

**DOCTOR LOWE'S
SACRIFICE:
OR, THE TRIUMPH
OF HOMOEOPATHY**

Published @ 2017 Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd

ISBN 9780649421954

Doctor Lowe's Sacrifice: or, The Triumph of Homoeopathy by Various

Except for use in any review, the reproduction or utilisation of this work in whole or in part in any form by any electronic, mechanical or other means, now known or hereafter invented, including xerography, photocopying and recording, or in any information storage or retrieval system, is forbidden without the permission of the publisher, Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd, PO Box 1576 Collingwood, Victoria 3066 Australia.

All rights reserved.

Edited by Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd.
Cover @ 2017

This book is sold subject to the condition that it shall not, by way of trade or otherwise, be lent, re-sold, hired out, or otherwise circulated without the publisher's prior consent in any form or binding or cover other than that in which it is published and without a similar condition including this condition being imposed on the subsequent purchaser.

www.triestepublishing.com

VARIOUS

**DOCTOR LOWE'S
SACRIFICE:
OR, THE TRIUMPH
OF HOMOEOPATHY**

DOCTOR LOWE'S SACRIFICE;

OR, THE

TRIUMPH OF HOMŒOPATHY.



LONDON:

THE HOMŒOPATHIC PUBLISHING COMPANY,
2, FINSBURY CIRCUS, E.C.

1875.

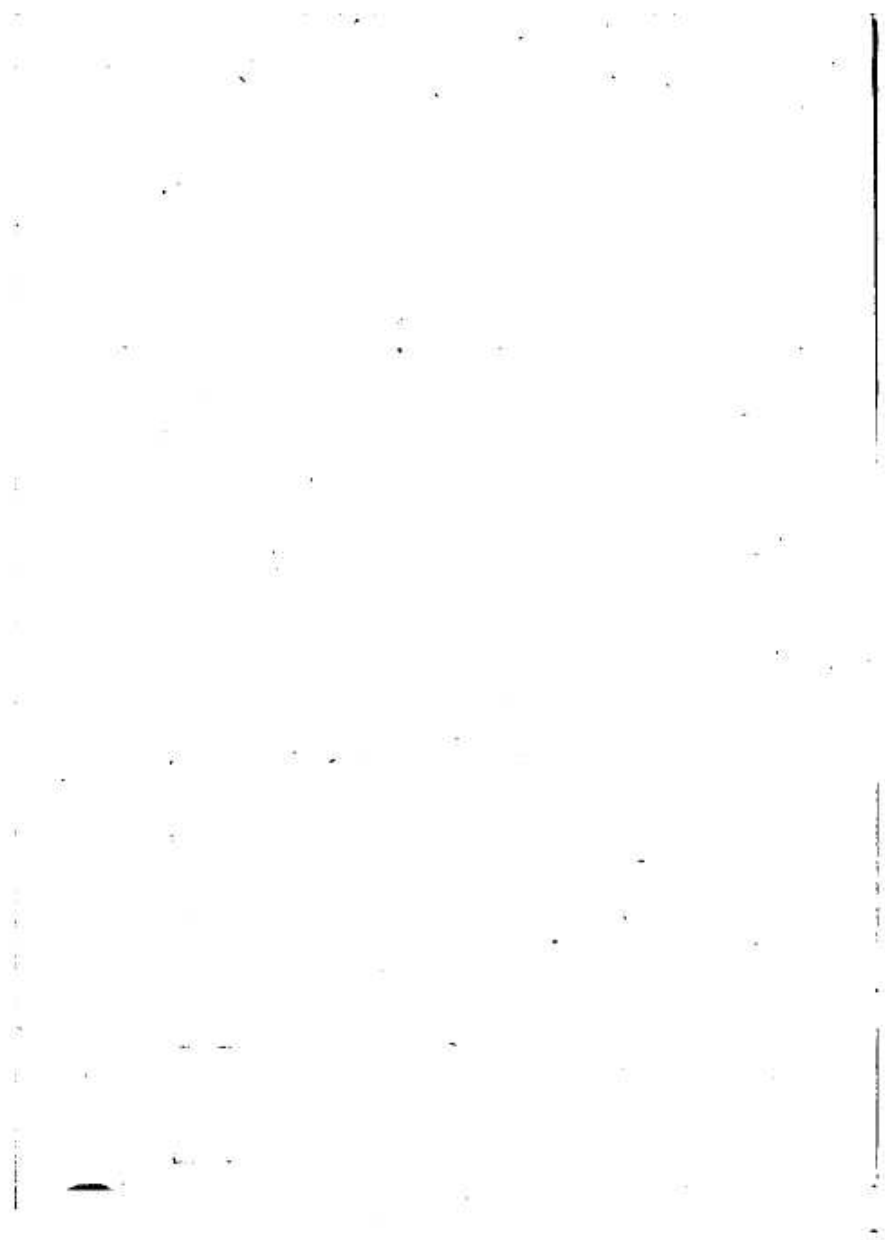
LONDON:
E. K. BURT AND CO., PRINTERS,
WINE OFFICE COURT,

vol. 26, 16, M. A. J.

