

From Broughton's Monthly Planet Reader, for Sept., 1861.  
 HOROSCOPE OF PRESIDENT GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
 BORN FEB. 11TH, 1732, AT 10 A. M., VIRGINIA.

"He was a man, take him for all in all,  
 I shall not look upon his like again."—SHAKESPEARE.

"In Mr. Edward Everett's 'Life of Gen. Washington' it states that in the family Bible now in possession of George Washington Bassett, of Hanover county, Virginia, the following entry is found: 'George Washington, son to Augustine and Mary his wife, was born ye 11th day of February, 1732, about 10 in the morning.' And then Mr. Everett adds that he was accordingly born on the 22d of February, new style.

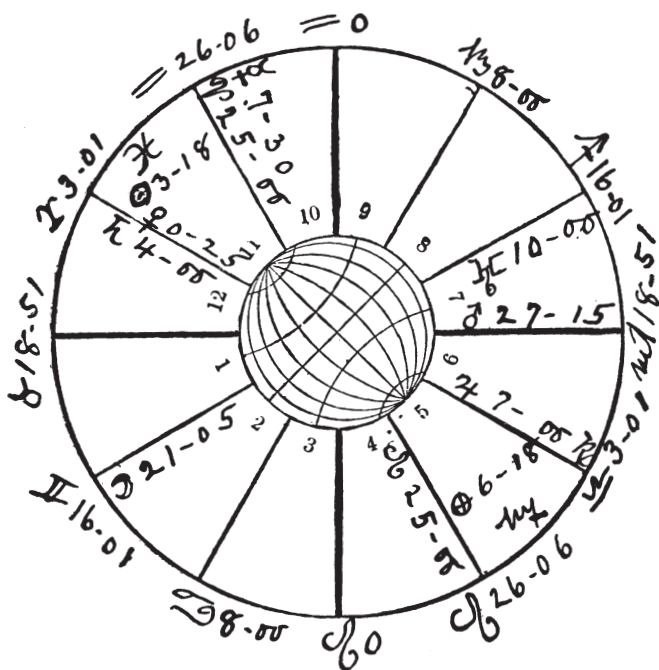
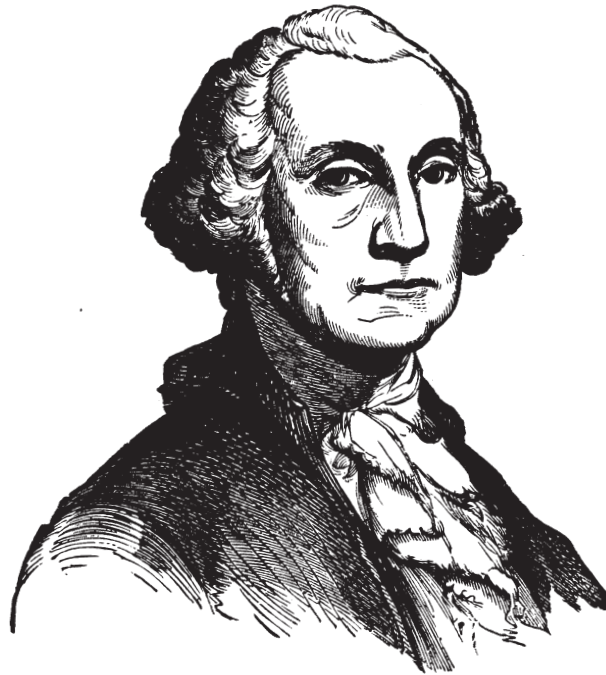


Chart of the Heavens for the Birth of Gen. George Washington,  
 Feb. 11th, 1732, at 10 a. m., Virginia.

"The above time of birth caused Gen. Washington to be born under the planet Venus, in the sign Aries, with the sign Taurus on the ascendant, and the Moon in Gemini rising, which positions of Venus and the Moon will describe a person of tall stature, sanguine complexion, and the planet Mars in his own sign, just setting would cause him to be of a pensive aspect; also Venus being in trine to Mars, caused him to be rather handsome, and of a noble carriage. He would be of a mild disposition and temper, but firm, yet at times of a very high temper, but it would soon be over. The Moon being in the sign Gemini, the house of Mercury, and Venus his ruling planet, would give him good mental abilities, and a very refined turn of mind. He would have a decided taste for music, poetry, painting, etc. Venus applying to a conjunction of Saturn,

and Saturn in sextile aspect to Mercury, and Mercury in trine to Jupiter, would indicate that he would be of a very independent spirit, and whenever he undertook anything, he would scorn to give it up until he had brought it to a final issue. Venus in trine to Mars, would cause him to have a taste for military life, in a just cause, and for gaining knowledge in warlike implements, etc. But Venus applying to a conjunction of Saturn would show that if he had had his choice he would have preferred a retired life, and it would cause him to be of a religious turn of mind. Venus being in trine to Uranus, would show that he was quite original, in his thoughts and actions, and would never be an imitator. The aspects in Gen. Washington's horoscope would indicate that the most remarkable trait in his character would be perseverance.



