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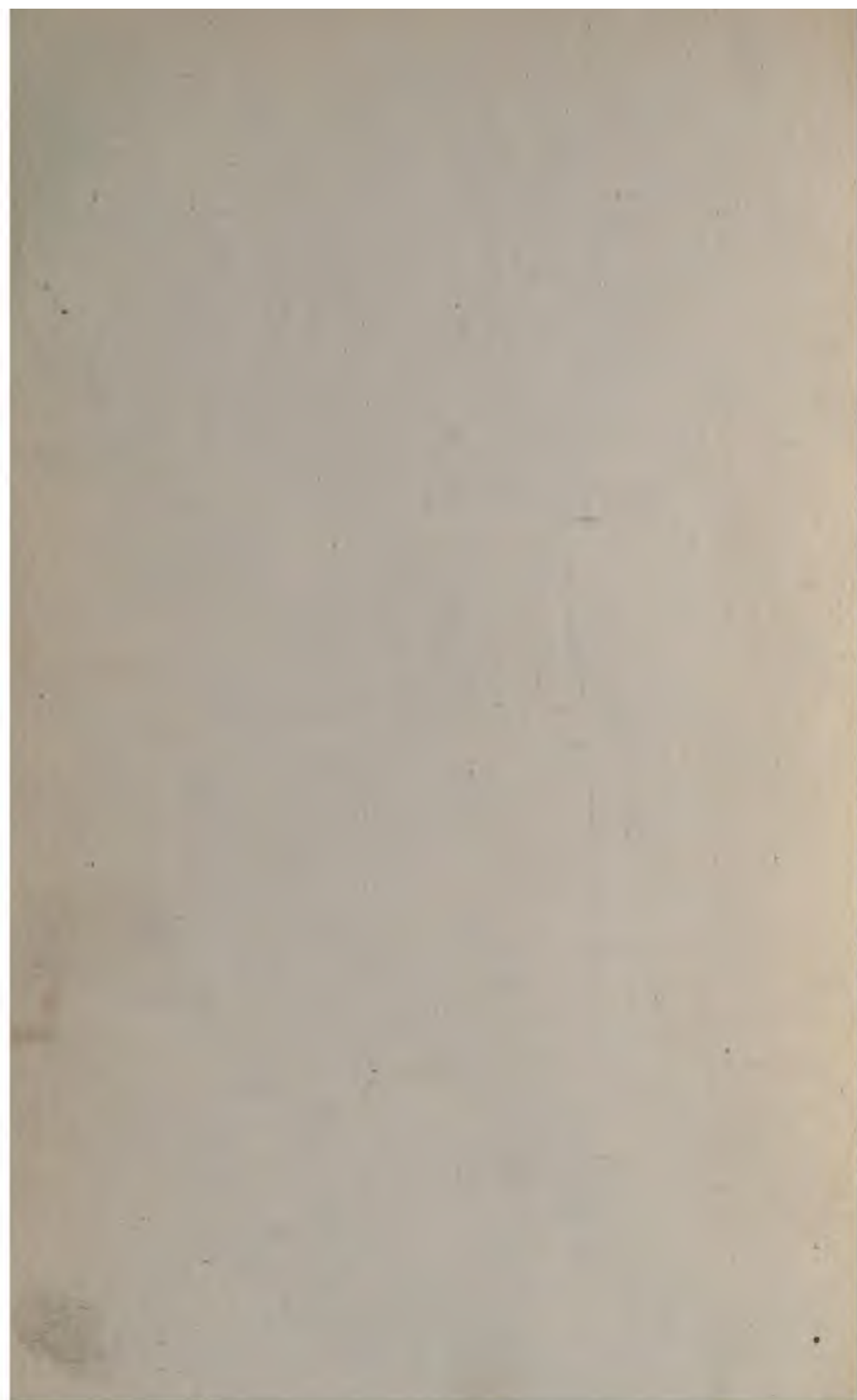
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TRANSACTIONS
OF THE
WORLD'S HOMŒOPATHIC CONVENTION,
HELD AT PHILADELPHIA,
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE
AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF HOMŒOPATHY,
AT ITS TWENTY-NINTH SESSION,
JUNE 26TH, 27TH, 28TH, 29TH, 30TH, JULY 1ST, 1876.



VOL. II.
HISTORY OF HOMŒOPATHY.

PHILADELPHIA:
SHERMAN & CO., PRINTERS.
1880.

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P R E F A C E.

HEREWITH is presented the Historical volume of the World's Homœopathic Convention, held in Philadelphia, 1876, under the auspices of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

When the editor assumed his task, he supposed the manuscript was nearly all in hand, and that he would merely have to revise it for press. But large and important portions had not been written at all, while most of the material at hand was chaotic and full of errors. Scarcely a report was complete or fit for printing. The history of nearly every State, society, hospital, dispensary, pharmacy, etc., required to be worked up anew. Letters had to be written to all parts of the country for essential information, many of which are yet unnoticed. Under these circumstances, twelve to eighteen months of unremitting labor would have been necessary to measurably attain the perfection aimed at by our lamented colleague, DR. CARROLL DUNHAM, who "had all the papers, minutes, memoranda, etc., and in whose mind were stored away all the connective tissues, all the missing links, all the material necessary to make a completed whole of the disjointed fragments. Had he lived, order would have come out of the chaos, and such order as would have been delightful to us all; but to expect another man, without the knowledge he had of all these things, and without his great ability, to do as he would have done, is expecting entirely too much. Nothing short of the rod of the enchanter could work such a miracle." However, keeping in view the "instructions" from the American Institute at its meeting last June, "to issue the *Transactions of the World's Homœopathic Convention* with as little delay as possible,"* the editor has done his best. The result is not satisfactory to him, but

* Amer. Inst. Trans., 1880, page 74.

the responsibility for omissions and for the indifference of those who might have supplied them, does not lie upon him. From what was furnished he has striven to keep out mistake; if he shall be found to have not wholly succeeded, let those who detect an error remember the immense difficulties of his task of correction, aggravated unpardonably by grossly illegible manuscripts—even names, places, and dates defying deciphering.

This volume may accomplish a great good by acting as a basis for, and incentive to, a complete history of homœopathy in America. Let every State society at once appoint historical committees, who shall faithfully work up the histories in their several States. And, to promote this end, let any one noticing errors of omission or commission report such to the appropriate historical committee. This volume, be it remembered, purports to end its history in 1876.

To save time, the editor was compelled to depart somewhat from the plan as given on page 434. Section III is devoted to legislation, Section IV to publications, while Section V, "the past and present means of homœopathic medical education," has been omitted, as nothing whatever had been written on the subject. This omission is of comparatively small moment, however, as the section could have contained a mere statement of what is known to every one at all familiar with the rapid strides of medical education in this country—the extension of time to three years' course, the increased corps of professors in every college, the larger number of colleges (in 1835 there was but one, that at Allentown; now there are eleven), and the more ample means of imparting instruction.

The valuable tabulated list of homœopathic societies, hospitals, dispensaries, journals, colleges, etc., in the United States, prepared by I. T. TALBOT, M.D., printed as an appendix, presents a summary to date.

In closing, the editor desires to return his hearty thanks to the many physicians who so kindly lent their aid in furnishing material, and especially to E. M. KELLOGG, M.D., for his uniform kindness in promptly replying to all requests for advice and information, for assistance in procuring many missing links,

etc. ; to Drs. D. H. BECKWITH, A. E. SMALL, and I. T. TALBOT for the history of the institutions of Ohio, Illinois, and Massachusetts, respectively ; to HENRY M. SMITH, M.D., for very much of the New York history, and for the history of the American Institute of Homœopathy, with an invaluable Table of References, which he prepared, unasked, with great care (see page 919) ; for revising and making many important additions to the literature of our school, Section IV ; to R. C. MOFFAT, M.D., for the institutions of Brooklyn. Also, in Philadelphia, to A. R. THOMAS, M.D., for assistance in proof-reading the Pennsylvania history, and in his researches for, and contributions of, many historic data ; and to CHARLES MOHR, M.D., for preparing the satisfactory index, which will be found at the close of the volume.

JOSEPH C. GUERNSEY, M.D.,

Editor.

PHILADELPHIA, December, 1880.

HISTORY
OF
HOMŒOPATHY IN GERMANY

DURING THE YEARS FROM 1794-1875,

WITH

FIVE STATISTICAL SUPPLEMENTS AND ONE CRITICAL
RETROSPECT OF GERMAN MEDICAL LEGISLATION.

BY

GUSTAV PUHLMANN, M.D.,

ASSISTANT OF THE HOMŒOPATHIC INSTITUTE IN LEIPZIG.

BY ORDER OF THE CENTRAL SOCIETY OF HOMŒOPATHIC
PHYSICIANS OF GERMANY.

INTRODUCTION.

Since special reports of German-Austria and Switzerland have been made by others, these historical and statistical reports are confined within the limits of the present German Empire.

THE AUTHOR.

THE HISTORY OF HOMŒOPATHY IN GERMANY.

BY GUSTAV PUHLMAN, M.D.

THE history of homœopathy in Germany may be divided into two distinct periods. The first comprises the time prior to about 1835, when homœopathy was almost exclusively under the influence of its founder, whose precepts were received without question by his followers. The other period comprises the time from the adoption of Paul Wolf's theses and the beginning of Rademacher's and the physiological school to the present time. The latter period has been occupied in the elaboration and scientific establishment of Hahnemann's doctrines.

Samuel Hahnemann, the founder of homœopathy, was born April 10th, 1755, and died July 2d, 1845. It is easy to show that when he advanced his new doctrine he not only made opposition to the spirit of medicine of that time, but that he necessarily paid his tribute to the latter by planting the roots of the new system into the old soil. We know from his biography that he withdrew in disgust from the old shallow mode of practice, and devoted himself for some time to the more fruitful study of chemistry.

The first conception of his future doctrine came to him while translating into German Cullen's *Materia Medica*. He was impressed with the contradictory views of the action of Cinchona, and resolved to prove it on himself. He was now strong and healthy, and the symptoms which this drug produced in him were similar to those of intermittent fever, which he had had eight years previously. He distinctly remarks, however, that the drug did not produce in him any chills. It has been frequently urged against homœopathy that Cinchona does not produce symptoms of intermittent fever in everybody, and as homœopathy dates its

origin to this experiment, it has been declared deceptive and fallacious.

The only possible excuse for this objection is the want of knowledge of homœopathic literature and of Hahnemann's own reports of the effects of Cinchona, in which he does not at all assert that it produces a typical intermittent fever, but that it produced in him *symptoms of intermittent fever without chills*. Besides, Hahnemann did not propose to make this single experiment the foundation for his new system; for a considerable time elapsed from the year 1790, when he made this experiment, before he dared announce to the world his ideas of reform, which were based on further investigation and literary proofs. As late as 1796 he published, in Hufeland's *Journal for Medical Art*, "An Essay on a New Principle for Ascertaining the Curative Powers and Action of Drugs," in which, starting from the effects of Cinchona and other remedies, he demands *the proving of medicines on the healthy human organism* before they are permitted to be prescribed for the sick. He says: "Every efficacious remedy produces in the human body a peculiar species of disease; and the more powerful the remedy the more peculiarly distinguished and severe is the disease produced." To this he adds the advice to imitate nature, which sometimes cures a chronic disease by another new disease, and to choose in a given disease that remedy which is able to produce another similar artificial disease. He says: "By the action of the similar remedy the disease is overpowered and will disappear." As proof of this, he cites a number of medicines which, according to their effects on healthy persons, have been used with success in similar diseased conditions; and thus was made the first practical application of the maxim *similia similibus*, which, after many years of searching for practical proof, he explained synthetically. This explanation he published in Hufeland's *Journal*. The following articles are of special interest in this regard, viz.: "Are the Impediments to Certainty and Simplicity in Practical Medicine insurmountable?" (Hufeland's *Journal*, 1797, vol. iii, p. 4); "A Case of Colicodynia quickly cured" (the same, p. 1); "Antidotes for

some Heroic Medicinal Substances" (Hufeland's *Journal*, 1798, vol. v, p. 3); "Some Kinds of Continuous and Remittent Fevers" (the same, p. 19); "Several Periodical and Hebdomadal Diseases" (the same, p. 45); "Observations on the Three Current Modes of Treatment" (Hufeland's *Journal*, 1801, vol. xi, p. 4).

The opposition with which Hahnemann was met by his contemporaries was very great, but it did not check him in his search for truth. In his practical application of the law of cure which he had discovered, he had acted upon the principle that an experiment to be reliable must be conducted from beginning to end by the experimenter, and when he had selected a remedy he prepared and administered it with his own hands; consequently he very soon collided with the pharmaceutists, who still have special privileges in Germany, and was often forced by them to leave the place in which he lived, when a clientage was being established. These continuous chicanes, by which, during fifteen years, he was actually chased and hunted, were no small means of strengthening his character; they might have compelled one less energetic to forsake his chosen path.

In 1805, after the attention of the medical world had been drawn to his new method by his journalistic publications, he came forward more decidedly. He published in Leipzig a work of two volumes: *Fragmenta de viribus medicamentorum positivis sive in sano corpore observatis*, and a pamphlet, *Æsculapius in the Balance*, and finally, in Hufeland's *Journal*, vol. xxii, p. 3, "The Medicine of Experience." The last-named work, which appeared some years later in a separate edition by Wittig, in Berlin, was the excellent precursor of the *Organon*, containing the clear and impressive part of Hahnemann's doctrine, of course conformably with its development at that time. In it we find the first intimation of the name from which, in future years, his followers were to derive a distinctive appellation; for prior to 1808 he had only spoken of the use of *specific* remedies, later he called them *homœopathic specifics*, and not till after several years did he use exclusively the term *Homœopathy*.

Adopting the view that two similar irritants cannot exist in

the body side by side, but that the stronger must destroy and extinguish the weaker, he came to the conclusion that it was only necessary to oppose the unnatural irritation, the disease, by setting up another morbid process similar to that manifested by the disease. Starting from this deduction he concluded that in order to discover agents capable of opposing disease, it was necessary to prove drugs on the healthy organism; and he verified this conclusion at the bedside. Upon this inductive verified conclusion is based Hahnemann's logic. Other inferences which he drew, and which corresponded with the spirit of the time in which he lived, must at present be denominated as partly erroneous; for example, he presumed that the similar remedy inoculated the patient with a similar, an opposing disease, which would take the place of the original one, and which the organism would then easily conquer. This theory, we repeat, suited exactly the spirit of the past century, with its neuro-pathological views; but, of course, it had to be abandoned as physiology, freed from empiricism, and pathological anatomy, etc., took their places. In later years Hahnemann modified this original and too arbitrary explanation. In the fifth edition of his *Organon* (§ 29) he speaks of the vital energy as being exalted by the simile. The fact has been elaborated by von Grauvogl and Wislicenius, who have given a real basis to the law of similars, and to whom we shall return later.

We mentioned in the beginning that Hahnemann placed the roots of his doctrine partly in the soil which he found. This is particularly true with his doctrine of specifics, for he talks of opposing specific remedies to the so-called specific diseases, as gout, scrofulosis, etc.; as is still the practice in the gross empiricism of the modern mode of treatment of the old school, in spite of its pathological knowledge. Hahnemann's doctrine of specifics differed from that of the old school in that the former insisted upon something special corresponding to the individuality of the patient, while the latter made the application general.

By thus placing himself in opposition to the doctrine of the dominant school, and more particularly by his assertion that the

specific remedies were to be used in diminished and refined doses, to avoid a severe primary action (medicinal aggravation), a controversy with his colleagues was at once established. In their attacks upon him they did not confine themselves to the journals devoted to the advancement of science, but they defamed him in the daily literature, principally in the *Allgemeiner Anzeiger der Deutschen*.

Hahnemann defended himself, and at the same time enlightened the public, in popular pithy articles concerning his doctrine. The following articles, published in the above-mentioned paper, are especially interesting in this respect, viz.: "On the Value of the Speculative Systems of Medicine, etc." (1808, p. 263); "Extract from a letter to a physician of high standing on the great necessity of a regeneration of Medicine" (1808, p. 343); "To a Student of Medicine" (1809, p. 227); "Signs of the times in the ordinary system of Medicine" (1809, p. 326). At the same time a sensation was created by his cures, which, in the opinion of his adversaries, were effected by non-medication.

