of a distant and irresponsible stranger, and hazarding health in an apparent game of chance.

"Because they are trusted to act as an antidote in the sense in which no medicine can act.

"Because their analyses show the greater part of them to be given with multiplied falsehood, and the patronage of falsehood must be demoralizing both to the mind and to the body."

On the other hand, there is a class of special medicines, the composition of which is known, many of them prepared from the formulas of reputable and eminent physicians of high standing, by large houses or competent individuals, who have attained great skill by long experience. Such preparations have a merited place in modern medicine and are to a greater or less extent, employed in the practice of every physician.

It would be manifestly absurd to condemn in one sweeping statement, without a hearing and without qualification, all remedies known by a special name