**Gen. George Washington.**

#### MARRIAGE.

“The Moon first makes a square of Venus in this horoscope, and the planet Mars being in the seventh house, (house of marriage) would indicate that the lady he married would be denoted by the above two planets, but chiefly by the planet Venus, which will describe a person about the middle stature, well built, but rather corpulent, round face, good complexion, and dark hair. In temper rather passionate, but soon over. The quality of the mind would be ingenious, active in gaining knowledge; she would likewise be very proud, and of an independent spirit, and rather fond of dress and company.

“The time of Gen. Washington's marriage would be when he was near twenty-seven years of age, while the planet Jupiter was transiting over the 10th house, in good aspect to his own place, and I should say that it would then be a fortunate time for him generally.

“We have not space to notice all the fortunate and unfortunate periods of his life, but might mention that at ten years and again at fifteen years of age were unfortunate periods for him; and also at twenty years of age was another unfortunate period. But the most fortunate period was in 1787 when he had Jupiter passing over the ascendant and over the Moon’s place, besides several other fortunate aspects; and then again at fifty-seven years of age, when he was elected President for the first time.

#### CHILDREN.

“Leo, a barren sign, being on the cusp of the 5th house (the house of children) and Virgo another barren sign, being intercepted in the 5th house, and the Moon in Gemini, another barren sign, all would indicate that his wife would not have any children to live.

“On the whole, Gen. Washington’s horoscope is one of the most remarkable I have ever examined, and if space permitted to make all the calculations, and trace them through his whole life, and see how they agreed with the events that happened to him, it would go far towards proving Astrology a true science.”

For the description of Gen. Washington, First, physically, as indicated by the planets at the time of birth see par. 116, page 115, par. 44, page 102, par. 142, page 120, par. 14, page 97, par. 99, page 112. Second, his mental qualities see par. 138, page 119, par. 86, page 109, pars. 229 and 230, page 133, par. 142, page 120, par. 220, page 133. Third, his temper, etc., see par. 256, page 137, par. 220, page 133, par. 236, page 134. For the personal description and mental faculties of his wife, see Venus in Aries, Mars in Scorpio, and Venus in trine to Mars.

The Sun, lord of the 5th house (house of speculation, etc.,) is in the 11th house in opposition to the Part of Fortune in the 5th house. This caused Gen. Washington to be generally unfortunate in card playing, and he refers a number of times in his diary to his bad luck in gambling. The enduring good name that Washington has received is indicated by Mercury being in a scientific and human sign in the midheaven, unafflicted; also the close trine of Mercury to the planet Jupiter setting; a sextile aspect of both Jupiter and Mercury to Uranus, near setting, and Mars being in its own sign in an angle just setting, also the Moon rising and leaving a good aspect of Mercury and Jupiter, and the Moon not afflicted by any planet.

The Moon in the 2d house, (the house of money,) caused Gen. Washington to be very careful in regard to money matters, and to keep a strict account of his expenses.

Had Gen. Washington studied to be a physician instead of a soldier, he would have left an enduring name, and would have been exceedingly successful in his practice, as is indicated by Jupiter in the 6th house, (the house of sickness,) and in close good aspect to Mercury in the midheaven, and applying to a good aspect of Uranus on the cusp of the 8th house. His very presence in a sick room would have been beneficial to

his patients and they would have got well, even if he gave them nothing but cold water. It is very seldom that we see a horoscope so remarkably fortunate for being successful as a doctor.

Mr. Elkanah Watson gives a very interesting account in his diary of his visit to Mount Vernon in 1785. On his journey he had taken a severe cold, it being a harsh wintry day, and he coughed excessively. Washington pressed him to take some remedy to relieve it, but he declined. After retiring his cough increased; Washington during the night entered his bedroom, and came to the bedside with a bowl of hot tea in his hands to relieve his cough.

I give this illustration of Washington's tenderness and kindness to persons when suffering from illness. Had Washington prescribed a bowl of hot tea for himself during his last illness, instead of being treated by the Allopathic doctors, it is probable that he might have lived to witness the prosperity of his country for a number of years longer.

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#### Prof. Draper on William Lilly's Astrology.

On page 183 and 184 of this work under the heading "Medical Astrology," I gave an account of Prof. Draper, of this city, publishing an article in "Harper's Magazine," ridiculing William Lilly and his work on Astrology. I there stated if Dr. Draper had wanted material for a Farce or a Comic Opera for the college students, he need not have gone back two hundred years in search of it. Such material he might have found in his own country and within one hundred years, and in his own system of treating disease, or what is called the allopathic practice of medicine. If not too serious a matter for jest, the last illness and death of Gen. George Washington, and the treatment by the allopathic doctors for croup at that time, would be a splendid subject for an audience of Medical students, and cause them to split their sides with laughter over, if they could only disabuse their minds of the idea that it was a real tragedy. However I give the account of the treatment of Gen. Washington's last illness as published by his physicians and will let the student judge for himself.