These newspaper skirmishes, etc., lasted about four years, during which time Hahnemann observed, aside from their intentional misunderstanding, his opponent's honest, total ignorance of the principles laid down in his *Medicine of Experience*. In 1810 he published an elaborate treatise entitled *Organon of the Rational Art of Healing*, which reappeared in 1818, 1824, 1829 and 1833, in new, revised and enlarged editions.

In the *Organon* he explains each and every dogma, and comes forward more boldly with his so much attacked doctrine of potentization. In this work, § 242, he speaks of the division and diminution of the drug by mixing it with an indifferent vehicle (alcohol, sugar of milk, water), in order to bring the well-selected and adapted agent to such a strength that it will abolish the natural disease without enfeebling the system in the least. Although in this edition of his work, generally called the Bible of Homœopathy, he only spoke of the diminution of the power of a medicine by diminishing the dose, yet it is evident, from an article which he published in Hufeland's *Journal*, that

he knew, at least twenty years ago, of the increased effect of medicine by the separation of its molecules through its subdivision in an indifferent substance.

In the year 1811, Hahnemann moved to Leipzig, in order to found there an institution where young physicians might be instructed, both theoretically and practically, in his method of treatment. He found, however, no support, but in order to achieve at least something, he established himself as a teacher in the university.

On the 26th of June, 1812, he defended the dissertation, written for this purpose, *De Helleborisme Veterum*, his son, Frederick Hahnemann, at that time *Bacc. Med.*, serving as respondent.

Of course he had but few hearers, as the professors had warned the students against the new heterodoxy; but a few had become interested in him, and these he formed into "a society of drug provers." It consisted of the following persons, who afterwards distinguished themselves in homœopathy, and to whom we revert further on: Frederick Hahnemann, Ernest Stapf, G. William Gross, C. Hornburg, G. Franz, C. Wislicenius, who were afterward joined by Teuthorn, C. T. Herrmann, Fred. Rueckert, Langhammer, Sal. Gustmann, A. Haynel, Bethmann.

Hahnemann himself prepared the remedies for the provers, according to certain rules, and the symptoms produced were collected and accurately registered by him; so that after having published, in 1811, his first volume of *Reine Arzneimittellehre*, containing the following remedies proved by himself: Belladonna, Dulcamara, Cina, Cannabis, Cocculus, Nux vomica, Opium, Moschus, Oleander, Mercurius, Aconitum and Arnica, he was able, in 1816, to issue the second volume. The latter contains the provings of the following: Causticum, Arsenicum, Ferrum, Ignatia, Magnet, Pulsatilla, Rheum, Rhus tox., and Bryonia. In 1817, the third volume followed, with Chamomilla, China, Helleborus niger, Asarum, Ipecacuanha, Squilla, Stramonium, and Veratrum album; in 1818 the fourth, with Hyoscyamus, Digitalis, Aurum, Guaiacum, Camphora, Ledum, Ruta, Sarsaparilla, Conium, Chelidonium, Sulphur, and Argentum; in 1819

the fifth, with Euphrasia, Menyanthes trifoliata, Cyclamen Europæum, Sambucus, Calcarea acetica, Muriatis acidum, Thuja, Taraxacum, Phosphori acidum, Spigelia and Staphysagria; in 1821 the sixth, with Angustura, Manganum aceticum, Capsicum, Verbascum, Colocynthis, Spongia, Euphrasia, Bismuthum, Cicuta virosa and Stannum; making in all sixty-one remedies proved by Hahnemann himself, and under his directions. Each volume was furnished with an extremely valuable preface, in which he tried to explain some obscure points in his doctrine, and to combat the materia medica and the empiricism of his adversaries. A new edition of this work appeared between the years 1822 and 1827, in which the different remedies were arranged more correctly according to the symptoms produced, and the symptomatology was more complete.

Hahnemann's relations to his contemporaries are well characterized in his preface to the first volume of the second edition, as follows: "From this preface I shall, in the second edition, retract nothing, nor am I able to change anything in it. The ordinary practitioners hereafter may continue to send their compound prescriptions to the pharmacy as long as they know no better, and to do this they need to know nothing of the extent of the effects and the complete value of each single ingredient, because the mixing of several of them abolishes all discernment of the effects in the mixture, even if the action of each ingredient, when given alone, were distinctly known. This proceeding they call 'curing,' and they may stick to it until a spirit of reform awakens in them, urging them to begin to cure in reality, which is only possible with single remedies."

Between the years 1830 and 1833 a third edition of only the first and second volumes was issued. Hahnemann had to suffer many vexations from his adversaries while in Leipzig, and was especially annoyed by the druggists because he dispensed his own medicines.

The attacks against his doctrine he either disposed of himself in the most spirited and striking manner, or left them to his pupils; *e. g.*, his son Frederick distinguished himself by an exquisite refutation of A. P. Hecker's aggressions against the

Organon, in the *Annals of Medicine* (1810, vol. ii, pp. 71-75, and pp. 191-256).

In the year 1821 the old man (now in his 66th year, and longing for rest in order to perfect his doctrine with leisure) accepted an appointment as physician in ordinary to the Grand Duke of Coethen.

With Hahnemann's removal from Leipzig begins a new era in the history of the development of homœopathy. Prior to this homœopathy and its literature were concentrated in the person of Hahnemann, who exercised an unlimited dictatorship over all his followers; but now his pupils, meanwhile having become doctors of medicine, step to the front; Hahnemann of course assisting them from Coethen with his advice, etc.

They must now defend themselves and their method, and keep the steadily increasing adherents informed of the latest experiences and occurrences in their department; therefore, in 1821, two of the above-mentioned provers, Dr. G. W. Gross and Dr. E. Stapf, established the *Archive of the Homœopathic Method of Curing*, which appeared yearly until 1843, in three large volumes, and prior to about 1830 was the only German homœopathic journal.

The real originator of this enterprise, though not mentioned as editor, was Dr. Moritz Mueller (born August 11th, 1784, died September 24th, 1849), a practitioner in Leipzig, who had gradually attached himself to Hahnemann, and had occupied the homœopathic chair in the university left vacant by the latter. Mueller was a sober, quiet, honestly progressing physician, and particularly hated dogmatism in medicine, and respected the opinions and convictions of others. Hahnemann had probably recognized this long before, and suspecting danger for his doctrine or his dictatorship, instead of supporting the journal, waged war upon it. It had introduced itself quite in the spirit of the master by a contribution of Mueller entitled "On the Critical Examination of Homœopathy." The editors, however, were not embarrassed, and continued to publish their journal, making it the organ of the best homœopathic physicians of that time, among whom may be mentioned, in addition to those above

named, Dr. Gottlieb Caspari, Dr. E. G. C. Hartlaub, Dr. Benjamin Schweikert, Dr. F. Rummel, Dr. Ad. Schubert, Dr. Frantz Hartmann, Dr. Carl Haubold, Dr. Fred. Rueckert, and Dr. Constantine Hering. The last named left Germany soon after the journal was established, and continues in his professional career in Philadelphia. He has always kept up an intercourse with the German journals, and has himself published several German works, which will be spoken of further on.

Hahnemann's new publications, the revised editions of his *Organon* and *Materia Medica*, were received with pleasure by his pupils, although his new views of "potentization" were to be the bone of contention for the whole school. While Hahnemann, in the first edition of his *Organon*, only spoke of a diminution of the medicinal power by mixing the substance with an indifferent body, in the later editions he gradually advanced the doctrine that there was no question of such diminution, and also that there was a change produced, heretofore unknown and unthought of, by unfolding and developing the dynamic power of the substance thus prepared. He even warned his readers not to go too far with potencies, and not to increase the medicinal power too much by shaking and rubbing. As an example he says, "One drop of the 30th potency of *Drosera* with twenty concussions of the arm at each dilution, would endanger the life of a child sick with hooping-cough; while one pellet of the size of a poppy-seed of the same potency, prepared with two concussions at each dilution, would easily cure the case."

The contradiction in which Hahnemann here entangled himself is evident; for granting that most medicinal substances can be divided to the utmost extent in an indifferent vehicle, and that this finely-divided medicine is more easily absorbed by the organism, it would only be necessary, in order to avoid the primary effect, not to use too large doses, for more than the division of a substance into its molecules is impossible by this manipulation.

Hahnemann probably realized that he had involved himself in a conflict with natural philosophy and chemistry by placing the chief value of "potentization" upon the shaking of the sub-

stance, for later he says, "ten concussions are sufficient," but concedes that one would probably make fifty or more; and modern homœopathy recognizes in this part of homœopathic pharmacodynamics only the intention to give to the medicinal substance a greater range of action.

While the master in Coethen was working for the development of his method, his pupils were not idle. The first who attempted to facilitate the tiresome consulting of the *Materia Medica* was K. G. Ch. Hartlaub. He published, in 1825–1828, a *Systematic Exposition of the Effects of Medicine, for the Use of Practical Physicians*, which was followed by a *Materia Medica Pura*, the latter being prepared in connection with Dr. C. T. G. Trinks. In 1824, Dr. Gross published a *Dietetic Manual with special reference to Homœopathy*; Dr. Caspari, *Experiences in Homœopathy, a Dietetics* and a *Dietetic Catechism*; Dr. Rau, a pamphlet *On the Value of the Homœopathic Mode of Treatment*; Dr. Bergmann, the first homœopathic monograph on any disease, a *Manual of the Syphilitic Diseases*, and Dr. Gross, *On the Homœopathic Principle of Curing*. In the year 1825 appeared the important attack of Dr. Heinroth, *Anti-Organon, or the Errors of Hahnemann's Doctrine in the Organon of the Art of Healing*, which for some time kept busy the pens of the homœopathic physicians, and incited Dr. Gross to answer it in an excellent and striking contribution of 280 pages to the *Archive of the Homœopathic Art of Healing*. The homœopathic literature of 1826 and 1827 was very rich. The most prominent work of this time is G. A. B. Schweikert's treatise on *Materia Medica*, entitled *Materials for a Comparative Materia Medica*. At this time appeared the first precursor of homœopathic domestic literature (which has now accumulated to such a great extent), *Homœopathic Domestic and Travelling Physician*, by Dr. Caspari; and Dr. Rummel published a *Criticism of Homœopathy, with its Lights and Shadows*.

At length to the *Archive* was added a new periodical, entitled *Practical Communications of the Corresponding Society of Homœopathic Physicians*, which continued only three years (from 1826–1828). In 1828, Hahnemann issued the first three parts of his work of four volumes, the *Chronic Diseases, their Peculiar*

Nature and Homœopathic Cure. Hahnemann by his activity in Leipzig had become renowned as a physician, and a great many patients went to see him at Coethen. As he was not always successful in his treatment of chronic diseases with the remedies selected according to the law of similars, he tried to find the reason why. He supposed that the failures in most cases were due to a former attack of scabies. The parasitic nature of this disease, formerly so very frequent in Germany, was at that time unknown, and his own observations as well as those of many other physicians, led him to believe that many chronic and deepseated diseases were developed after the suppression of the eruption of scabies by external treatment. He therefore concluded that this species of itch, which he called psora, was the cause of such diseases. He mentions other similar "chronic miasms," but differently constituted and therefore requiring different remedies, *e. g.*, syphilis and sycosis; but psora, in his opinion, was the cause of seven-eighths of all chronic diseases. This doctrine he endeavored to develop, and it was at first accepted unconditionally by his pupils, but rejected by his adversaries, and afterwards, when the acarus scabiei was proven to exist in true scabies, after the destruction of which the itch eruption disappeared, this doctrine had to have another basis. P. Wolf and C. Rau were the first to declare the entire psora theory hypothetical, and later (in 1849) Dr. Griesselich gave it an explanation. He remarks that Hahnemann only made the mistake of admitting the mutability of skin diseases, and that he intended to embrace under the head of psora everything that others denominate acridity, dyscrasia, cachexia, etc.; that he intended to recognize and repair some errors in his doctrine otherwise only hyperdynamic; and that the complex of symptoms was not, and ought not to be, the only indication. The psora theory, however, gradually lost its adherents, and only within the last decade has it received a positive basis in Dr. von Grauvogel's doctrine of the three constitutions. We shall return to this subject later, and only here remark that modern homœopathy does not include parasitic skin diseases under the head of psora.

During the same year (1828) Drs. Stapf, Gross and Brunnow

(the last named had translated the *Organon* into French), published a Latin edition of the *Materia Medica Pura*, hoping in this way to facilitate the introduction of the new system among the members of the medical profession, who at that time used the Latin language more than at present. There was also a want of a new edition of the *Homœopathic Pharmacopœia* which had been published some years before by Dr. Caspari. Dr. Francis Hartmann published a monograph upon *Nux vomica*, entitled *New Investigations in the Dominion of Homœopathy*.

In the year 1829, a still more gratifying activity was shown in the department of homœopathic literaturé. During this year there appeared about twenty homœopathic works, large and small, besides the two journals. The chief were, *Homœopathy in regard to the Police Laws of the State*, by Dr. C. A. Tittermann, a shrewd lawyer, who defended the right of homœopathic physicians to dispense their own medicines, which has been denied them up to our own day, and Dr. K. G. Ch. Hartlaub's *Tables for Practical Medicine according to Homœopathic Principles*. Dr. Hartmann also published the third edition of Caspari's *Pharmacopœia*.

On the 10th of August, 1829, the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of Samuel Hahnemann's doctorship took place in Coethen. On this occasion numerous adherents gathered around the master and organized the "German Central Society." They also formed the plan for the establishment of a homœopathic hospital.

The year 1830 also brought a gratifying increase of homœopathic literature, and with this year we enter upon the third era of the first period of homœopathy. From this time up to 1836 contests were gradually developed between Hahnemann and his followers, which led to a division between the old Hahnemannians and the so-called specifickers, the latter favoring more progress.

Next was felt the need of a second journal of clinical observations, which was met by Drs. Hartlaub and Trinks, who published the *Annals of Homœopathic Clinics*, which appeared yearly until 1833, in 2-4 numbers. Dr. F. Hartmann published a *Dietetics for Patients*, and Dr. Stapf fulfilled a pious

duty to Hahnemann by saving from oblivion all of his *Lesser Medical Writings*, which he published in two volumes. Then appeared the precursor of the present numerous and popular journals of Homœopathy: Schweikert's *Journal for the Science of Cure according to Natural Laws*, which was published regularly till 1835. The appearance of cholera in Germany gave rise to a considerable cholera literature. In addition to Hartlaub's *Treatise on Materia Medica*, Dr. G. A. Weber published a *Systematic Representation of Antipsoric Remedies in their Pure Action*, and Dr. E. T. Rueckert, *A Systematic Representation of all known Homœopathic Remedies, including the Antipsorics, in their Action on the Healthy Human Organism*. The latter was the best treatise on Materia Medica at that time, and occupied the first place until the appearance of Jahr's works. Dr. F. Hartmann finally published, under protest of his contemporaries, the first volume of a general and special therapeutics, entitled *Therapeutics of Acute Diseases according to Homœopathic Principles*.

On the 10th of August, 1830, the first meeting of the Central Homœopathic Society was held in Leipzig, under the presidency of Dr. Moritz Mueller. A committee of four was also appointed to aid the President in deciding doubtful questions. In the same year Dr. Roth, following the example of Moritz Mueller in Leipzig, established himself as a teacher of homœopathy in the university at Munich. In the Universal Hospital at Munich, Drs. Ringers and Attomyr made some experiments with homœopathic remedies, which were only partially successful because the experimenters were obliged to leave the preparing and dispensing of the remedies to an allopathic druggist who was employed in the hospital, and who was a decided enemy of homœopathy.

In 1831 and 1832, Dr. E. T. Rueckert published a short review of the action of homœopathic remedies on the healthy human organism, which was republished some years later. Further on Dr. C. von Bœnninghausen issued his much-appreciated *Repertory*, and Dr. von Bakody (the father of the present Professor of Homœopathy in the University of Pesth), published his *Experience in the Homœopathic Treatment of Cholera*, which afterwards gave rise to manifold discussions in the press.