PREFACE.

THE advocacy of Homœopathy has been left very much to medical works and magazines. Tractates have been issued for the purpose of popularising the principle, and expounding the operation, of the Law of Similars. But very few works set forth the general facts, combat erroneous opinions and prejudices, and controvert objections which are raised against the system.

This work presents in a narrative form what has actually occurred. While the names are fictitious, the characters are not; while it may be said that no one person had such an experience as is here recorded, it is replied that the experiences of several persons are put together, that a general view of Homœopathy may be given in what, it is hoped, will prove to readers an interesting style. Less care, however, has been taken to produce a telling tale, than to make accurate representations of the truth.





DOCTOR LOWE'S SACRIFICE.

CHAPTER I.

MRS. FRASER'S DEFENCE OF HOMŒOPATHY AND ITS RESULTS.

“How do you do, Mrs. Jamieson?” said an elderly lady to an intimate friend of hers. “How very sorry I am to hear of your trouble, very sorry indeed,” and the speaker’s tone as well as her look bespoke the sympathy she expressed. “I only heard of your bereavement to-day, on my return from the country. How is Mr. Jamieson? How does he bear this sore trial?”

“He is not very well; he is quite broken down in spirits. Our two little pets were taken from us within four days by the *Croup*.”

“How dreadful! They were of such an engaging age, too. Did they suffer much?”

“Very much; and then to add to their sufferings, there seemed to be no end of torture for our darlings,—hot baths, mustard plasters, leeches, and physic. Dear

little Alfred kept saying, 'Don't burney, papa; don't burney, mamma; I be good boy; don't burney.'"^{*}

At the recollection of the poor little fellow's sufferings, she broke into a violent fit of weeping, which was distressing to witness. When she had somewhat recovered herself, she continued: "Our dear little Effie was taken ill on Sunday morning, and although we had the doctor to her immediately, his treatment was ineffectual, and she gradually sank and died that night. Dear Alfred was next taken ill. Being a strong boy, he struggled with the disease for four days. Oh, what anxious days they were to us! How our hearts were filled with hope one moment, only to be disappointed the next! I can endure the thought of his death with calmness, for I know that He who doeth all things well has wisely ordered the event; but the recollection of what the poor little fellow suffered will, I am sure,

^{*} In one of the best and most recent allopathic works on the diseases of children, general bleeding, to the amount of three ounces in a child one or two years old, is recommended in Croup; and yet it is added that the relief thus afforded is "but temporary, and unless followed by other remedies, the symptoms will often regain their utmost intensity in the course of four or six hours." This is certainly a most expensive use of a child's life-blood—the very substance which is to sustain him under the disease. And when this is to be followed by local bleeding (leeches), powerful emetics, and the like, no wonder that of fifty-three cases, only sixteen recover. If nature were left to herself, she would probably be more successful than this; for she would at least economise the patient's strength as far as possible, instead of draining it away. The writer knew a case in which, after blisterings, etc., emetics were given very freely, yet produced no emetic effect; and then the medical man said the child died because it had not strength to vomit! A certain man who tried to keep his horse without food, said it would have lived if it could have borne the experiment a little longer.

haunt me to my dying day. Would you credit it! His poor chest and back were completely raw, from the effects of the mustard poultices! I trust we did our duty by our children during their illness, in implicitly following the doctor's directions." *

"You have nothing to reproach yourself with, I am sure. How strange it is that so many doctors employ such violent remedies when other and more simple means are at hand. We treat *our* children upon the homœopathic principle."

"Indeed," said Mrs. Jamieson; "I don't think I should ever have faith enough for that; and I am sure my husband would never dream of employing a homœopathic doctor. Dr. Lowe, our family physician, attended the children, and he is the cleverest in the town."

"That I am quite ready to grant; nevertheless, I have more confidence in the efficacy of the homœopathic treatment, especially in cases of Croup, than in the cleverness of any allopathic doctor." †

* If a child falls against the hot stove, or is scalded by hot water, and a blister is raised, the doctor is sent for in haste; and when he comes, he makes a serious face, talks of the "blessing it was not worse," and acts as if the patient were really injured, and his constitution threatened by the blister. But if the same child, some time after, falls ill of some inflammation, then the same doctor will deliberately add to the little patient's sufferings that arising from a blister, which if not produced with as much shock to the system as in the case of a burn, injures the part and weakens the constitution as much. Surely if science had taught no better plan than that, common sense and common humanity demand that a patient shall not have other diseases deliberately heaped upon him because he has one already.

† Thirty-seven deaths and sixteen recoveries out of fifty-three cases of Croup (as referred to in a preceding note) are to be considered as fairly