#### Sickness and Allopathic Treatment of Gen. George Washington.

Most of the prominent or wealthy men and women of this country have been helped out of this world by the doctors. I refer to the death of Gen. Washington, Vice-President Hendricks, Brigham Young, Roscoe Conkling and Gen. Grant, and I might mention hundreds of other names. "I could a tale unfold," in the treatment of the last sickness of any of these men, but I will only touch upon the doctor's allopathic treatment of the first named gentleman. I choose this one on account of his name being more generally known than any of the others; and for the reason that there cannot be a question raised in regard to the last treatment of Gen. Washington by the allopathic doctors, as we have the account of it signed by his attending physicians. Also I believe it is not generally known by the people of the United States that Gen. Washington did not die a natural death, but was murdered by his doctors. And bear in mind, in publishing these statements, that I do not refer to the lower class or the most ignorant of the allopathic doctors, but on the contrary to those who are the leaders in this particular practice, and to those who are determined that we shall have no other system of medicine.

Gen. Washington appeared to have had a charmed life until he met with those allopathic doctors. I believe in all the battles in which he was engaged, he never received a wound, and was but seldom ill. During the retreat of Gen. Braddock, there was an Indian who afterwards stated that he (the Indian) took deliberate aim, and shot at Col. Washington, some six or eight different times, and yet he missed him every time, although the Indian was counted a "good shot." Therefore he came to the conclusion that Washington was protected by the *Great Spirit*. But after the allopathic doctors began doctoring him, his charmed life soon vanished from the world.

I copy the last treatment of Gen. Washington from the "*Botanic Medical Reformer and Home Physician*," published by Dr. Henry Hollembaek, in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec 19th, 1840, Vol. 1, No. 7. Dr. Henry Hollembaek was professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the medical college from which I graduated.

I have seen the same report of Gen. Washington's last sickness printed in an English allopathic medical work, and it was there published as a *specimen of the American heroic practice of medicine*. And no doubt the reader will come to the conclusion that it was even more heroic than the treatment of Mr. Maybrick, who died in Liverpool, England; as Mr. Maybrick was under the doctor's treatment for near three weeks before they succeeded in killing him, whereas, Gen. Washington was only under his doctor's treatment for a little over twelve hours. Yet during that short period he was bled copiously at three different times, and once the night before. And they gave him 20 or 30 grains of CALOMEL, 5 or 6 grains of EMETIC TARTAR, besides the blisters and other treatment, enough to kill any man.

### The Physician's Report of Gen. Washington's Last Sickness.

"Some time in the night of Friday, the 13th of December, 1799, having been exposed to rain on the preceding day, Gen. Washington was attacked with an inflammatory affection of the upper part of the wind-pipe, called in technical language *cynanche trachealis*. The disease commenced with a violent ague, accompanied by some pain in the upper and fore part of the throat, a sense of stricture in the same part, a cough and a difficult rather than a painful deglutition, which were soon succeeded by a fever and a quick and laborious respiration. The necessity of blood letting suggested itself to the General, he procured A BLEEDER in the neighborhood, who took from his arm in the night, TWELVE or FOURTEEN OUNCES OF BLOOD; he would not by any means be prevailed upon by the family to send for the attending physician till the following morning, who arrived at Mount Vernon at about eleven o'clock on Saturday, December 14th. Discovering the case to be highly alarming, and foreseeing the fatal tendency of the disease, two consulting physicians were immediately sent for, who arrived, one at half past three, the other at four o'clock in the afternoon. In the interim were employed TWO COPIOUS BLEEDINGS, a blister was applied to the part affected, two moderate doses of CALOMEL were given, and an injection administered, which operated on the lower intestines—but without any perceptible advantage, the respiration becoming still more difficult and distressing.

"Upon the arrival of the first of the consulting physicians it was agreed, as there was yet no signs of accumulation in the bronchial vessels of the lungs, to try the result of ANOTHER BLEEDING, when about THIRTY-TWO OUNCES of BLOOD were drawn, without the smallest apparent alleviation of the disease. Vapors of vinegar and water were frequently inhaled, TEN GRAINS OF CALOMEL were given and succeeded by REPEATED DOSES OF EMETIC TARTAR, amounting in all to five or six grains, with no other effect than a copious discharge from the bowels. The powers of life seemed now manifestly yielding to the force of the disorder. Blisters were applied to the extremities, together with a cataplasim of bran and vinegar to the throat. Speaking, which was painful from the beginning, now became almost impracticable; respiration grew more and more contracted and imperfect, till after eleven o'clock on Saturday night, retaining the full possession of his intellect, when he—*expired without a struggle!*"

JAMES CRAIK, Att. Physician,  
ELISHA C. DICK, Con. Physician.