We now meet for the first time an author, Dr. Krueger-Hausen, who, though not a homœopathist at the time, aided the new system somewhat by assaulting the allopathic mode of treatment in strong popular terms. His *Allopathic Representation of Cures*, with several additions, and his *Allopathy and Homœopathy in the Balance*, in which he accepts the latter, were republished to an immense extent, and created the greatest rage among the antagonists of homœopathy. Among the latter, Dr. Simon, Jr., a Hamburg physician, especially distinguished himself by publishing a great number of pamphlets filled with the grossest assaults, not so much against the cause as against the person of Hahnemann; he even published for several years an *Anti-homœopathic Archive*. In 1832, the first number of the *Allgemeine Homœopathische Zeitung* was issued by Drs. Gross, Hartmann, and Rummel.

The Central Society, in 1831, Dr. E. Stapf, President, met in Naumburg, and in 1832 in Leipzig, Dr. Schweikert, President. At the latter meeting a resolution was adopted to establish a hospital in Leipzig. On the 13th of June, 1832, the Saxon and Silesian physicians organized a provincial society, the "Lausitz-Silesian Society of Homœopathy;" president Dr. Thorner, of Gœrlitz. This society, from 1834 to 1840, published a journal called *Practical Contributions in the Province of Homœopathy*. The society still exists under the name "Lausitz Society" (the Silesian physicians having organized a separate society), and has a membership of ten. Meetings are held semi-annually in Zittau and in Gœrlitz. In the latter place they have a pretty complete library.

In 1831 homœopathy received a severe blow in Prussia, where it was gradually spreading, by the government prohibiting homœopathic physicians from dispensing their own medicines, and not until twelve years after was this right conceded. The years 1832-3 were of great importance in the development of homœopathy. The plan laid by the Central Society in 1832 was put into execution, and by degrees 3500 thalers were collected for this purpose, and Dr. Schweikert offered to accept the directorship gratuitously.

The Central Society, from which Samuel Hahnemann had withdrawn some years before, was reorganized on a broad and democratic basis, and it was decided to admit into membership any physician who showed some interest in the cause, even if he did not practice homœopathy exclusively. Hahnemann expressed his disapproval of this movement to some friends, and when the society elected as director Moritz Mueller instead of Schweikert, the progressive tendencies of the former having previously excited his displeasure, he feared that his method would not be strictly carried out according to his intentions. Without it being anticipated by any of the Leipzig physicians, he published, November 3d, 1832, a *Summons to the Half-homœopathists of Leipzig*, in which he boldly execrated them, called them bastard homœopathists, and solemnly protested against the appointment of such either as teacher or to treat patients. He said: "No man of this kind ought to occupy any of the sacred offices of our divine art in this hospital; for, if false doctrines be taught under the venerable name of Homœopathy, or if patients be not treated strictly homœopathically, you may depend upon it I shall raise my honest and influential voice and warn the world, already tired of deception, in all the public papers, of such falsification and degeneration, and which deserves to be shunned. My fatherly exhortation for the present, in this paper, shall be limited to Leipzig, hoping that you will reform." This declaration caused a rupture, and put all the homœopathists of Leipzig on the war-path against Hahnemann. The Leipzig local society declared that "they did not recognize an unlimited authority in science, and that however highly the members of the society esteemed Homœopathy, this maxim with them was incontestable, that every scientifically educated physician was to follow his own convictions in practicing medicine; and that science as a product of unchecked reasoning, could not and must not be fixed by personal anathemas."

Moritz Mueller, not to increase the scandal, declined the position of director, and the new election resulted in favor of Schweikert. He also declined, and, as nobody was willing to serve, Moritz Mueller was finally obliged to accept it; Dr. F.

Hartmann was assistant; E. Seidel the surgeon. The hospital had twenty-four beds, and during the first year received only poor people gratuitously. After the first year those in better circumstances paid for board, treatment and medicine, from 12 groschen to 2-3 thalers per week. The number of patients admitted the first year was 118; the second, 114; the third, 84; and the fourth, 110; total, 426; and besides, 1833 dispensary patients were treated.

The protest of Hahnemann had fallen into fertile soil with many of his followers, and although they could not find any fault with the management of Mueller, which was strictly according to the rules of homœopathy, they suspected Hartmann, who had written, as already stated, a *Homœopathic Therapeutics*, and by means of which he had incurred Hahnemann's disapprobation. They desired that Hornburg, one of Hahnemann's oldest pupils, who had not yet graduated, should be appointed in the place of Hartmann. This Mueller refused to do, as Hartmann was an approved assistant. The result was that Hahnemann declared repeatedly, in the Leipzig paper, that he took no interest in the institution under such impure management; and therefore two parties formed, one supporting Mueller, the other Hahnemann. It were vain to try to appease the latter, and when Mueller, as director of the Central Society, called the next meeting at Leipzig, Hahnemann convened one at Coethen. Hahnemann intended to break up the Central Society and stop the work it had begun. In order to put an end to the quarrel, Mueller resigned, November 1st, 1833, in favor of Schweikert. In 1833 the meeting was again called in two places, in Leipzig and in Coethen; but when those who met in Leipzig found that the adherents of the master had not appeared, they sent a delegation to Coethen, where a reconciliation took place, and they agreed that the next meeting should be held in Coethen. In order to preserve the purity of his doctrine Hahnemann made those present sign the following: 1. Strict and unconditional observance of the principle *similia similibus*. 2. The avoidance of all antipathic treatment where it is possible to attain the object by homœopathic remedies. 3. The rejection of all heroic remedies

which weaken by their after effects, *e. g.*, bloodletting, purging, vomiting, rubefacients, blisters, all pain-producing agents, cauterizing, puncturing, etc. 4. Avoidance of all remedies chosen with the object of stimulating, the after effects of which are only weakening.

In 1834 Hahnemann came to Leipzig to inspect the hospital, now under Schweikert's management, and was perfectly satisfied with it. He now believed that the opposition against certain dogmas of his method of healing, at Leipzig was suppressed; but soon a new skeptic and heretic appeared, Dr. L. Griesselich, of Baden.

Dr. Griesselich was born March 9th, 1804 and died August 31st, 1848. He lived at Carlsruhe in Baden. He had expressed his interest in homœopathy in 1832, in a small pamphlet, *Sketches from the Portfolio of a Travelling Homœopathist*. He was destined to uphold the right of free opinion and investigation in homœopathy in opposition to the dogmas of Hahnemann, and thus became a strong supporter of the "Young Homœopathic School" at Leipzig. He only recognized the spirit of homœopathy in the law of similars and in the advancement of physiological experiments with medicines, while the dynamism, psora theory and potentization he declared to be secondary, and one might either accept or reject them without being an anti-homœopathist. He recognized as the chief source of humbug in homœopathic practice the want of sober unprejudiced observation and the credulity of many homœopathic experimenters. These he claimed were sufficient reasons why homœopathy must appear to most people as a caricature instead of a plain convincing truth, and that its progress would be comparatively slow. Therefore in his *Hygea*, a journal of medical science which first appeared in 1834 and was continued until 1848, he fought the one-sided dogmas with exasperation, and exposed the miserable unworthiness of the literary productions of his enemies and of some advocates of true homœopathy. He not only warded off officious characters and combated prejudice and falsehood, but was also a good observer and understood how to put facts in the place of opinions and to suppress lies by finding out the truth.

With all this he was not an eclectic as the old Hahnemannians tried to make him out, nor did he grope in the dark without plan or principle. The word "homoion" was not a mere plaything for him, but he always proved himself to be a thinking and sagacious physician, as is evident from his original treatises in the *Hygea*. This important journal will be referred to further on.

In 1833 he established the "Baden Homœopathic Society," which in a short time had a membership of 36 practitioners, by whose united efforts the privilege of preparing and administering their own medicines was soon obtained from the government of Baden, which was denied to homœopathists in other countries. The next year one single government, the Duke of Meiningen, by order of cabinet, October 21st, 1834, followed the example of Baden.

In the literature of these two years we find, besides other works of the above-mentioned authors, Dr. von Bœnninghausen's *Essay upon the Homœopathic Therapeutics of Intermittent Fever* and a second edition of his *Contributions to the Knowledge of the Peculiarities of Homœopathic Remedies*; Dr. E. F. Rueckert's *Homœopathic Treatment of Skin Diseases*; and Dr. K. G. Ch. Hartlaub's *Homœopathic Children's Physician*. In 1833 societies were organized in Thüringen by Dr. Goullon, Sr., in the Grand Duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, in Dresden, and in other places.

The year 1834 showed most distinctly the consequences of the division among homœopathists. According to the agreement of the previous year the meeting of the Central Society was held in Coethen, under the presidency of Hahnemann, and, contrary to expectation, was poorly attended. Only Hahnemann's personal friends were present, and therefore Lehmann, Hahnemann's assistant, moved the dissolution of the Central Society and the formation of a Saxon provincial society. At the same time they intrigued against the Leipzig Hospital, which they still supposed was not conducted on a pure homœopathic basis. Its director, Dr. Schweikert, had been imprudent enough, without the knowledge of his friends in Leipzig, to apply secretly to Hahnemann for his influence in raising money for the hospital,

and the latter had accordingly issued a solicitation. The consequence was that the money was all sent to him (Hahnemann), which he used according to his own judgment.

He arbitrarily raised Dr. Schweikert's salary from 400 to 800 thalers per annum. The latter usurped the entire management, and spent all the money that was received without giving any account of it. Those most interested in the matter found fault with the directors of the Central Society who, by Hahnemann's presumption, had been declared out of office. He had also pronounced Lehmann, his assistant, virtual "director of homœopathy," and consequently Schweikert and his assistant, Seidel, immediately resigned. As none of the Leipzig physicians were willing to become director, the management of the hospital was literally afloat. Fortunately quite a number of the opponents of the transactions at Coethen assembled in Brunswick, without special invitation, August 10th, 1835, Dr. Muehlenbein in the chair, and reorganized the Central Society. They elected Dr. Rummel, of Magdeburg, president, and also organized the North German Homœopathic Society. At this meeting the society assumed its lawful rights to own and dispose of the funds of the Leipzig Hospital. The inspectors at Leipzig proposed as director a recent convert to homœopathy, Dr. Fickel, who was approved by Dr. Rummel. He managed the hospital for one year and was then unmasked as an impostor. This gave the institution a severe blow and all confidence was lost. Dr. Frantz Hartmann tried hard to re-establish it and the Saxon government appropriated to it annually 300 thalers; yet its pecuniary receipts were insufficient, and it dragged out a feeble existence until 1842, when it was converted into a dispensary, and the change was confirmed by the Central Society in 1843. Under the direction of Dr. Frantz Hartmann and his successors this institution, which in 1842-3 treated only 428 patients, has become one of the most frequented dispensaries in Germany, and during 1874-5 treated 2813 patients. It has been under the direction of Dr. Clotar Mueller for many years. We shall speak of Hartmann and Rummel further on, and therefore will give here only short biographical sketches.

Dr. Frantz Hartmann was born May 18th, 1796, and died October 10th, 1853. He belonged to the society of provers mentioned in the beginning, and supported the *Archive of Medical Science* by many contributions, until 1832, when he and Dr. Gross founded the *Universal Homœopathic Journal*, and he participated in its editorship with scarcely any interruption until his death. Of great importance in homœopathic literature is his *Special Therapeutics of Acute and Chronic Diseases according to Homœopathic Principles*, which served as a basis for Dr. B. Bæhr's *Therapeutics* (to be mentioned further on), and which has been translated into English, French, and Spanish. In this work the author occupies the Hahnemannian ground, and takes almost a one-sided view. He rejects pathological anatomy almost entirely, only recognizing auscultation and percussion, and these as subordinate to symptomatology. This extreme one-sidedness was the cause of his otherwise excellent work becoming obsolete.

Dr. Frederic Jacob Rummel was born April 26th, 1793, and died October 10th, 1854. In 1826, after seven years of allopathic practice, he adopted homœopathy and joined the provers' society. In 1833, while co-editor of the *Universal Homœopathic Journal*, he moved to Magdeburg, and there worked unceasingly for the recognition of homœopathy by the government. He was particularly assisted in 1842 and 1843 by the fact that the Prussian physicians were under milder legal restrictions and were allowed to dispense homœopathic medicines. By his efforts Hahnemann's monument was erected in Leipzig, in 1851, and he was also the originator of the "Hahnemann Fund," which is controlled by the Central Society, and out of which prizes are awarded for the best essays on certain subjects prepared by members of the society.

Samuel Hahnemann, though in his 80th year, married the second time in 1835, and in the same year changed his residence to Paris. Many of his followers, who opposed him on many points, felt greatly relieved, for his dictatorship was no longer to be feared. Even those whom he considered his most faithful adherents and who freely confessed themselves to be such, *e. g.*, K. G. Ch. Hartlaub, in 1837 had to openly admit that "homœo-

opathy is no longer the same as first established by Hahnemann, nor as given by him later, but it is changed in some points. The time has passed when every one who takes an interest in it must accept it as infallible and take Hahnemann's word as the gospel; and while formerly the reports of the accomplishments of homœopaths, for reasons before stated were only supplements of Hahnemann's dictates, those of a later date are not unfrequently in direct opposition to the teachings of the *Organon*. Parties have formed; the one still adheres firmly to Hahnemann's dogmas, the other raises its voice against the most of them and threatens their downfall."

Although Griesselich and Schroen, together with the Leipzig school headed by Mueller, deserve the credit of instigating these reforms, yet for the definite direction which they took more is due to Dr. Paul Wolf* (born February 24th, 1795, died January 2d, 1857), who prepared eighteen theses, which were accepted by the Central Society and for many years were considered valid.

These theses were published, with a preface by Dr. Rummel, in the *Archive of Homœopathic Medical Art*, 1837, vol. 13. The following is a résumé:

1. Strict acknowledgment of the law *similia similibus curantur*.

2. In order to employ this law of cure correctly it is necessary to study carefully for years the homœopathic *Materia Medica*.

3. The homœopathic method does not consist in the mere comparison of symptoms, nor does it favor empiricism and lack of general medical education; but on the other hand it accepts those parts of the old school which are known to be useful.

4. Under the totality of symptoms the scientifically educated homœopathist comprehends the pathological condition.

5. The homœopathic law of cure not only demands that there be a similarity of the symptoms but also a similarity of the disease, and the comparison of the former is only an expedient by which to recognize the latter. The homœopathic physician, there-

* Not to be mistaken for Dr. C. M. Wolf, author of *Homœopathic Experiences*, published in 1860 at Berlin.

fore, makes sure whether the existing similarity be simply between the symptoms, or also between the natural and the medicinal disease, as regards character, nature and seat.

6. The homœopathic physician must know the meaning, the importance and the cause of the several symptoms, in order to judge which he may safely ignore and which he must consider to be the peculiar feature of the disease.

7. Homœopathy gratefully acknowledges the facts of pathological anatomy, etc., that the old school has discovered in many forms of disease, but it considers the dynamic features of a disease process to be more important than the material, in that it is more susceptible to treatment. By the nature of the disease, which according to Hahnemann the physician could not or need not know, is especially understood the pure dynamic or vital part of the causal action, and not the material, the organic substratum of the complex of symptoms.

8. It is not the business of the homœopathist to remove simply the present complex of symptoms; but to abolish permanently the totality of both the subjective and the objective symptoms of the disease.

9. If the material substratum of a complex of symptoms is recognizable, it influences the choice of a remedy but does not serve as the only indication.

10. Homœopathy always considers the totality of symptoms and not merely single, annoying and secondary ones. Therefore it is not simply a symptomatic treatment in the base sense of the word.

11. The homœopathic practitioner, just as much as those of the opposite school, requires all of the auxiliary sciences of medicine; none of them are unnecessary for him.

12. The psora-theory of Hahnemann is only of conditional importance in practice, as he put forth a great many antipsoric remedies and not a single one only.

13. The homœopathic *Materia Medica*, though offering much assistance in making practical and reliable prescriptions, is not perfect, but needs to be developed; and reliable reprovings of the remedies should be made.