If any one can read the above account of Gen. Washington's death *without a struggle*, I give him credit for stronger nerves than I possess. When these doctors put themselves in evidence, and were their own judge and jury and convicted themselves, it is reasonable to suppose they did not make their case any blacker than they could help. On the contrary there is no doubt that "not one half has been told." I have read in several lives of Gen. Washington that "he begged and prayed for the doctors to let him alone, and let him die quietly," and there is no doubt but what they tortured him to death by their bleeding, blistering and poisonous medicines.

Dr. Craik and Dr. Dick published the above report as the regular treatment for Croup, and the abstracting of over a half gallon of blood in twenty-four hours, and the number of blisters and the quantity of poisonous medicines administered in that short time, as in no way extraordinary in treating cases of Croup; yet I cannot but believe if any doctor was to treat a similar disease in that manner at the present day, it would cause a sensation if it was published and the patient died.

Dr. Hollembaek in his comments on the sickness and treatment of Gen. Washington says: "Had the physicians in attendance administered a syrup, the basis of which should have been *Lobelia Inflata*, with a little milder treatment on the *botanic* plan, they would not have deprived that great and good man the pleasure of beholding a little longer the freedom and prosperity of that country for which he had so assiduously labored to achieve. The destruction of such a man as Washington by the means mentioned above, should be indeed, a warning never to be forgotten, and we sincerely hope that our friends and the public will profit by it. We hope this case will prove a warning, not only to the physicians of the allopathic school, but to individuals who may need medical aid. Let them shun this deadly instrument, the *lancet*, also *calomel* and *all similar poisons*, as they would shun the fatal *sting of that reptile* which has been chosen as the emblem of the allopathic school of medicine, the wily and deadly *serpent*."

What a slaughter of innocents must have occurred fifty or one hundred years ago when they were bleeding the patients for every complaint in the nosology of diseases, and prescribing their depleting remedies. Even in my own time and what I have observed of the allopathic practice of medicine, in the words of Hamlet's father's ghost, "I could a tale unfold whose lightest word would harrow up thy soul and freeze thy young blood."

If Prof. Draper had wanted another case for a farce for the entertainment of his college students, the treatment of Mr. Maybrick, Liverpool, England, in 1889, who was supposed to have been poisoned by his wife, would answer his purpose very well. Indeed it is sometimes an impossibility to find out after death whether the patient died from the poisons of the intended murderer or the poisons prescribed by the old-school doctors. We have a remarkable instance in that of Mr. Maybrick, whom his wife tried to poison with arsenic, and whom the doctors finished with their treatment. The doctors in that case ought to have been put on trial for their lives, the same as she was.

I copy the following in reference to the Maybrick case from the New York *World*, September 6th, 1889 :

## MODERN MEDICATION;

### Or, the Allopathic Treatment of Mr. Maybrick.

“The practice of medicine in Liverpool is apparently in a state fully justifying the old definition of a physician as a ‘man who pours drugs of which he knows little into a body of which he knows less.’”

“During his last illness of something like three weeks, the late Mr. Maybrick took from the hands of his physicians the longest and most incongruous list of medicines, of which public record has yet been made. Here is the catalogue, copied from an English druggists’ trade journal :

Morphia suppositories.

Ipecachuanha wine.

Papain and Iridin solution.

Cascara sagrada.

Nitro-hydrochloric acid.

Tincture nux vomica,

Fowler’s solution.

Plummer’s pill.

Dilute hydrocyanic acid.

Tincture of henbane.

Bromide of potassium.

Antipyrin.

Tincture of jaborandi.

Bismuth.

Sulphonal.

Cocaine.

Nitroglycerine.

Dilute phosphoric acid.

Solution of chlorine, sanitas, glycerine

and Condy’s fluid as mouth washes.

“This list is justly characterized by the trade journal which published it, as ‘a jumble of irrational empiricism,’ and the question every physician will ask upon reading it is, “What sort of seventeenth-century quacks are permitted to practice in Liverpool in the last quarter of the nineteenth century?”

Mr. Maybrick was dying of arsenical poisoning, and his doctors helped him to death by drenching him with pretty nearly everything they could think of except an antidote for arsenic. Carminatives, purgatives, explosives and acids were indiscriminately jumbled in the poor man’s stomach.”

If Mr. Maybrick or Gen. Washington had lived through the sickness referred to, they would have felt the effect of their treatment for a long time afterwards, and might never have entirely overcome the bleeding and poisonous medicine that the doctors gave them. The great French Dr. Brown-Sequard’s remedy, *the Elixir of Life*, which made such a great sensation among all the allopathic doctors a few years ago, both in Europe and in America, had to be stopped on account of the great destruction of human life which it caused, and the great number of cripples and permanent invalids which it made.

Dr. Koch’s remedy for consumption which made such a sensation all over Europe and America a few years ago, is also a remedy that is very dangerous to human life. Indeed some say that it is more *poisonous than the bite of a rattlesnake*. And besides its being a *quack or secret remedy*, its *curative effects are yet to be proven*.