14. Any remedy is homœopathic as soon as it occupies its relation to a certain disease according to the main principle of homœopathy, be it used in the thirtieth potency or not at all diluted, in grain, scruple, or even larger doses. If Hahnemann later considered the diluting of remedies as absolutely augmenting their action, and unconditionally believed that when thus diluted they are capable of affecting the healthy organism as well as the diseased, we must protest against it, and the more definitely on account of the attempt which has been made to draw practical conclusions from this theory which must be considered entirely objectionable, *e. g.*, that the thirtieth potency is in all cases a sufficient and the most suitable dose.

15. The principle to allow a remedy to act as long as improvement is perceptible is reasonable and practicable. The duration of the effect of a remedy, however, cannot be predicted; for the action of a remedy does not mean a steady and permanent effect of it, but a persisting of the vitality, from the impulse given it by the remedy, for the restoration of health.

16. We consider palliatives, as employed in the old school, allowable when the dangerous effects of a disease must be instantly removed.

17. We oppose the views of Hahnemann that diseases can only be cured by the assistance of art and not by the *vis medicatrix nature*.

18. The writings of Hahnemann can no longer be considered as expressing the standpoint of homœopathy of the present day, either theoretically or practically; for however great may be our veneration for his genius and for his discovery of the fundamental law of cure, we are not willing to subordinate our convictions to his authority or to humble ourselves for the derision and doubts of our opponents. Being convinced of the truth of the fundamental principle of homœopathy, *similia similibus curantur*, we shall ardently endeavor to develop it, together with its genuine scientific elements, *viz.*, to use one remedy at a time; to enrich the knowledge of medicinal agents by provings on the healthy human organism; to give the system a rational basis; to add other practical rules which have been approved by experience;

and to test everything that has been added for the demonstration of certain theories and suppositions which have no connection whatever with the principles of homœopathy.

The most zealous representatives of these views were Griesselich and Schroen, while Rummel, Hartmann and Moritz Mueller indulged in a more moderate progress; others predicted the decline of homœopathy on account of deserting Hahnemann's principles.

The fourteenth of these theses, regarding doses, created a "dose controversy," which was continued until a few years ago, but is quiet at present.

Griesselich, in favor of low potencies, claimed that the theory of "potentization" was not a necessary part of homœopathy and that it retarded the progress of the latter. For others again the 30th potency was not high enough. Gross potentized several remedies to the 1500th, and claimed to have produced aggravations of considerable intensity. It was reported in Germany that Hahnemann, in Paris, used the 200th potency. Later, a ducal master of the horse, Jenichen* (born 1787, died 1849), carried potencies up to the 16,000th, his mode of doing it never being fully explained. Drs. Seguin and Mayerhofer, from 1833-40, endeavored to give the process of potentization a tangible basis. They examined the triturations of different metals with the microscope, and stated that with some of them the divisibility was perceptible up to the 7-12th attenuation. In the further course of this controversy the following persons publicly declared themselves to be on the one side or the other: Rummel, Doppler, Rau, Schroen, Kretschmar, Trinks, Weber, P. Wolf, Fielitz, Ægidi, Gross, Kämpfer, Hartmann, J. E. Veith, Griesselich, Goullon, von Grauvogl, Kafka, Hering, and others. Finally, the following position was taken by most German physicians, and to which they now hold:

* Jenichen left in his will a considerable legacy to homœopathy. He directed that the interest of 10,000 thalers should be paid as salary to a homœopathic physician for the poor in Wismar; and in case the city did not execute this direction the whole amount was to go to the Leipzig dispensary.

1. That a certain class of remedies are more efficacious when given in a low than in a too high attenuation.

2. That another class of remedies shows no effect whatever when given in a crude state, and that an unloosing and separation of the molecules are necessary to furnish to the organism, by means of their subdivision, a great number of points of contact. In neither class has the limit of attenuation been entirely settled; for the susceptibility of the organism to the most delicate stimulant not only differs in different diseases but also in different individuals. Therefore every physician may use the entire scale of potencies according to his own discretion.

The years from 1834 to 1840 were tolerably rich in literary productions. From 1834 to 1839, besides those already existing, a *Journal of Homœopathic Materia Medica* was published by several homœopathic physicians, and from 1835 to 1837 a *Corresponding Journal for Homœopathic Physicians* was published by the North American Academy of Homœopathy at Allentown, Penna., U. S. A. The latter was intended as a means of communication between the German and American physicians, and was conducted by Constantine Hering. From 1834 to 1839 Dr. Vehsemeyer, of Berlin, issued a *Popular Journal of Homœopathic Treatment*, by Wahrhold, and in 1838 to 1841, the *Annals of Homœopathy*.

The journal literature of that time shows prominently the controversy between the Progressives and the old Hahnemannians. This spirited contest was caused not only by the question of dose but also by the question of Isopathy, which was raised in 1833, but fortunately has been exterminated, with the exception that Vaccinum is still used by some physicians.

The theory of isopathy was advanced by Wilhelm Lux (born April 6th, 1796, died January 29th, 1849), a veterinary surgeon in Leipzig. He had employed homœopathy in veterinary practice since 1820, but having expected too much with the deficient provings he was dissatisfied with his results. He presupposed that every contagious disease carried in its contagium the means of its cure; and therefore as a remedy against anthrax he diluted up to the 30th potency a drop of the blood from an ani-

mal afflicted with the same disease. He very soon proceeded in like manner with a series of pathological products, as the contents of pustules from sheep, of cow-pox, itch, the pus of syphilitic ulcers, pus running from the ears; in short with about all the secretions and excretions of the human body. To these preparations he gave high-sounding names, as Otorrhinum, Variolinum, Anthraxinum, etc., and recommended them for the cure of the same diseases from which the crude substances had been taken; his motto being *Æqualia æqualibus* instead of *Similia similibus*.

In 1833 he published a pamphlet, *Isopathy of Contagia*, and in 1837 a small book, *Zooiasis, or Homœopathy in its Application to the Diseases of Animals*. Dr. Gross, one of Hahnemann's most faithful followers, advocated this new system for some time, and Dr. Stapf also believed that homœopathy would attain a higher degree of perfection by the introduction of this new heterodoxy.

Hahnemann himself warned his followers, in 1833, against such eccentricities, and Dr. Rau pronounced the whole method to be mystic and disgusting, yet the number of adherents who at least proposed to test it gradually increased. L. Gentzke also fought against it. His views of contagious diseases coincide with those held by many at the present time, viz., that contagia are living organisms which can be developed only under certain conditions, and that these organisms would be entirely destroyed by the process of attenuation. This view gradually became prevalent and isopathy was buried.

Dr. Griesselich charged Dr. Constantine Hering (born January 1st, 1800), of Philadelphia, with resurrecting isopathy. The latter, however, afterwards, in the *Universal Homœopathic Journal*, emphatically protested against the charge and proved that his purpose had been misunderstood. Dr. Hering joined the class of drug provers some time after 1810, and although he emigrated soon after, he continued his provings and sent them quite regularly to the *Archiv of Medical Science*. According to him, the disease-producing contagia have a medicinal effect, and therefore he made physiological provings of snake poison, the poison of hydrophobia, and of several other products of disease, not using them, however, as similima against the poisonous effects of the

same agents or those ailments from which they had derived their origin.

In 1848 isopathy was again brought up, but in a somewhat altered form, by Dr. Hermann, a country physician, who wrote a book entitled *The Real Isopathy*, in which he claimed that preparations of animal substances possessed curative properties in diseases of corresponding organs. He especially recommended in diseases of the liver a tincture made from the liver of the fox (Hepatin), and also similar preparations from the spleen and the lungs. Gentzke opposed this new form of isopathy even more strongly than he did the original, and Dr. Hering proved the entire theory of isopathy to be erroneous and protested against this falsifying of history. One decade later v. Grauvogl claimed to have cured a desperate case of asthma with the first centesimal trituration of the fox's liver, and recommended that it be thoroughly proved on the healthy organism (see his *Manual*, I, §§ 92, 93); otherwise he does full justice to the Simile. We shall hereafter return to the literature of the years from 1830 to 1840.

Paul Wolf having shown in his theses the insufficiency of the former provings of medicines, the perfecting of the symptomatology of Hahnemann's *Materia Medica Pura* by reprovings was zealously undertaken. The first move in this direction was made by the specific school headed by Griesselich. Koch furnished in the *Hygea* concise provings of *Calcarea caustica* and *Calcarea carbonica*; Ruoff, of *Silicea*. The latter, in 1838, published a *Repertory for Homœopathic Practice nosologically Arranged*. T. W. Arnold and others made reprovings of several remedies, and societies of provers were formed by the Central and the North German societies. The work of reproving was most successfully prosecuted during the few years following 1840 by the "Vienna Society of Homœopathic Physicians," which, beside making many corrections, furnished the most valuable additions to the homœopathic *Materia Medica*. It is to be regretted that these provings were not made in institutions where they could be carried on in an exact manner, as thus all objections that they were unscientific would have been prevented;

and also that the pathologico-anatomical confirmations of the provings had to be sought from the opponents of homœopathy, but which, however, very often verified both the subjective and the objective observations made by provers.

In 1835 we meet with Dr. George Heinrich Gottlieb Jahr (born January 30th, 1800, died July 11th, 1875), whose name has become very familiar, and who, among others, has enriched the homœopathic literature with voluminous contributions which have been translated into different languages. His first work was the *Manual of the Chief Indications for the Use of all known Homœopathic Remedies in their General and Special Effects, according to Clinical Experience, with a Systematic and Alphabetic Repertory*. On account of its completeness it soon superseded other similar works and was republished in four editions, and, being much used by the German homœopaths a revised edition is now needed. In 1849 he published a *Complete Symptomen Codex of the Homœopathic Materia Medica*, and he has also published several smaller works for daily use, *Clinical Advice*, *Clinical Guide*, etc., which have been frequently republished. Jahr deviated very reluctantly from Hahnemann's dogmas; he tried to revive those which modern science and the progressive homœopaths had long ago abandoned, and endeavored to make them correspond with the newer views, or even ignored the latter. He contributed largely to a certain homœopathic conservatism in Germany, which might not mislead a practical homœopathist but may frequently hinder one who is unacquainted with homœopathy.

Dr. Carl von Bœnninghausen (born 1777, died 1862) was a contemporary of Jahr. He published, as early as 1832, a *Repertory of Antipsoric Remedies*, and later *Homœopathic Therapeutics of Intermittent Fevers*, *Homœopathy*, a *Manual for the Public*, and other works. His most important work (long out of print) is the *Pocket-book for Homœopathic Physicians, for Clinical Use and for the Study of the Materia Medica Pura*. He established, in 1846, the Society of Homœopathic Physicians of Rhineland and Westphalia. In 1860, at the age of 83, he issued his *Aphorisms of Hippocrates with Comments by a Homœopathist*. Like Jahr

he adhered to all of Hahnemann's dogmas, and especially to the theory of "potentization." He prescribed almost exclusively the 200th potency.

In 1836 the previously mentioned *Domestic Physician* by Caspari was followed by a small work by Constantine Hering, which was republished many times and very often plagiarized. The first homœopathic veterinary work, entitled *Dr. F. A. Guenther's Homœopathic Veterinary Physician*, was published in the same year. In 1838 the Central Society, realizing the insufficiency of the Pharmacopœias by Caspari and Roëlling (the latter called "Dirt Pharmacopœia" in the *Hygea* because it included the isopathic remedies), adopted a resolution by virtue of which a committee with power was appointed to revise the Pharmacopœia and publish it as revised. The committee failed to perform that work, and no further attempt was made until 1840, when Gruner, a pharmacist in Dresden, assisted by Trinks, Vehsemeyer, Kurtz, and Guenther, were appointed for that purpose and entered upon their duties. Before the completion of Gruner's work, Professor Joseph Buchner of Munich (who had proved and written of many remedies) issued a Pharmacopœia, which many physicians accepted as superior and more in accordance with Hahnemann; and in 1843 the government of Bavaria authorized its use, thereby inciting a controversy in the pharmaceutical department. At the same time that Buchner's Pharmacopœia was introduced the Bavarian homœopathic physicians were deprived of the right of dispensing their own medicines, which had been granted them by order of cabinet, November 30th, 1834, and a number of regulations were adopted which were intended to exterminate homœopathy in that country. The homœopathic hospital established in Munich, November 13th, 1836, under the management of Drs. Raubel, Weidemann, and Roth, after a short existence, like the one in Leipzig in 1842 was converted into a dispensary and continued as such until 1856, when the Munich physicians, by united efforts, reconverted it into a small hospital which, under the direction of Professors Buchner and Quaglio, is in successful operation.

Dr. Clotar Mueller, son of Moritz Mueller, was born August

25th, 1818. After having completed his studies he adopted homœopathy under the guidance of his father, and since 1842 has been actively and faithfully engaged in its practice.

As successor to Dr. Noack, who in his pamphlets "*Olla podrida*" (Dresden, 1836) had exposed the imposter Fickel, and who with Dr. C. F. G. Trinks, had published the first volume of a *Manual of Homœopathic Materia Medica* (Leipzig, 1843), he became the assistant of Trinks at the dispensary in Leipzig, and with him wrote the second volume of the above-named work (1570 printed pages), begun by Noack and Trinks. The third volume of this work, containing the repertory, was written by Mueller alone, and was published in 1848. In addition to the above work he enriched homœopathic literature up to 1850 with many valuable contributions of both a clinical and a theoretical nature. After the death of Griesselich he published the *Homœopathic Quarterly*, designing it to take the place of the *Hygea* published by the latter. Thus begins the second era of the second period in the history of homœopathy in Germany, which comprises the time from 1850 to 1860.

The ill-fortunes of the homœopathic hospitals in Saxony and Bavaria gave a severe blow to homœopathy in these countries; and in 1843 the first established journal, *Archiv of Homœopathic Medical Art*, was in danger of ceasing, and only maintained its existence for a few years as the *New Archiv*. After this, the adherents of homœopathy in Austria and Prussia tried to elevate it to an honorable position. In Austria its prosperity was considerable. The hospitals in Vienna, Linz, etc., were established, and continue to maintain the best reputation of any in Germany, and the Vienna Society, by resuming the physiological provings of drugs, virtually took the lead in homœopathy in Germany.

In Berlin, the Elizabeth Hospital placed 40 beds at the disposal of Dr. Vehsemeyer for the purpose of homœopathic treatment, and at the same time the homœopathic physicians of Berlin asked the Prussian government for a special homœopathic hospital. This the latter offered to furnish with 12 beds, but on condition that it should be controlled by a committee of allopathic physicians appointed by the government, and besides,

the attending physicians were to submit to the regulations then existing in Prussia and leave the dispensing of the medicine to the allopathic apothecaries. Of course this proposition was rejected and an attempt was made to have the regulations altered. The government, however, insisted upon its proposition, and only made the matter worse by stipulating that the appropriation should be limited to 2085 thalers per annum for three years. The question was agitated until 1846 and was then given up, as under the circumstances no benefit to homœopathy could be expected. The Prussian physicians, by order of the royal cabinet, July 3d, 1843, obtained permission to dispense their own medicines after having passed a satisfactory examination.

In Hanover homœopathy had to struggle against many difficulties. The physicians there, under the presidency of Dr. Elwert, moved for the establishment of a homœopathic chair in the University of Göttingen, and also asked for the privilege of dispensing their medicines. In consequence of this the university offered a prize for the best proof of the "Nullity of Homœopathy," which was received by Dr. W. Harnisch for a pamphlet entitled *On the Admissibility of the Homœopathic Method of Healing*. Both requests were rejected, and the government, like that of Brunswick, directed that homœopathic pharmacies be established to satisfy the wants of homœopathic physicians. In the middle German duchies (Weimar, Saxe-Meiningen), however, and in the kingdom of Wurtemberg, the dispensing of medicines by physicians was admitted.

The death of Samuel Hahnemann occurred in Paris, July 2d, 1843, and was greatly lamented by all German homœopathists. Dr. Rummel proposed to erect a monument to him, and zealously undertook the collections for it. The pedestal was laid May 23d, 1851, and the monument was unveiled with solemn ceremonies on the 10th of August of the same year.