The late Mr. Pasteur of Paris is reported as saying : “Up to this moment, there has not been a single authenticated cure, not even of lupus. Dr. Bergmann himself has seen a patient suffering from lupus return to his hospital, fifteen days after having been discharged as cured,

a severe relapse having occurred even within that brief interval. Moreover, there is no real certainty as to the consequences of the treatment. The actions of this medicament is of unheard-of virulence, and the reactions which it brings on are terrible.

No venom from a snake, if administered in such small doses (two-tenths of a milligramme) could cause such results. We have therefore a toxic of such indomitable energy that it may introduce into the organism disorders the consequences of which no one can surmise, and have yet to be studied. You may have seen a report in the medical papers, that albuminuria and hæmaturia have been found in a patient who had been treated for tuberculosis, with very small doses of this lymph. In fact, it is the kidneys that are particularly affected by it."—(New York *Medical Record*, Dec. 27th, 1890.)

I copy the following from the New York *Herald* of March 8th, 1891 :

"We all know, now, says Prof. Verneuil, in a recent clinical lecture delivered at the Hotel Dieu of Paris, how prompt was the collapse of this famous discovery, and how much remains to-day of the hopes that had been so lightly placed on a laboratory product, ill defined, untried, badly administered and which, in spite of the guarantee of the government of the German Empire, has produced, since it was foolishly transferred from the guinea pig cage to clinical medicine, nothing but deceptions and disaster. Added to this comes the opinion of Professor Virchow in a paper read before the Medical Society of Berlin, in which he related the results of twenty one post mortems that he had performed of persons who had undergone Koch's treatment. Dr. Virchow declared that the injections increased the number of bacilli and made them emigrate into parts of the body that had not been affected before that, creating in this way a new disease. The Professor adds that the lymph invariably produces intense hyperæmia, which endangers the patient's life. Up to the present time Dr Koch's treatment has not given a single case of recovery, not only of pulmonary tuberculosis, or even of lupus: *on the other hand it has killed a relatively large number of persons who might have lived a long time.* When we consider that even those who survive the treatment present extremely serious symptoms (intense fever, delirium, albuminuria, hæmaturia, etc.) we come to the conclusion that it will be better to wait until Dr. Koch can show the medical world undeniable cases of recovery before resorting to a therapeutical method which so far has only produced disaster. And until a case of authentic recovery can be shown I think it will be better to refrain from speaking of a remedy which all sensible persons have declined to use."

#### A cure for the Bite of a Rattlesnake.

A short time ago I read in the papers that an allopathic doctor in Australia had discovered a remedy for the bite of a rattlesnake, and the remedy was *strychnine*, to be injected by hypodermic syringes into the patient, supposed to have been bitten by the rattlesnake.

If the patient died, who could tell whether he died from the *bite of the rattlesnake* or from the *poisoning of the strychnine*. This is a real specimen of allopathic practice of medicine.

It is a debatable question in my mind whether the liquor traffic or the allopathic treatment of disease, is the most destructive of human life, and which produces the most misery in all parts of the civilized world.

#### Who are the Regulars and Who are the Quacks ?

The reader may think that I am writing at random and making statements of which I have no proof; but, besides my own observations in regard to the allopathic practice of medicine, I find there are other doctors who have made similar observations. In 1890, S. E. Chapman, M. D., of California, published a pamphlet "WHO ARE THE REGULARS?" Previous to doing so he sent to the leading physicians in the principal cities of the United States the following letter :

"DEAR DOCTOR : I am a great sufferer from indigestion, and apply to you for a prescription. My appetite is usually good, but a few mouth-

fuls cause a sense of fullness and repletion, as if I had really eaten a hearty meal. I cannot eat enough to keep me strong. There is more or less soreness in the region of the liver. Bowels usually constipated, with much flatulence of stomach and bowels.

“I don't know but my kidneys are badly affected, for I have soreness and aching in that region, and I pass a good deal of red sand in my urine. Naturally I am of a lively temperament, fond of society, but am now often low spirited. One thing about my case strikes me as being peculiar: I am always worse from 4 to 5 or from 8 to 9 p. m. This I have noticed for years, and it is not imagination.

I am a married man, aged 42, fair complexion, weight 135 lbs, height 5 feet 6 inches, occupation, bookkeeper.

Please send prescription by return mail, and find within post office order for \$2.00. Very respectfully, SAMUEL BOYER, Box 26,  
Watsonville, Cal.”

The above letter was sent to ten of the most prominent allopathic physicians in the United States. I have not space to insert all of the prescriptions that were sent by each of these doctors for the \$2.00 received, but will state that they are as opposite as it is possible to make them, and all of a poisonous nature. I will render some of the names of these ingredients into plain English, and let the student judge for himself whether they are at all suitable for the cure of an inflamed stomach, which was diseased by dyspepsia in its worst form.

Take of Compound Tinc. Peruvian Bark.	Extract Hyoscyamus,
“ “ “ Gentian.	Extract Colocynth.
Diluted Hydrochloric Acid.	Tincture Nux Vomica, Diluted Muriatic Acid.
Pepsin.	Compound Tincture of Peruvian Bark.
Subnitrate of Bismuth.	Lady Webster's Dinner Pill (these contain two
Compound Glycyrrhize powder.	grains of aloes each.)
Socotrine Aloes.	Salicin.
Podophyllin.	Sulphate Strychnia.
Sulphate quinine.	Sulphate quinine.
Extract of Aloes.	Compound Rhubarb pill.
“ “ Hyoscyamus.	Podophyllin.
Lactopeptine.	Powdered Citrate of Potash.
Pulverized Ipecacuanha.	Powdered Phosphate of Soda.
Extract Nux Vomica.	

The above poisonous drugs from the leading allopathic physicians of the United States were all intended for one special disease, which disease was well defined.

Some of my readers may think that the letter was sent only to ignorant allopathic physicians or what are termed quacks, but to satisfy the student's mind on this point I insert the names of the 10 physicians that the letter was sent to.

H. I. Bowditch, Boston.	Isaac N. Love, St. Louis.
J. E. Darby, Cleveland.	W. R. Cluness, Sacramento.
R. Bartholow, Philadelphia.	W. F. McNutt, San Francisco.
Chas. T. Parks, Chicago.	S. O. L. Potter, San Francisco.
Austin Flint, New York.	J. T. Whitaker, Cincinnati.

The same letter inclosing the \$2.00 post office order was sent to ten leading homeopathic physicians in the United States, and they all prescribed one remedy, and that remedy was not of a poisonous or destructive nature, but was simply lycopodium, and they all agreed on that remedy for that disease, and no doubt if this experiment had been extended to Europe, Asia and Africa, or anywhere else where there are homeopathic physicians, they would have all prescribed the same remedy.



I shall not attempt to decide whether lycopodium is the proper remedy for all the above-named symptoms in a sick patient. I leave that to the homeopathic physicians. I shall only touch upon the *harmlessness of the remedy*. Lycopodium has been used for ages as a menstruum for physicians to make up pills with, on account of its harmlessness, similar to what physicians often use wheaten flour as a menstruum to make up pills. And lycopodium comes as near what is termed "bread pills," without actually being made of wheaten flour, as anything can do.

But what shall we say about the conglomeration of all the allopathic doctors' prescriptions sent to Samuel Boyer, either to kill or cure him? They are as different and as various as it is possible to make them. One would think to read them that instead of being prescribed for one particular complaint, that they were almost a pharmacopœia intended "for all the ills that flesh is heir to," and no two of them alike; and yet the allopathic doctors *harp about the science of medicine*. *Can there be a bigger farce?* At least the reader must admit that *there is room for improvement*. Is it not time that the government of the United States cried halt! to this kind of doctoring. And like the British Parliament, in regard to compulsory vaccination in England, have an investigating committee appointed to see whether this quackery and destruction of human life shall continue as heretofore.

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All practising physicians, especially the allopaths, ought to bear in mind that there are certain conditions of the human system in which drugs have a much more marked, or injurious effect than at other times. To give an illustration all alcoholic beverages have a much more intoxicating effect when taken into an empty stomach than when the stomach is full.

I might give hundreds of examples of drugs prescribed by doctors affecting people seriously, and often destroying life under certain weakened or diseased conditions of the human system.

Sometimes the authorities are forced, although very reluctantly, to take notice of these poisonings after taking an allopath's prescription, but it is only when a patient dies, and there are marked symptoms of poisoning, as the real cause of death. There was a case of this kind published in the "New York Sun" of March 13th, 1898, which stated that Mrs. James L. Carhart of 365 Lexington Avenus, called on Dr. Trumbell W. Cleveland of 45 West 50th Street, on Saturday April 10th, 1897, in regard to her own health.

She had a child six weeks old with her; the doctor asked her about the child's health; she told him that it was quite well, only some slight *bowel trouble*. He advised her to use something to check it; she protested and said that she did not believe in giving much medicine to children so young, but afterwards consented to let the child take it, provided it contained no paregoric; he gave the following prescription, which he said was *very light*, and to be sure that she takes it.

Salol, xlvi. gr.  
 Bismuth, sub-carb, ii. drachms.  
 Tr. Opii camphor, i. drachm.  
 Aqua camphor A. D., iii. oz.

It was to be given a teaspoonful every two hours, and she continued the medicine until Monday, April 12th, 1897, when she sent for the doctor as the child was breathing very heavily. When he came he gave her another prescription, which called for 1 1-2 drachms of resorcin in three ounces of water, the medicine to be given to the baby in teaspoonful doses every two hours, along with the other medicine. This would make the dose of resorcin 3 3-4 grains every two hours.