The German homœopathic literature of the years from 1843 to 1848 is comparatively poor in prominent productions, for besides the work of Noack, Trinks and Mueller, the *Manual of Homœopathic Materia Medica*, which created a sensation, there were only published a revised and enlarged edition of *Therapeutics of Acute*

and *Chronic Diseases* by Dr. Frantz Hartmann, the previously mentioned "Pocket-book" by C. von Bœnninghausen, and the pamphlet literature, which did not advance homœopathy very much. The German homœopaths, however, worked on indefatigably, either in the conflict with their opponents or in revising the *Materia Medica*.

Prof. J. Buchner, the present occupant of the chair of Physiological *Materia Medica* (only another name for homœopathy) in Munich, published in 1843 and 1844 the *Annals of Pharmacodynamics*, and in 1848 and 1849, in conjunction with Dr. Nusser, a *Universal Journal of Homœopathy*. The other journals which appeared at the same time also contained valuable pharmacodynamic contributions, viz., the *Universal Homœopathic Journal*, the *New Archiv* and the *Hygea*.

The political confusion of the years 1848 and 1849 produced a stasis, and at the same time, after Griesselich's death, the *Hygea* disappeared after having been published for twenty-three years.

The testament of Griesselich is his work, *Manual of the Knowledge of the Homœopathic and Specific Art of Healing*.

In this work, with a precision of expression and representation not yet equalled by any homœopathic writer, and from the proper standpoint, he gives the necessary explanations and instructions for the criticism, the study, and the trial of homœopathy, and also a very concise and perfect history of its development. The spirit of this work is quite similar to that of Paul Wolf's theses, and it gave to homœopathy the direction which it has kept until the present, excepting a few variations brought about by the progress of science.

Among Griesselich's successors, though also his contemporaries, the most prominent are Dr. Clotar Mueller and Dr. Bernard Hirschel. In order to fill the gap made by the cessation of the *Hygea*, in 1850 Clotar Mueller published the *Homœopathic Quarterly*, which was edited by him and Dr. V. Meyer until 1853, when the latter accepted the editorship of the *Universal Homœopathic Journal* and the former continued alone until 1864. He was then joined in its editorship by some of Griesselich's most approved co-workers, as, for example, Drs. Schroen,

Arnold, Reil, and Trinks, and also by some of the younger members of the profession. His journal of fifteen volumes contains many inciting articles written by him, and among the most prominent are his treatises on "Croup," "Pneumonia," "The Changes of the Urine in Disease and the Practical Use to be made of such Knowledge in Homœopathic Treatment." In his criticism he always worked for the interest of the cause whether it touched friend or foe, but, unlike Griesselich, never indulged in personal acrimony. During his editorship he was interested in drug provings and especially superintended the proving of Coca. Mueller's fatiguing editorial work, together with an extensive medical practice, prevented him from preparing any large works (likewise the case with Dr. V. Meyer, for many years editor of the *Universal Homœopathic Journal*, who died in 1872), and therefore his publications during this period of editorship were confined to the two large and the two small contributions to his journal, his *Homœopathic Domestic and Family Physician*, republished eight times, and a pamphlet on *Reformation of the Art of Healing*. After the *Quarterly* ceased to appear he was not idle, but in 1872 began the editorship of the monthly *International Homœopathic Press*. It should be mentioned that in the *Quarterly* appeared the provings of *Carduus Marianus*, *Mezereum*, *Æsculus hippocastanum*, *Lithium carb.*, *Spiræa ulmaria*, etc.

Dr. Bernhard Hirschel, sanitary counsellor (born January 15th, 1815, died January 15th, 1875), pursued a course similar to Clotar Mueller's. In 1843, after a practice of eight years, he was converted to homœopathy through the influence of Griesselich's writings, and of Dr. Trinks, who lived in Dresden, and became a thorough and zealous homœopathist. His chief works, with an aim similar to that of the previously mentioned manual of Griesselich, are: *Homœopathy*, 1851; *Ichnography of Homœopathy*, 1854; *Compendium of Homœopathy*, 1864, and, finally, the *Arzneischatz at the Bedside*, republished nine times. He was not satisfied with Mueller's mild criticisms of the productions of those who differed from him or who were in the wrong, and therefore, in 1851, he founded a journal of his own called the *New*

Journal of Homœopathic Clinics, which he edited uninterruptedly until his death. In it he dealt severely with those whose efforts he believed were antagonistic to his own to give to homœopathy a scientific basis. The strength of his attack or defence always consisted in his strong, intrinsic, impersonal reasoning. His sudden death, from incarcerated hernia, occurred in the midst of his greatest activity, and was greatly deplored by all friends of homœopathy.

The unveiling of the monument in 1851 was an occasion for homœopathy to show its strength. It was also an opportunity for the adherents of the physiological school to make an open attack upon homœopathy, against which they had remained negative or skeptical for nearly a decade. They seemed to think that in their knowledge of pathological anatomy, auscultation and percussion, they were in possession of the "philosopher's stone." They began by taking up an enunciation by Clotar Mueller before the Central Society at the unveiling of the monument, that "the physiological school is a personified impotency in the highest degree." Mueller meant by this that the physiological school in spite of its progress had not found a therapeia, but the opponents construed it differently. There was considerable skirmishing until 1853, when an open war was begun by Prof. Richter, of Dresden, who was soon joined by Prof. C. E. Bock, of Leipzig. The battle was fought *coram publico* in the daily press and in the conventional literature, and not in the scientific journals. Prof. Bock asserted that "no objective medicinal diseases could be produced on a healthy person," in answer to which the homœopathic physicians of Leipzig invited him to subject himself to an experiment. At first he consented, but when he found that they were in earnest, and learned the requisites in making a homœopathic proving, and that he was to take poisonous remedies (without killing him), he receded from his former position and insisted that they should produce in him intermittent fever and predict the time of the attack, as Hahnemann had done in himself. The committee of homœopathists took legal grounds and referred the professor to his former assertion, and denied that either Hahnemann or any of his followers

had ever thought of asserting that an intermittent fever could be produced by medicine, and consequently the experiment was not made. Bock claimed, however, that the homœopathists had retreated, and assaulted them in a pamphlet entitled *Homœopathy a Structure of Lies and Deceptions*, etc., and also in the conventional journal, the *Garten-laube*, which had a very large circulation, and in which he continuously calumniated Hahnemann's doctrines and the most celebrated homœopathic physicians, especially Clotar Mueller. The older homœopathic literature afforded him plenty of material, as he either entirely ignored that of more recent date or only noticed its less dignified extravagancies. He especially tried to disgust the public with homœopathy by enlarging upon those dogmas of Hahnemann which thirty years before were abandoned by scientific homœopathic physicians. He also dwelt at length upon the sanitary counsellor, a former post secretary, Dr. Lutze, who died at Coethen, April 11th, 1870. The latter was a lay practitioner who from 1830 to 1840 became acquainted with homœopathy through Dr. Rath (deceased), of Nordhausen, and who advertised by publishing his cures in popular editions, by means of which he gained a large patronage from all parts of Germany and greatly assisted in spreading homœopathy. Subsequently he combined with his treatment animal magnetism, and prepared remedies claimed to be endowed with vital magnetic power and carried on a large trade with them. This species of charlatanism he conducted under the assumed garb of a homœopathic physician and author. This man and his career Prof. Bock held up as proof of the lack of scientific education among the representatives of homœopathy, and insisted that Lutze's homœopathy was identical with homœopathy as a science, in spite of the protests of the homœopathic physicians. He became more moderate in his aggressions a few years previous to his death in 1872.

The anti-Bock literature consisted chiefly of many articles in the homœopathic journals, and of independent pamphlets principally by Altschul, Fielitz, Baumann, Hering, Wislicenius, etc.

A still more mortifying assault was made by Prof. Wunderlich, of Leipzig, a man of large scientific attainments, in his *His-*

tory of Medicine, which was reviewed and answered by Clotar Mueller in an ingenious and dignified manner in his *Quarterly*.

Of the subsequent attacks, all of which have been less fierce and have created less excitement, may be mentioned the controversy between Prof. Karsh and Dr. Bolle, in which the former occupied a similar standpoint to that of Prof. Bock, whom he faithfully imitated in his strong expressions. Prof. Rudolph Virchow, in the Prussian Assembly, declared homœopathy to be a superstition similar to the astrology of the middle ages. He was vanquished by Kafka.

Among the larger homœopathic works that appeared between 1850 and 1860 are the following: *Rational Specific or Idiopathic Mode of Treatment*, by Dr. Arnold (the previously mentioned co-worker in the *Hygea* and *Quarterly* and a profound and original thinker); *Manual of Pure Pharmacodynamics*, by Dr. H. G. Schneider (which comprises only a small number of remedies with the symptoms arranged upon a physiological basis); *Compendium of Physiological Pharmacodynamics*, by Dr. Altschul, who some years later published a *Systematic Compendium of Theoretical and Practical Homœopathy* (a compilation); *Characteristics of Homœopathic Remedies*, by A. Possart (the pathognomonic symptoms are more prominent than in Jahr's works); *Representation of Homœopathy in a Practical and Natural-Philosophical Light*, by Dr. H. Goullon, Sr., (this was his first large work, but in 1827 he had enriched the homœopathic journal literature with excellent contributions); *American Provings and Preparatory Works for the Pharmacology as a Science of Nature*, by Dr. Constantine Hering; *Clinical Experience in Homœopathy*, commenced by Th. J. Rueckert, and continued up to recent times by Dr. Oehme, Staten Island, New York, U. S. A. (a complete collection of all cures and practical remarks laid down in the German homœopathic literature or translated into German); *Development of a Truly Physiological Method of Curing*, by Dr. O. Wislicenius; *Homœopathic Experiences*, by Dr. C. M. Wolf, etc.

In 1855 the first number of a *Popular Homœopathic Journal* was issued by Dr. M. Bolle, which he continued until 1871, and which greatly assisted in the spread of homœopathy.

It should be mentioned that the above-named author, Dr. H. Goullon, Sr., is one of the few who have not been removed from government service on account of becoming homœopathists. Since 1834 he has been *Physicus* (district physician), and since 1866 has been President of the Medical Commission in the Grand Duchy of Weimar, and in these positions has had plenty of opportunity to assist the supporters of homœopathy. In 1833, October 1st, he founded the "Homœopathic Society" in Thuringen.

In the year 1860 appear in the foreground v. Grauvogl, Baehr, and Kafka, who with Mueller may be considered the present leaders of homœopathy in Germany.

As Rademacher's doctrines have been a medium through which many physicians have become converts to homœopathy, it seems proper to give a brief outline of them. Johann Gottfried Rademacher (born August 4th, 1772, died February 7th, 1849) was formerly a practitioner in the small city of Goch on the Rhine, and was scarcely known to the scientific world. He disbelieved Hahnemann's doctrines, and, in fact, none of the scanty literature to which he had access harmonized with his views, and therefore he adopted the doctrines of Paracelsus, making clinical experiments in search of specifics. About 1840 he published his *Vindication by Experience of the Ancient Chymical Physician's Art of Healing, misapprehended by the Learned, with Truthful Results of Clinical Tests made during a Practice of twenty-five Years*. The following is a summary of his doctrines: (1.) There are three *primordial diseases* of the whole organism and which may be cured by three universal remedies, viz., *Natrum nitricum*, *Cuprum* and *Ferrum*. (2.) There are *primordial diseases* of single organs which may be cured by organic remedies, and he designates certain remedies for each respective organ, *e. g.*, pulmonary remedies, stomach remedies, kidney remedies, etc. If the consensual diseases of organs last a long time they become changed into primordial diseases and require the specific organic remedies. A universal and a disease of a single organ may exist at the same time, in which case the cure must be effected by a universal in connection with an organic remedy.

A disease may pass from one organ to another, in which case consecutive remedies are necessary. With the exception of combining a universal and an organic remedy the specific must be given singly and unmixed.

He prepared many of his remedies according to the plan of the ancient chymical physicians, and in this way enriched the Pharmacopœia with a number of new remedies. *e. g.*, aqu. Nux vom., aqu. Solidag. virg., aqu. Gladium, etc. He named the disease after the remedy placed against it, *e. g.*, St. Mary's thistle-seed disease (morbus cardui Mariani), etc.

He disregarded pathology entirely, but opposed his specifics to a certain complex of symptoms by a sort of instinctive sagacity, theorizing as little as possible. It was therefore very difficult for any one to utilize his maxims.

His theory of epidemic remedies was of great importance to homœopathy. He discovered with his specifics, independently of Hahnemann's identical discovery mentioned in his works, that an epidemic disease, though manifesting itself differently in different persons, is nevertheless quickly cured in each case by the same remedy. He extended his observations in this direction with excellent results, making a distinction between the stationary and the intercurrent epidemic diseases, formerly overlooked by the homœopathists, and which, according to Prof. Rapp, is very important in the selection of a remedy. Those homœopathists, therefore, who came from the school of Rademacher, Drs. Rapp, Fischer, Bruckner, Schaedler and others, for several years have earnestly plead for conjoined observations of the *Genus Epidemicus* in order to establish fixed principles for the selection of remedies, and they have now found a powerful supporter in the person of von Grauvogl.

Dr. E. von Grauvogl, Royal Bavarian General Surgeon A.D., was born in Munich. He adopted homœopathy in 1850, in doing which he was influenced to some extent by the doctrines of Rademacher; and by his great literary activity he has endeavored to amalgamate the two, to give a firm basis to the former and to convert to it the adherents of the latter.

In 1851 von Grauvogl published the history of his conversion

in a small work entitled *Therapeutical Gems and Leaves of my Diary of the Year 1850* (Anspach, 1851). During the following decade he published several articles in journals upon different subjects. In 1860 he issued his *Fundamental Laws of Physiology, Pathology and Homœopathic Therapeutics*, which was followed, six years later, by his *Textbook of Homœopathy* (Nuernberg, 1866), and which created a great sensation. In his preface to the last-named work he calls it "The Organon of Hahnemann in its partly empirical assertions confirmed and verified by the present practical and theoretical progress in natural science." In this work he solves the problem which he had given to himself in the most brilliant manner. The work contains many ingenious hypotheses which to some extent need practical verification, as, for example, his three constitutions, the hydrogenoid, formed by an excess of hydrogen, the oxygenoid, by an excess of oxygen, and the carbo-nitrogenous, caused by a lack of oxygen, for each of which he advises a certain class of remedies. These three constitutions are considered by his supporters as a basis for the ready choice of epidemic remedies and as decisive in the choice of remedies in constitutional diseases.

He believes health to consist in the normal mixture of the organic elements of the body with their normal fluctuations according to the law of oscillation ; and disease, in the abnormal fluctuation of one of the principal elements.

In connection with this doctrine von Grauvogl endeavors to preserve and to give a firm foundation to Hahnemann's theory of the three chronic diseases (psora, syphilis and sycosis), and also to do justice to Rademacher's theory of the three primordial diseases (Ferrum, Nitrum and Cuprum diseases). Furthermore, he lays down certain laws which enable the homœopathist, as well as the followers of Rademacher, to generalize up to a certain point, thus greatly facilitating the choice of a remedy in both constitutional and epidemic diseases.

Von Grauvogl has more recently enriched the homœopathic literature by a number of excellent works, of which should be especially mentioned his *Principles of Dietetics* and his *Epistle to Justin von Liebig*, the latter having allowed himself to jeer at

homœopathy. It is said that at present von Grauvogl is at work upon a new edition of his *Text-book of Homœopathy*, in which he expects to treat of the facts contained in Prof. Frantz Haussmann's eminent work *On the Causes and Conditions of Diseases* (Leipzig, 1867).

About the year 1830, under the presidency of Dr. Schoenlein, of Berlin, the tendencies gradually became very strong in Germany to explain all disease-symptoms from a material basis, pathological anatomy. Physiological diagnoses based upon physiologico-anatomical knowledge by degrees were developed, and at the same time the progress in chemistry and natural philosophy urged medicine to advance, and thus the physiological school was born. Its chief representatives from 1840 to 1850 were the two Vienna professors, Rokitansky and Skoda. These were very soon joined by nearly all of the university teachers of medicine in Germany, so that for many years this school was dominant. Its principle concerning drugs was not to give any.