Mrs. Carhart stated to the District Attorney that in about ten minutes after the first dose the baby gasped, the pupils of the eyes enlarged, and she turned from a pink color to white; she vomited slightly, and there was noticeable the odor of carbolic acid, then she leaned back and seemed lifeless; moaned, began to clutch at her mother's wrist, and soon was in a profuse perspiration, although her hands, face and feet were cold; by this time there was a yellow exudation about the child's nose and mouth, her temples having turned black, and her mouth dark blue.

The doctor came again and administered brandy and nitroglycerine into her arms and thighs by hypodermic injections, which caused the child to scream violently; the mother interceded, but the doctor said, "It is heroic treatment, as brandy burns like fire under the skin." The child continued to breathe heavily, its breathing interrupted occasionally with a scream. Its skin turned yellowish green, mixed with blue, the body was heaving in and out, while her eyes were fixed and her hands useless. The child died on Tuesday evening. The newspapers state that the matter has been under investigation in the District Attorney's office for some ten months. The mother says that the child enjoyed good health previous to taking Dr. Cleveland's prescription, which was "very light." Dr. Cleveland called in Dr. Thompson in consultation, and the newspapers state that Dr. Thompson said in an undertone, "blunder this time." There was no autopsy, and the doctor gave a certificate of death. Mrs. Carhart has consulted a number of other doctors since the child's death, and showed them the prescriptions, and they assert that they were powerful enough to kill a man.

It is but seldom that such instances of poisoning are permitted to get into print or in any way before the public; they are generally kept quiet and the doctor gives a certificate of death, and that ends it.

Of course there will be nothing done to Dr. Cleveland, and the whole matter will be forgotten.

Had the child been treated by a "Christian Scientist," "Mental Healer," "Mesmerist," or a doctor who does not prescribe poisonous medicines, and had died a natural death without any of these symptoms of poisoning, the offender would have been taken out of bed at 12 o'clock at night, if necessary, as a common murderer; the newspapers would have had a full account of it the next morning, and would have let their readers know that the child had died without being poisoned by an allopathic doctor, and the reporters would have given notices that all such disgraceful occurrences must be stopped in future and at any cost.

### Persecution of Homeopathic and Botanic Practitioners.

During the time bleeding was popular the doctors believed that the patient must be bled in all cases ; an instance is mentioned by Dr. Guy of London, in his book on Public Health, where he says one hundred and forty patients were all bled for one disease, and they all died. Dr. Samuel Hahnemann of Germany, old Samuel Thompson of this country, and their followers, suffered martyrdom, nearly one hundred years ago, for opposing these destructive methods in the treatment of diseases.

There were a number of volumes published by Prof. Simpson, of Edinburg, Scotland, Dr. Woods, Dr. Hooker, and others at that time, opposing homeopathy and botanic practice of medicine, which volumes endeavored to prove that the botanic and homeopathic physicians did no good to their patients, but that the disease was constantly increasing until it was too late for the patient to be cured by their own destructive and poisonous medicines, and all kinds of persecutions were resorted to, to break up or put a stop to these two innocent and harmless systems of the practice of medicine.

At the time of the illness and death of Gen. Washington, a doctor who attempted to treat fever or any disease, without bleeding the patient several times, and not using calomel and jalap, emetic tartar, etc., and the patient died, he would be arrested at once and tried for manslaughter.

We have an instance in the trial of Samuel Thompson, who was opposed to bleeding, and taking such large doses of poisonous medicine, which he termed "rats bane."

For years and years the allopathic doctors have been combining and raising money to influence the legislature and have laws enacted to prevent any person from taking care of or prescribing for sick persons, without being a regular graduate, and of their school, and have been doing everything possible to prevent druggists from selling what is called proprietary or patent medicines, which are in almost all cases composed of ingredients that are harmless and not destructive to life or health.

On Feb. 17th, 1898, a member of the Assembly of New York State introduced a bill requiring all patent medicines to have the names and quantities of the ingredients printed in plain English on a label pasted on the bottle, so that every person taking the medicine should know just what they are taking, and which would enable the persons to make up the medicine for themselves. How much better it would be to have a law enacted compelling every physician to have printed or written in plain English the names and quantities of each ingredient in the prescription, on a label and pasted on each bottle or package, so that the patient would know what he is taking, or his friends would know what they are giving him.

Another member introduced a bill which provides, that if a proprietary medicine, which contains certain named poisons in any quantity whatever, no matter how small a quantity, the retailer or wholesaler should affix to the bottle or package, a *poison label in red ink*, specially naming the poison and prominently displaying a picture of a *skull, and cross bones*, together with the antidote for the particular poison so advertised.

Such a bill can only have one of two objects. First, to drive the manufacturers of such proprietary medicines out of the State, which medicines are never known to injure any person to any great extent,\* or, Secondly, to blackmail the proprietors of patent medicines, in order to raise money to have the bill killed, either in the Assembly or committee rooms.