Homœopathy accepted all the good things which it offered, its improved mode of making diagnoses, etc., but it actively resisted its one-sided views of disease, viz., that it consists only in the objective recognizable phenomena, and that the subjective symptoms are never morbid. Homœopathy likewise opposed its general negative treatment.

At the same time the supporters of the physiological school eagerly cultivated their *Materia Medica*, and searched for agents which by their pathologico-anatomical effects would furnish real opposition to the complex of symptoms. In this way they hoped to satisfy their adversaries.

The works of Kafka (in a less degree those of Baehr) may be considered the consequences of the direction taken by this school. The efforts of these two writers have been to develop homœopathy in a different direction from that sought by von Grauvogl.

Dr. Jac. Kafka, of Prag (born December 27th, 1809), by his writings endeavored to attract the new medical workers to homœopathy. In the years from 1863 to 1868 he issued his work, in two volumes, *Homœopathic Therapeutics on the Basis of the Physiological School*. It was a direct appeal to the physicians of

the physiological school, then in its prime of development. He makes the greatest possible concessions to them regarding their views of disease, and the orthodoxy of homœopathy is entirely left out. To enable the possessor of this work to practice by means of its use together with the repertories, the author has treated of the most of the remedies recommended by him and opposed to pathological processes, in such a manner as to insure almost without exception a reliable therapeutic use of them. That his efforts have not been altogether in vain, is evident from the entire sale of the first edition in spite of the many objections to it by the homœopathists.

In 1871, after the death of Dr. V. Meyer, Dr. Kafka accepted the editorship of the *Universal Homœopathic Journal*, which he has continued ever since.

Dr. Bernhard Baehr, royal medical counsellor and private physician to the late king of Hanover, was born April 17th, 1828. He speedily gained a reputation by his thorough and scientific *Treatise on Digitalis purpurea in its Physiological and Therapeutical Actions* (Leipzig, 1859), and for which he obtained an honorary prize awarded by the homœopathic physicians. He was commissioned by the publisher of Hartmann's *Therapeutics* to revise this work, which had already been several times republished. He totally remodelled it to suit the demands of progressive scientific knowledge, and it was published in 1862 to 1865 under the title, *Therapeutics according to Homœopathic Principles*. The therapeutic hints in this excellent work are as brief as possible, that no one may suppose that a homœopathic therapeutics could take the place of the *Materia Medica* and *Repertory*. He makes physiological criticisms upon those remedies which Hartmann recommended for certain classes of disease. These criticisms are such that they can only be advantageous in the perfection of homœopathy. It is evident, therefore, that his object was not so much to reach those unfamiliar with homœopathy as to aid the homœopathic practitioner in gaining a critical knowledge of his own method.

Among the publications of the last fifteen years, besides those already spoken of, should be especially mentioned *Morbus Brightii*,

by Prof. J. Buchner; *Manual of Homœopathy*, by Dr. A. von Gerhardt; *Diabetes Mellitus and its Successful Treatment, with Special Consideration of its Homœopathic Treatment; What does Graphite promise and what does it accomplish in Homœopathic Practice*, and *The Scrofulous Diseases*, by Dr. H. Goullon, Jr.; *Monograph on Aconite*, by Dr. Reil; *Phosphorus a Great Remedy*, by Dr. W. Sorge, and several others.

Before speaking of some important events of recent years it is well to take a short general retrospective view. It was mentioned in the beginning that Hahnemann as early as 1805 to 1810 and later, awakened among the laity a high degree of interest in homœopathy, which they soon began to investigate. Dr. Caspari first and Dr. Hartmann later offered the necessary assistance by publishing popularly written "*Domestic Physicians*." We are indebted to several laymen of that time for valuable additions to our literature; e. g., Jahr prepared his *Manual of Chief Indications* while he was a teacher, before he studied medicine, and it was the same with von Bœnninghausen. The number of popular works on homœopathy gradually increased, being aided by the participation of prominent authors like Clotar Mueller and Hirschel, until at present there are about thirty different "*Domestic Physicians*" in the hands of the public, besides from seventy to eighty monographs on croup, odontalgia, cholera, etc.

Homœopathy was likewise aided by its adoption into veterinary practice. The veterinary literature went hand in hand with that intended for the treatment of the human subject, and the advantages of the new over the old method of treatment soon became evident to the inhabitants of the rural districts. The pioneer of this branch of homœopathic literature was the *Homœopathic Veterinary Physician*, many times republished, by F. A. Guenther, who was formerly a teacher and afterwards became a homœopathic physician. This work was soon followed by the writings of Boehm, Schæfer, Schwabe, Fraeger, Lackner, and others. This branch of homœopathy has not yet reached that degree of development that a modern scientifically educated veterinary surgeon would be entitled to expect. Most of the works occupy a somewhat antiquated standpoint. Dr. Schwabe,

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however, in his more recent work, *Illustrated Homœopathic Veterinary Physician*, has accepted at least a few new ideas.

Previous to 1855 the laymen who worked with homœopathy were mere amateurs; subsequently, however, this work became quite important. From about this time (1855) Arthur Lutze gradually became celebrated as a homœopathic magic-physician. His most bitter opponents must admit that his writings, which had an extensive circulation, had an effect upon the public in favor of homœopathy. His statements of miraculous cures stimulated in many the desire to effect just such cures, and consequently his trade in medicines soon became very extended. He also wrote books in which he taught the practice of homœopathy after his own method with alternate and double remedies.

At about the same period a homœopathic writer, Dr. Meinolph Bolle, of Aachen, began to publish a *Popular Homœopathic Paper*, which on account of its pithy style soon gained a considerable circulation. The editor was exceedingly ingenious in securing his readers' interest in homœopathy. He urged them to form societies where there was no homœopathic physician accessible, for mutual advice and assistance, and to collect money to be expended in favor of homœopathy in addressing petitions and the like to the authorities and representatives of the people, etc.

In this way the homœopathic lay practice gradually spread, especially among the teachers and ministers, and since the political changes in 1869, with the consequent changes in legislation which removed all restrictions concerning medical practice, it has spread very rapidly. Since that time (June 21st, 1869) the practice of medicine in Germany has been permitted without conditions, and also the laws to prevent quackery have been abolished. Nobody is any longer obliged to be treated by an approved physician. The reason for the abolition of these laws was a certain clause in several German penal codes which compelled approved physicians under considerable penalty to serve the public even in cases where no remuneration was to be expected; on the other hand it forbade quackery and referred the public exclusively to the physicians. However, as it gave rise

to many chicanes against physicians, these united to have it abolished. After this had been accomplished the desire for homœopathic treatment was soon everywhere manifested. The apothecaries who had formerly opposed it so vigorously now took a lively interest in it, and while a few years previous only a few central places existed in Germany where homœopathic medicines were sold, almost immediately, throughout the whole of Germany, homœopathic pharmacies were established in connection with the already existing allopathic pharmacies, and at present they are to be found in almost every city. In Berlin nearly every pharmacy has a homœopathic department. To illustrate the growth and the extent of the trade with homœopathic remedies, it may be mentioned that Dr. Schwabe's central pharmacy in Leipzig, established in 1866, is now the most extensive business of the kind in Germany, and has business connections with more than 15,000 adherents of homœopathy.

The numerous societies* formed by the friends of homœopathy in the large and the small cities, and the state societies, composed of the local, in Saxony, Bavaria, Pomerania, Baden, etc., are gratifying evidences of the progress of homœopathy.

In conclusion may be mentioned some of the recent important events in the history of homœopathy in Germany. In 1869, the Central Society appointed Dr. Carl Heinigke, a convert from Rademacher's school, as teacher of homœopathy at the dispensary in Leipzig. At first he had three pupils, but later he was unable to get any. It was impossible to effect his instalment as private instructor of homœopathy in the university, and having some discord with one of the dispensary physicians, now deceased, he resigned. The position has been vacant ever since.

The introduction of new remedies and new modes of preparation caused Dr. William Schwabe, of Leipzig, assisted by Drs. Noack and Suess-Hahnemann, to publish, in 1872, a new Pharmacopœia, in German, French, and English. In this work it is claimed that each remedy must be prepared exactly the same as it was for the proving, and that a change in its mode of prepa-

* See Supplement.

ration would necessitate a reproving of it. These views were accepted by a great many German physicians. The Central Society, August 10th, 1872, recommended this work to the German governments for introduction as a legal, standard pharmacopœia. Subsequently, in consequence of this, a controversy arose which became both personal and odious.

The Central Society, at its regular meeting, August 10th, 1873, resolved to again resume the provings, and a committee was appointed to take the matter in hand, but as yet very little has been heard of the action of this committee, excepting some communications from Prof. Haussmann concerning the provings of Cuprum.

SUPPLEMENT A.

HOMŒOPATHIC LITERATURE OF GERMANY.

The most prominent works of the German homœopathic literature have already been enumerated in the foregoing, and therefore only a few statistics will be necessary in this place.

The years from 1833 to 1845 and from 1857 to 1875 were most fruitful in literary productions. The total number of homœopathic works in the German language, large and small, journals excepted, is 853 volumes.

During the last five years the journal literature has shown a considerable increase in comparison with that of former years. The following journals are published at the present time :

A. *Scientific Journals.*

(1.) Universal Homœopathic Journal; editor, Dr. J. Kafka, in Prag; weekly; 1 sheet 4to.; 26 numbers form a volume; 90 volumes have been published; printed by the publisher, Baumgaertner, Leipzig.

(2.) Hirschel's Journal for Homœopathic Clinics, editor, Dr. Edmund Levi; semi-monthly; 1 sheet 4to.; 24 numbers form a volume; 24 volumes have been published; T. O. Weigel's publishing house, Leipzig.

(3.) International Homœopathic Press; chief editor, Dr. Clotar

Mueller; special editors: Pathology and Therapeutics, Drs. Baehr, Welsch, and Stens; *Materia Medica*, Drs. Gerstel and Clotar Mueller; Physiological Medicine, Dr. C. Heinigke; Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology, Dr. Payr; Differential Comparison of Remedies, Dr. H. Goullon, Jr.; Epidemiology and Hygiene, Drs. Fischer and Rapp; Surgery, Dr. Maylaender; Obstetrics, Dr. Loescher; Medical Logic, Dr. Hoppe; Etiology, Dr. Schneider; monthly, 5 sheets, 8vo.; 6 numbers in a volume; 6 volumes have been published; publisher, Dr. W. Schwabe, Leipzig.

B. *Popular Homœopathic Journals.*

(1.) Popular Journal of Homœopathy, publisher, Dr. W. Schwabe; monthly; 1½–2 sheets, 4to., with numerous illustrations; 12 numbers form a volume; 6 volumes have been published.

(2.) Homœopathic Monthly Sheet. The organ of the Homœopathic Society in Bavaria. Editors, Drs. Lindner and Schlegemann; monthly, 8vo.; 12 numbers form a volume; 1 volume has been published.

(3.) Communications of the Homœopathic Society of Stetten; editor, C. Marquardt; monthly, 8vo.; 12 numbers make a volume; 1 volume has been published.

(4.) Flying Leaves on Homœopathy for the City and the Country; editor, F. Wilh. Franz; semi-monthly, 8vo.; 24 numbers form a volume; 18 volumes have been published.

(5.) Popular Medical Paper; editor, Dr. Wermer; monthly, 4to.; 12 numbers form a volume; 1 volume has been published.

(6.) Communications to the Members of the Hahnemannia. Organ of the Homœopathic Society in Wuerttemberg. Editor, A. Zoepfritz. It appears irregularly, and is distributed gratuitously among the members of the Wuerttemberg Society.

(7.) The Medical Housefriend. Organ of hygiene, natural and medical science. Editors, Heinrich Koch and Dr. A. Moschkau; semi-monthly, 4to.; 24 numbers form a volume; 2 volumes have been published. (It is now issued monthly; editor, Dr. Moschkau.)

The Central Society issues several times each year Communications to the Members of the Homœopathic Central Society of Germany, including the shorthand minutes of the meetings.

During the years from 1820 to 1830 there were published simultaneously 2 journals; from 1830 to 1840, 7; from 1840 to 1850, 4; from 1850 to 1860, 6; at present there are 9.

SUPPLEMENT B.

HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS IN GERMANY.

The number of avowed homœopathic physicians in Germany, exclusive of Switzerland and Austria, in the year 1834 was 88; in 1844, 147; in 1860, 264; and at present (December, 1875) there are 298: of these 298, 276 are doctors of medicine *rite promoti*, and are also surgeons and accoucheurs. Of the 264 of the year 1860, 141 are still in active homœopathic practice; of the remainder (125) some have died, some have emigrated, and some have retired on account of age. The total accession during the last fifteen years is 157. Of these 15 are sons of homœopathic physicians either yet in practice or deceased, and 14 adopted homœopathy immediately after having finished their studies. In 1860 the number of homœopathic veterinary physicians in Germany was 35, and as near as can be ascertained there are at present 64.

Only one homœopathic physician occupies a professorship in a university, Dr. Joseph Buchner, who is professor of homœopathy in the university at Munich.

SUPPLEMENT C.

HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

1. Berlin. (a.) Homœopathic and Surgical Sanitary Institution of Sanitary Counsellor Dr. Adolph Maylaender, No. 2 Trebbiner Street; opened May 15th, 1873; receives patients with either internal or external diseases, but by preference the

latter. It contains 18 beds in 7 rooms; besides these there are 16 rooms of different sizes, excepting the balcony-rooms, intended for barracks which can be arranged for patients. There are 6 beds for poor patients. During the year 1873, 62 patients were received and treated. The report of 1874 has not yet appeared. Managing physician, Sanitary Counsellor Dr. Maylaender; prescribing physicians, Sanitary Counsellor Dr. Zwingerberg and Dr. Windelband.

(b.) Homœopathic Eye Infirmary of Dr. Rudolph Weil, No. 127 Linden Street; opened in October, 1875. It furnishes accommodations to patients desiring board.

2. Coethen. (a.) Homœopathic institution of Dr. Ernest Arthur Lutze, established by his father, Sanitary Counsellor Dr. Arthur Lutze, in 1851, and conducted by him till his death in 1874, when it was taken in charge by the former. It formerly received only chronic patients, and was sustained principally by an extensive practice by correspondence. The latter proprietor has made surgery a specialty, and has combined with the institution a balneo-therapeutic establishment. Physician, Dr. E. A. Lutze. Reports are wanting.

(b.) Homœopathic institution of Dr. I. F. Katsch, No. 29 Wall Street; established in 1873; receives patients with any kind of disease except those requiring extensive surgical operations. It has 7 rooms for patients, a parlor, a bath-room, and a park. Chief physician, Dr. I. F. Katsch.

3. Dresden. Koch's Sanitary Institution for Natural Science, Rheinhardt Street. It generally employs one or two homœopaths to treat those patients who desire to be treated not alone by the Preissnitz-Schroth method. At present it employs Dr. Nuessler (M.D.) and Dr. Moschkau (Ph.D.). Chief physician, Heinrich Koch.

4. Gotha. Insane Asylum of Dr. Wahrhold Ortleb; established after the Ducal Gothic State Insane Asylum was broken up, of which Dr. Ortleb was director. In 1872 he reconstructed and reorganized it upon entirely new principles. It receives insane, melancholic and epileptic patients at from 400-1800

marks per annum. On an average 30 patients have been received and treated yearly; there is room, however, for 60. Managing physician, Dr. Ortleb.

5. Hildesheim. Nursery, "Little Bethlehem." Chief physician, Sanitary Counsellor Dr. Metz.

6. Hursum (near Hildesheim). Hospital for the poor; founded in 1855 by the communities of Hursum and Hydder. It has 8 beds and receives patients with diseases of any kind excepting cases of syphilis, insanity and scabies. Managing physician, Dr. Metz, of Hildesheim.

7. Lauban in Silesia. "Convent Hospital." It has been in existence several centuries and for several years has used homœopathic treatment. It has 22 beds. From 300–400 patients are treated yearly. Managing physician, Sanitary Counsellor Dr. Ledar.