The allopathic physicians are trying to have the manufacture of patent medicines stopped, and no druggist permitted to sell anything without a prescription from a physician; they are also trying to have laws enacted to close up all dispensaries or at least to make them so uncomfortable for people who visit them, that they will deem themselves more disgraced than if they were paupers.

Such bills as the above are introduced in State Assemblies, year after year, at the instigation of the allopathic physicians.

How much more sensible it would be to have a law enacted that all prescriptions sent out of drug stores should be labeled "poison" in red ink, and also that there should be displayed on the label *a skull and cross bones*, so that people would become more cautious when taking such prescriptions.

A great many sensible people think that physicians have no right to doctor unless they use very dangerous and destructive medicines similar to the prescription of Dr. Cleveland, and that in using them he must be equally as skillful as expert performers in theatres who place a man standing with his arms extended and the expert using long knives and so throwing them that they pin him to the board so he cannot move; or like a man who is a good marksman, shooting a lighted cigar from a man's mouth, or a small ball from his head, and in such actions if the ball or knife went an inch crooked it would be almost instant death.

But after all, times are changing, and it is a good indication that the District Attorney is waking up, and paying some attention to such cases as the death of Mrs. Carhart's child, even if it is a year after the death occurred. If in the future the attention of the District Attorney should be called to all such cases as these, which occur almost daily, he will be kept so busy attending to cases of persons who die of violent deaths after taking prescriptions, that he will not have time for arresting and trying people who treat patients who afterwards die a natural death.

I have given Dr. Draper a number of cases that would make splendid subjects for a farce or comic opera, and could give thousands of other

\* The manufacturers or proprietors of medicines have to be doubly careful in regard to the ingredients, as they are always aware that the person taking such medicines are very careless as regards the quantity to be taken. If any person dies after taking even a large dose of those medicines, no matter of what disease, the proprietor of such medicine would be liable to be instantly arrested and when all the doctors in the state would combine to have him severely punished, both by fine and imprisonment.

To give an instance of how careless some people are in taking medicines, I will mention a case which came under my observation in England.

A cousin of mine who kept a drug store in Leeds, sold a man a box of pills to act on the bowels, with directions to only take one pill each night, but that same night he took the whole box at one time. The effect was fearful, but not fatal.

Had the man been taken seriously ill, or had he died it would have caused my cousin serious trouble and expense, if not imprisonment. So in regard to any person getting up a patent medicine, if any one is injured by it, even by taking a whole bottle at a time (when directions are a teaspoonful a day,) and the patient dies, the manufacturer of such medicine would get into serious trouble, and it would completely destroy the sale of his medicines afterwards.

cases that have come under my notice, if he could dispel from the minds of his audience that they were real tragedies.

I had intended devoting some part of this book to "Medical Astrology," but I find I have not space, but anyone wishing to know something of this science can read the last 12 pages of this book.

### THE OBJECTIONS TO THE SCIENCE OF ASTROLOGY ANSWERED.

1. *The Folly and Knavery of its Professors.*
2. *The Uncertainty of the Science itself as manifested by the frequent failure of Predictions.*
3. *The certainty that Astrology must be false, because it cannot be true, and therefore no man of learning and sense would believe in it.*

The first objection contains more truth than real weight or value. Formerly when the science was but little known or understood there were great numbers of impostors, pretending to practice it, but since the people have commenced to investigate Astrology for themselves, these pretenders are gradually going out of that kind of business. Therefore that objection is gradually disappearing, and after a time it will be entirely gone. The faculty of possessing foreknowledge is so predominant in our nature, that the desire to gratify it, when not properly trained or developed, causes it to become really a temptation, and impostors are always ready to profit by it where they can. Wise men who studied the science, although convinced of its truth, were fully aware of its difficulties, and careful how they committed themselves. Fools were not so scrupulous, and impostors thought of nothing but how they could make the most of it. At length things came to such a pass that, as Gasendus remarked, some would "scarcely cut their hair or pare their nails without consulting the Almanac to see what sign the Moon was in." It may not be improper to give a hint relative to impostors of the present day in this city, who charge money for telling that to others, which they do not believe themselves, whose principle aim is to make money out of a science they do not understand, and to laugh at the public while they are robbing them. Wretches like these are infinitely more despicable than the greatest blockhead on earth, who is sincere. Astrology, however, must stand or fall by its own merits or demerits and not by those of its professors. Had the study of Chemistry been abandoned because a set of fools, urged on by knaves, ruined themselves in the pursuit of the universal *Menstruum* or *Potable Gold*, the world would have been deprived of a most useful Science.

The second objection, that is, "The Uncertainty of the Science itself as manifested by the frequent failure of Predictions," seems more plausible, but it is equally applicable to other branches of knowledge, of which the truth is not even disputed. We are, for instance, as little acquainted with the true operations of Celestial Affinities, and the Electric Phenomena of the Planetary Orbs as with the Pathology of the human body, and probably much less, as we have fewer opportunities of investigating them; and I would ask not only the medical man, but any man who