8. Munich. Homœopathic Hospital; opened about 1835; subsequently converted into and used for some time as a dispensary. In 1856 it was reconverted into a hospital. The table on page 58 shows a summary of the work of each year.

The death-rate of the total number of patients treated is 4.2 per cent., and of 1042 hospital patients it is 4.8 per cent. The average time of treatment in the latter case is $22\frac{1}{2}$ days.

This was the only hospital in Germany that furnished gratuitous board and treatment to soldiers wounded in the war of 1870–72; it was enabled to do this by private charity. There were treated in the hospital 130 soldiers, and as out-patients 62, total 192; mortality 4 per cent. Each soldier on his discharge from the hospital received the necessary clothing and equipment and from 2 to 4 thalers for travelling expenses. The hospital grounds (No. 6 Wiesen Street) are owned by the hospital board, and were valued, October, 1875, over and above the mortgages, at 11,066 florins. Chief physician, Prof. Joseph Buchner, M.D.; prescribing physician, Dr. Max Quaglio.

9. Magdeburg. "Bethesda" Homœopathic Hospital and Nursery for Children; built and endowed by Miss Bethge. Attending physician, Dr. H. G. Schneider.

Year.		Number of patients received.	Days of treatment.	Cured.	Improved.	Remained under treatment, or not cured.	Number of deaths.
1856	Hospital and Dispensary, . .	277	...	...	...	...	11
1857	" " . .	422	...	362	24	21	15
1858	" " . .	280	...	246	17	7	12
1859	Hospital,	46	1196	27	9	9	1
"	Dispensary,	190	...	...	...	...	...
1860	Hospital,	52	2040	29	15	6	2
1861	"	78	1677	48	24	4	2
"	Dispensary,	108	...	102	...	...	6
1862	Hospital,	67	1450	42	15	7	8
"	Dispensary,	82	...	77	...	...	5
1863	Hospital,	75	1637	57	6	9	8
"	Dispensary,	72	...	70	...	...	2
1864	Hospital,	71	1645	50	8	5	8
"	Dispensary,	75	...	...	...	...	1
1865	Hospital,	92	1200	84	3	2	3
"	Dispensary,	62	...	...	...	...	3
1866	Hospital,	57	959	41	7	7	2
"	Dispensary,	85	...	25	9	...	1
1867	Hospital,	65	1258	48	4	9	4
"	Dispensary,	80	...	...	...	...	2
1868	Hospital,	71	1370	54	6	4	7
1869	"	59	866	85	7	18	4
1870	" (including 113 wounded soldiers), }	184	2981	110	5	11	8
1871	"	63	2057	44	16	2	1
1872	"	69	1589	52	10	2	5
1873	"	56	...	49	3	4	...
1874	"	43	1263	83	6	1	3
	Total,	2731	23188	...	...	...	114

10. Plauen in the Saxon Voigtland. City Hospital, with 30 beds and room for 50. It receives yearly from 300-400

patients, at a charge of from 1 to 3 marks per day. Managing physician, Dr. Boehler.

Dispensaries are combined with the greater number of the above-named institutions, and besides several dispensaries are kept by individual physicians on a larger or a smaller scale.

The Central Society of German Physicians has a dispensary in Leipzig (Newmarkt, No. 27). Chief physician, Dr. Clotar Mueller; Attending physician, Dr. Arno Lorbacher. Hours, Monday, Wednesday and Thursday from 4 to 5 P. M.; and Tuesday and Saturday from 11 to 12 A. M.

Dr. Schwabe, in Leipzig, has a dispensary in connection with his pharmacy. Managing physician, Dr. Carl Heinigke. Hours from 9 to 10 A. M.

SUPPLEMENT D.

HOMŒOPATHIC SOCIETIES AND CLUBS.

(1.) The Homœopathic Central Society of Germany, with permanent secretaryship and register at Leipzig. It was founded August 10th, 1829, at the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of Samuel Hahnemann's doctorate, and reorganized August 10th, 1843, as the "Central Society of Homœopathic Physicians of Germany," and in 1872 legally incorporated at Leipzig under the old name and new statutes. Presiding officers for the present year: Dr. Herrmann A. Fischer, of Berlin; Prof. Franz Haussmann, of Pesth; and Dr. Clotar Mueller, of Leipzig.

The Society meets August 9th and 10th of each year, in one of the cities of Germany decided upon at the meeting of the previous year. It has held the following meetings:

1830, in Leipzig,	President, Dr. Moritz Mueller.
1831, in Naumburg o. s., . . .	" " E. Stapf.
1832, in Leipzig,	" " Schweikert.
1833, in Leipzig,	" " Moritz Mueller.
1833, in Coethen,	" " Hahnemann.
1834, in Coethen,	" " Hahnemann.
1835, in Brunswick,	" " Muehlenbein.
1836, in Magdeburg,	" " Rummel.
1837, in Frankfurt o. m., . . .	" " Rau.

1838, in Dresden,	President, Dr. Helbig.
1839, in Leipzig,	“ “ Haubold.
1840, in Berlin,	“ “ Reissig.
1841, in Dessau,	“ “ Kurtz.
1842, in Leipzig,	“ “ Moritz Mueller.
1843, in Dresden,	“ “ Trinks.
1844, in Magdeburg,	“ “ Rummel.
1845, in Brunswick,	“ “ Fielitz.
1846, in Leipzig,	“ “ Hartmann.
1847, in Berlin,	“ “ Melicher.
1849, in Leipzig,	“ “ Lobethal.
1850, in Liegnitz,	“ “ Schneider.
1851, in Leipzig,	“ “ Melicher.
1852, in Frankfurt o. m.,	“ “ Kallenbag.
1863, in Magdeburg,	“ “ H. G. Schneider.
1854, in Weimar,	“ “ H. Goullon.
1855, in Vienna,	“ “ Watzke.
1856, in Dresden,	“ “ Paul Wolf.
1857, in Munich,	“ “ J. Buchner.
1858, in Bonn,	“ “ Stens.
1859, in Prag,	“ “ Altschul.
1860, in Hanover,	“ “ Weber.
1861, in Leipzig,	“ “ Clotar Mueller.
1862, in Nurenberg,	“ “ von Grauvogl.
1863, in Mainz,	“ “ Kirsch.
1864, in Brunswick,	“ “ Fielitz.
1865, in Weimar,	“ “ H. Goullon.
1867, in Leipzig,	“ “ C. Mueller.
1868, in Eisenach,	“ “ Wislicenius.
1869, in Dresden,	“ “ Hirschel.
1871, in Magdeburg,	“ “ H. G. Schneider.
1872, in Stuttgart,	“ “ F. Fischer.
1873, in Vienna,	“ “ Gerstel.
1874, in Leipzig,	“ “ C. Mueller.
1875, in Berlin,	“ “ A. Fischer.

In the years 1848, 1866 and 1870, no meetings were held on account of the political disorders. In all 43 meetings have been held.

The meetings have served to animate and unite the members of the Society, and have in a general way advanced the cause of homœopathy.

The prize essays of the Society have enriched homœopathic literature with quite a number of works. Generally two prizes

are awarded each year. One is paid out of the funds of the Society for the best description of a given disease with its complete homœopathic therapeutics, and the other is paid out of the Hahnemann fund, managed by the Society, for the best treatise on a remedy already proved and used, thus completing the knowledge of its action and insuring its successful use. Each prize consists of 300 marks, and is only given by the unanimous vote of three prize judges. The work that has taken the prize remains the property of its author. The prizes have been awarded as follows: Dr. B. Baehr, *Digitalis purpurea in its Physiological and Therapeutical Actions*; W. Reil, *Monograph on Aconite*; B. Hirschel, *Gastrodynia and Cramps in the Stomach*; W. Sorge, *Phosphorus, a great Remedy*; H. Goullon, *What Graphite Promises and what it Accomplishes in Homœopathic Practice*; *Diabetes Mellitus*; and *Thuja*; G. Puhlman, *Morbus Brightii*.

The Central Society has repeatedly formed societies of provers, and the results of their work have been published in the homœopathic journals. By the aid of a state subsidy of 900 marks per annum, this Society supports a dispensary in Leipzig, the expenses of which during the year 1874 were 2629 marks.

The president of the Central Society in 1872, Dr. Frantz Fischer, established a fund for the support of the widows of homœopathic physicians who are unprovided for. This fund is managed by a board appointed by the Society, consisting of Drs. Mueller, Lorbacher and Schwabe, all of Leipzig. It has thus far distributed 718 marks, and at present has 1682 marks bearing interest.

The property of the Society, August 1st, 1876, amounted to 31,828 marks, and that of the Hahnemann Fund at the same time was 2467 marks.

The Society library in Leipzig consists of 1802 works, and 1850 volumes, including pamphlets. Its membership, August 1st, 1875, was 232, 218 of whom are physicians or pharmacutists. Each member pays 6 marks initiation fee and annual dues of 6 marks.

(2.) The "Free Society of Homœopathy" in Leipzig. It was

established as early as 1828, and is composed of homœopathic physicians residing in Leipzig and vicinity. They meet about once a month for discussions, and hold an annual meeting on the 10th of April for the celebration of Hahnemann's birthday, in which they are generally joined by physicians of other cities.

(3.) Lusatian Society of Homœopathic Physicians; established June 13th, 1832, by Dr. Thorer (died in Goerlitz). President-emeritus, Dr. Th. Rueckert of Herrnhut. It meets twice a year in Goerlitz and twice in Zittau. Between the years 1834 and 1840 it published *Practical Contributions in the Department of Homœopathy* (4 volumes). The Society library is in Goerlitz.

(4.) Society of Silesian Homœopathic Physicians, a branch (1866) of the Lusatian Society. Its permanent seat is Breslau. President, Dr. Johannes Schweikert, of Breslau. The members meet only in winter, and then semi-monthly. (This may be considered as a reorganization of the Homœopathic Society of Breslau, established August 10th, 1838, and afterwards broken up.)

(5.) The Society of Homœopathic Physicians of Rhineland and Westphalia was founded in 1846 by Dr. C. von Bœnninghausen. Its meetings are held in Dortmund at the end of July of each year and are largely attended. President, Dr. Stens, Sr.

(6.) The Society of Homœopathic Physicians of Stuttgart, called "Society for Medical Science," was established January 10th, 1874. Its meetings are held regularly. President, Medical Counsellor Dr. Paul Sick.

(7.) The Society of Homœopathic Physicians of Berlin was established October 28th, 1874. It meets on the first and third Wednesdays of each month; President, Dr. Herrmann Alexander Fischer. This Society petitioned the Prussian ministry of educational and medical affairs for the protection of the privilege of self-dispensing of medicines.

The societies organized in 1833 in Baden, Hesse Darmstadt and Thueringen, and the North German Society, organized May 2d, 1836, were all broken up. Several societies were also broken up during the years from 1840 to 1860, the Rhinish Society and others.

The number of homœopathic lay societies in Germany, to

which, however, many physicians belong, is very great. Only the most important will be mentioned.

(8.) The Society "Hahnemannia" in the kingdom of Wurtemberg; established February 24th, 1868, with 70 members; present membership 913. Meetings are held monthly in different places, and on the 24th of February the annual meeting takes place in Stuttgart. Many of the members are surgeons. The Society library has about 100 volumes. It has published a journal since 1873 (editor, A. Zoeppritz), which is sent gratuitously to its members and to the delegates of the Wurtemberg Assembly. This Society has three times petitioned the Wurtemberg Assembly for the establishment of a chair of homœopathy in the university at Tuebingen, and the assembly accordingly asked it of the government; but the matter, being voted upon, was laid on the table. Another petition of the Society was addressed to the German imperial diet (Reichstag), with reference to section 3673 of the German penal law.

(9.) The State Society for Homœopathy in the kingdom of Saxony was established August 4th, 1873. It is composed of 22 Saxon local societies, and has 1650 members. Annual meetings are held in the different towns in Saxony, the place being selected at each meeting for the following year. In 1873 it met in Doebeln; in 1874, Chemnitz; in 1875, Annaberg; and for 1876, Dresden was designated. Delegate meetings are also held by the presidents and trustees of the different societies. Presidents, Dr. Puhlmann, of Leipzig; W. A. Haupt, of Chemnitz; G. Ebeling, of Leipzig; and Zschiesche of Annaberg, and E. Kuenzel.

(10.) The Society of Annaberg, belonging to the Saxon State Society, during the last few years has repeatedly petitioned the Saxon government for the establishment of a chair of homœopathy at the university at Leipzig. The same was done in 1873 by the State Society, which also in 1874 sent to the German imperial diet a petition containing 4000 names, asking for an amendment of section 3673 of the German penal law in favor of homœopathy. The petitions accomplished nothing. The organ of the Society is Dr. W. Schwabe's *Popular Journal of Homœopathy*.

(11.) The Homœopathic Society of Bavaria was established in 1875, and at present has a membership of 109. Presidents, Drs. Lindner and Scheglmann. Meetings are held quarterly. The Society addressed a petition to the Bavarian House of Delegates asking for the Bavarian homœopathic physicians the privilege of dispensing their medicines. It was rejected by the Committee on Petitions, and therefore did not come before the general assembly for discussion. Organ of the Society: the *Homœopathic Monthly Papers*, edited by the presiding officers.

(12.) State Society for Homœopathy in the Grand Duchy of Baden; established October 13th, 1874. Membership 290. General meeting annually, district meetings quarterly. Presidents, Dr. Wermer, of Randegg and Mayor Schmidt, of Boehringen. It has a library of 162 works. Organ: *Popular Medical Journal*, edited by Dr. Wermer.

(13.) The Homœopathic Society in Stettin, with the Pomeranian branches in Grabon, Swinemuende and Stargard, was established February 14th, 1874. Membership, 250; library, 200 volumes. Meetings are held every three or four weeks, to which the public are admitted. Presidents, C. Marquardt, L. Gericke and Priam. It has a board of five trustees, the chairman of which is Finance-Counsellor (Rechnungs Rath) Buehler. Organ of the Society: *Communications of the Homœopathic Society of Stettin*; editor, C. Marquardt.

(14.) The Homœopathic Society of Dannenberg, in the province of Hannover, was established May 31st, 1873. Membership, 1290. Presidents, Commissioner of Agriculture Gruether, owner of printing establishment Esuearch, and Finance-Counsellor Herring. It has no library. In different parts of the district of Dannenberg it has society pharmacies for the use of its members. Society physician, Dr. Czerny, imperial military surgeon, a. d. The Society petitioned the Prussian diet in 1874 for the establishment of chairs of homœopathy in the Prussian universities. The petition was laid on the table. It has also asked for equal rights for homœopathy with allopathy.

(15.) The Homœopathic Society in Bromberg, in the province of Posen, was established August 25th, 1861. Membership, 83.

President, Finance-Counsellor Reiser. Society physician, Dr. Mossa. Library, 60 volumes. Meetings monthly. Its pharmacy furnishes medicines gratuitously to its members. Societies similar to that in Bromberg exist in many of the cities of Germany, in Trier, Querfurt, Nordhausen, Dresden, etc.

SUPPLEMENT E.

HOMŒOPATHIC PHARMACIES.

It has already been mentioned that the majority of allopathic pharmacies in Germany, for the last few years, have prepared and dispensed homœopathic medicines. To enumerate all of these would occupy too much space, and therefore we shall only mention the licensed special homœopathic pharmacies and those allopathic pharmacies which have established a homœopathic department in a separate room, and therefore are doing justice to homœopathy.

A. *Special Homœopathic Pharmacies.*

(1.) Homœopathic Central Pharmacy to Samuel Hahnemann, by Dr. Willmar Schwabe, Leipzig, corner of the Barfussberg. It was established January 1st, 1866, and since January 1st, 1871 has been a licensed pharmacy with privilege of preparing prescriptions. It comprises the following departments: Pharmacy, with prescription department, preparing of chests and cases of homœopathic medicines for the use of physicians, druggists, veterinary physicians, families, travellers, etc.; preparing of homœopathic tinctures, etc.; importing of foreign tinctures; general depot of the American medical preparations of Boericke & Tafel, Philadelphia and New York; publishing house, which has published about 60 volumes, and also publishes a popular scientific monthly; a Homœopathic Clinical Institute.

The preparations of this pharmacy were without competition at the World's Exposition in Paris; they received prizes at the industrial exposition in Chemnitz and Horondenka, and received a diploma at the great World's Exposition in Vienna. It employs 4 qualified apothecaries, 19 pharmaceutical assistants, 5 clerks, 1 bookseller, 1 stenographer, and 2 physicians.

(2.) Homœopathic Central Pharmacy of Taeschner & Co., Leipzig; established in 1830 by the proprietors of the allopathic pharmacies in Leipzig, and called "Homœopathic Dispensary." Since 1867 it has been known by the former name (H. C. P. of T. & Co.) Its proprietors are the owners of the Lion, Solomonis, Angel and Eagle pharmacies in Leipzig. Independent manager since 1866, Paul Beyer. Business departments: pharmacy with prescription license; laboratory of homœopathic preparations; depot of homœopathic medicines, medicine chests, etc.; importing of foreign extracts, etc.; and since November 1st, 1873, homœopathic publishing house.

(3.) Licensed Homœopathic Pharmacy of A. Marggraf, Leipzig; established in 1863. Sale, export, and import of homœopathic preparations, without prescriptions. Proprietor, A. Marggraf, homœopathic pharmacist; employs 3 assistants.

(4.) Homœopathic Central Pharmacy in Dessau; established in 1836 by F. Petters; transferred to the present proprietor, F. Schubert, November 1st, 1866. It sells homœopathic preparations and has prescription license. It employs a qualified apothecary and 2 assistants.

(5.) Homœopathic Central Pharmacy in Munich; established in 1852 by the allopathic druggists, and closed by them in 1861; re-established in the same place by governmental concession, by Ludwig Landgraf. It sells homœopathic preparations, has prescription license, and employs, besides the proprietor, 2 qualified apothecaries.

(6.) Homœopathic Central Pharmacy in Nuernberg; established in 1844 by the allopathic druggists of the place; transferred in 1866 to the present proprietor, Fred. Hess, and by him reconstructed. It has prescription license, and has also an export business in homœopathic preparations.

(7.) Homœopathic Central Pharmacy in Canstatt, in Wurtemberg; established in 1858 by the present proprietor, G. Zeunegg. It employs 2 pharmacists and 2 assistants, and exports homœopathic preparations.

(8.) Gruner's Homœopathic Pharmacy in Dresden; established in 1834, and transferred in 1864 to the present owner, Paul

Liebe. It has no prescription license ; employs 1 apothecary, 5 assistants, and 1 clerk. It is engaged in the sale of homœopathic preparations, etc.

(9.) Dr. F. A. Guenther's Homœopathic Pharmacy in Langensalza ; established in 1835 and taken in charge by the son of the former proprietor (Dr. F. A. G.) in 1865. It employs 1 apothecary and 8 assistants ; sells homœopathic preparations and domestic medicine chests, and is connected with a publishing house which has published 23 works.

(10.) G. Doerre's Homœopathic Pharmacy in Greussen.

(11.) Th. Lappe's in Neudietendorf.

B. *Homœopathic Pharmacies connected with Allopathic, though in separate rooms.*

(1.) Lion Pharmacy, by O. Schneider, in Dresden ; established in 1833, with, since 1852, complete separation of the two departments. The homœopathic department is called the Homœopathic Central Office of the Lion Pharmacy. It has prescription license, and employs 1 apothecary and 1 assistant.

(2.) Simon's Homœopathic Pharmacy in Berlin. Particulars are wanting.

(3.) W. G. Guenther's Homœopathic Central Pharmacy (to the Golden Lion) in Berlin.

(4.) Flotoo's Homœopathic Central Pharmacy in Brunswick.

(5.) Carl Otte's Homœopathic Pharmacy in Hamburg ; established in 1830.

(6.) G. Matheide's Homœopathic Pharmacy in Hamburg.

(7.) Dr. Fr. Mauch's Homœopathic Pharmacy in Goepingen, Wurtemberg ; established in 1868. It employs 3 persons.

(8.) Homœopathic Central Pharmacy of Zahn & Seeger, in Stuttgart ; opened September 27th, 1875. Manager, Edwin Hahn.

REVIEW OF GERMAN LEGISLATION.

The homœopathic and the allopathic practice in Germany are regulated by the same laws, the former requiring no special examination. Whoever wishes to practice medicine must pass a

State-examination on those branches considered as the tests of medical qualification before a committee appointed by the State, at the various universities, after which he is free to adopt homœopathy or not, it being taught only in the university at Munich from the "Chair of Physiological Materia Medica."

The following are the prerequisites to the candidacy for the State examination: The candidate must have pursued the study of medicine, surgery and obstetrics at a German university (no one is admitted to these studies who cannot show a certificate of graduation from a German gymnasium [college]), and must have studied at least eight semesters; he must have satisfactorily passed the "Tentamen physicum" (which consists of an examination in Anatomy, Physiology, Natural History and Chemistry, and takes place at the end of the fourth, or, at the latest, the seventh semester), after which he must have practiced at least two semesters in a university clinic, and attended at least four confinement cases in an obstetrical clinic. A fulfilment of *all* the above requirements is necessary.

The State-examination consists in the following:

(1.) *Anatomy*.—An osteological and a splanchnological problem chosen by lot, and a nerve preparation, are to be demonstrated, *extempore*.

(2.) *Physiology*.—A histological and a physiological problem must be discussed orally, *extempore*.

(3.) *Pathological Anatomy*.—A post-mortem must be made and its results dictated to be put into the minutes, and also an anatomico-pathological preparation must be demonstrated by the aid of the microscope.

(4.) *Surgery*.—The candidate has two surgical cases to treat for eight days; he must examine them, make his diagnosis, prognosis, plan of treatment, in the presence of the examiners, and submit the results of his investigations in a written report. He must also show his surgical skill by operations on the cadaver, by applying bandages on the manikin, and by an extemporaneous discourse upon a subject in the department of Surgery.

(5.) *Ophthalmology*.—The candidate is furnished with a case

of eye disease for examination and observation, of which he must prepare a history.

(6.) *Clinical Medicine*.—He must examine two patients in the presence of the board of examiners, give diagnosis, prognosis, and treatment, which must be written by the candidate in seclusion, and must treat them eight days, describing the course of the disease. In connection with this is the examination on doses and the art of prescribing.

(7.) *Gynæcology and Obstetrics*.—He must, in the presence of the examiners, examine a woman in labor, give position of fetus, the prognosis and treatment to be pursued, carry the case along seven days, and write a history of it, with suggestions as to the ordinary subsequent diseases of mother and child. He is also examined as to his skill in the examination of pregnant, parturient, and post-parturient women, and, with the manikin, on the use of forceps, version, etc.

After the candidate has passed all this “well,”* he is finally examined orally as to his general medical knowledge. If the final examination be satisfactory, the average of the whole examination is fixed according to the results in the different branches, and if in any department he has been marked “moderate” or “bad” he has the choice to either go over those branches at once, or to wait for an examination in them at the end of three or six months.

The successful candidates receive the following certificate: “Mr. from having passed the medical examination before the examining commission, is hereby awarded a *license as a physician*, in accordance with § 29 of the *Gewerbeordnung* of the German empire.”

The degree of doctor of medicine is no longer required, since the imperial statute only recognizes the satisfactory State-examination. Most physicians, however, take the degree after the State-examination.

* The following judgments are passed: “Extremely good, very good, good, moderate, bad.” The last (bad) sends the student back for six months and the “moderate” for three months, when he must be examined again. If he fail at the second examination he is forever refused another.

The dispensing and the sale of remedies of any kind in Germany is by law permitted only to apothecaries licensed by the government; § 367 of the German penal code makes the penalty for the violation of this law a fine not exceeding 50 thalers or imprisonment. In consequence of this, every physician must order his medicines from the pharmacy. In the following countries, however, exceptions are made in favor of homœopathists:

A. In the kingdom of Prussia, in 1843, King Frederic William III, by order of cabinet, directed the ministry to issue regulations with a distinct statement of the principles according to which approved physicians might be permitted to dispense homœopathic medicines. These regulations appeared June 20th, 1843, and contain essentially the following:

(1.) That a committee be appointed to examine physicians applying for the privilege of dispensing homœopathic remedies, in chemistry, botany and pharmacology, whether they are competent to prepare their own remedies; (2.) that a homœopathic physician be a member of the committee to examine whether they are familiar with the homœopathic mode of treatment; and (3.) that any who have dispensed homœopathic remedies previous to such examination shall forever lose the privilege to be examined.

The application is to be addressed to the ministry of medical affairs at Berlin, which body appoints three examiners, the first of whom examines on the botanical and zoological part of pharmacology, the second on chemical preparation, and the third on the application and dispensing of medicines according to the principles of homœopathy. The candidate is shown 63 medicinal substances from the animal, the vegetable and the mineral kingdom, which he must recognize. The examination fee is 54 marks. The verdict is either "sufficient" or "not sufficient."

After a satisfactory examination the following "certificate of qualification" is granted:

"This is to certify, that the practicing physician of has passed the examination ordered by the regulation of June 20th, 1843, for the privilege of dispensing medicines prepared according to homœopathic principles.

“Mr. . . . must present this certificate to the royal government.

“Berlin, dated Signed by the minister of instruction, and of religious and medical affairs.”

The physician thus licensed is only permitted to give his medicines to patients whom he himself treats, and not to carry on a trade with them or receive pay for them from his patients. Any violation of the above involves a forfeiture of the privilege of dispensing medicines. Each physician with this privilege is required to have a stock of 52 of the principal remedies, in the first dilution or trituration. The medicine chest must be kept in an appropriate locality, and is at any time liable to official inspection. The remedies prescribed must be recorded, with the particulars of quality and dose, the name of the patient, and date of the prescription. Those homœopathic physicians who have distinguished themselves by their writings are exempt from this examination.

It is evident that the above regulations in Prussia make extremely difficult the conversion of allopathic physicians to homœopathy; for no opportunity for becoming familiar with it is given in the Prussian universities, and if the physician in his practice makes experiments with it he is forever debarred from the examination for the right of dispensing. Furthermore, no Prussian apothecary is obliged to prepare or keep homœopathic medicines, and if he does prepare and keep them, he is not constrained by any rules as to the mode of preparation, place of storing, etc., and therefore he can either directly or indirectly bar the way against the physician who is trying to investigate it. Each apothecary, however, has a homœopathic price-list.

This whole movement in Prussia, therefore, must be considered as only a seeming concession, while in reality it is a great impediment to the progress of homœopathy.

B. In the kingdom of Saxony homœopathists are not permitted to dispense their medicines, the only exception being in favor of the homœopathic dispensary in Leipzig.

C. The dispensing of medicines is also prohibited in the

Grand Duchies of Mecklenburg, in the Duchy of Brunswick, and in the free State of Hamburg.

D. In the Duchy of Anhalt the privilege of dispensing medicines was unlimited prior to March 14th, 1860, when, by order of the minister of state, this liberty was made conditional, and was to be withdrawn when a homœopathic pharmacy, licensed by the ducal government, should be established in the physician's place of residence or within a circuit of about three-quarters of an hour's walk.

E. In the Grand Duchy of Weimar the regulations are similar to those of Anhalt, according to decree of September 11th, 1846.

F. In the Duchy Meiningen, after passing a satisfactory examination the homœopathic physician is forever permitted to dispense his own medicines.

G. In the Grand Duchy of Hesse it is the same as in Meiningen.

H. In the Grand Duchy of Baden the dispensing of medicines was made free through the efforts of the homœopathic society of that country, but by a decree of the minister, June 16th, 1840, this freedom was revoked, and the apothecaries were bound to prepare and keep always on hand all homœopathic remedies that the physicians of their respective places should prescribe, and to prepare them in a suitable locality under the physician's superintendence.

I. In the kingdom of Wurtemberg, by decree, March 19th, 1859, the apothecaries only were permitted to prepare homœopathic remedies and to sell them only on prescription from a physician. Since February 16th, 1872, however, by order of the royal cabinet, it has been permitted to sell them in the 7th decimal attenuation and upwards without a prescription. By order of June 1st, 1866, the privilege of dispensing medicines was given to physicians who resided in places where there were no licensed homœopathic pharmacies. Gruner's Pharmacopœia was made the lawful standard.

K. In the kingdom of Bavaria the dispensing of homœopathic remedies by physicians is strictly forbidden. The apothecaries,

January 27th, 1842, were directed to prepare homœopathic remedies according to Caspari's *Homœopathic Dispensatory*, and this work was superseded, November 17th, 1843, by the *Homœopathic Mode of Preparing Medicines*, by Prof. Joseph Buchner, M.D. In consequence of the many complaints of the homœopathic physicians an order was given in detail, March 15th, 1866, regulating the homœopathic pharmacies in connection with drug stores.

In no other part of Germany has homœopathy been so much persecuted as in Bavaria. Information on this point may be obtained from a pamphlet published a few years ago, *The Modern Laokoon, or Homœopathy in Bavaria*.

The above statistics show very diverse legislation concerning homœopathy in Germany, and it may be summed up as follows :

(1.) No laws have ever been made in favor of homœopathy. On the other hand, the laws have always been adapted as much as possible to the protection of the privileged class of allopathic druggists.

(2.) Homœopathy has always been systematically kept away from the German universities, and homœopathic physicians have even been prohibited from establishing themselves as private teachers in the universities, though friends of homœopathy offered to furnish the means for their support.

(3.) No hospital supported by the State has ever been opened to homœopathy in which the education of its practitioners could be facilitated.

In spite of all these obstacles homœopathy is growing steadily. The number of homœopathic physicians increases yearly. The system is gradually being elevated, and is steadily gaining confidence with the public. We hope, therefore, that the time is fast approaching when our opponents will take a more objective position in regard to homœopathy, and deem it worth while to become familiar with a method of curing as yet entirely unknown to them, or, if known, only in its less noble outgrowths and considered as antediluvian, but which, under a test of 65 years, in spite of all persecutions, has proved itself worthy of the designation it claims—"The medicine of the future."

*THE LEIPSIK HOMŒOPATHIC DISPENSARY. A
HISTORICAL AND STATISTICAL SKETCH.*

BY DR. CLOTAR MUELLER.

THE homœopathic dispensary in Leipsic is the oldest institution of its kind devoted to the interests of homœopathy. Having been in existence for forty-two years, its establishment and the various phases of its existence afford abundant and not uninteresting material for the history of the development of homœopathy itself.

It was originally a subordinate department of the Leipsic Homœopathic Hospital, which was the object of so much discussion and hostility, and after the closure of the latter became its inheritor and successor, its task being to counteract the apparent non-success of this first creation of the German Homœopathic Central Society. It is well known that this hospital, which was called into being with great enthusiasm and hopeful expectation, was the cause of disagreeable altercations among the advocates of homœopathy, dividing them for years into two hostile parties. Thus a succession of unexpected troubles and obstacles were encountered, and the hospital failed to exert the expected influence upon the diffusion and development of homœopathy in Germany.

As is usual in cases of failure, the institution was judged more severely and unjustly than it deserved, and those who had been prominent in their devotion to it received little credit, but were the victims of hostile demonstrations from many quarters.

As this is a historical and statistical sketch of the dispensary alone, I do not propose to go into the history of the origin and ten years' existence of the hospital, except in so far as is necessary to give a complete history of the former institution.

It was at the celebration of the fifth anniversary of the medical graduation of Samuel Hahnemann, on the 10th of August, 1829, at Coethen, that the idea of establishing a homœopathic hospital originated among the numerous physicians and friends there assembled. It was resolved to put out at interest the sum of 950 thalers, that being the amount left over from the voluntary contributions made to celebrate the day. All those present engaged to make further collections, the amounts to be delivered to Drs. Muehlenbein and Rummel, who were elected directors. The names of the contributors were to be published from time to time in the *Archiv für Hom. Heilkunst*, or in separate lists, together with a published account of the management of the capital.

At the same time there was formed a society of homœopathic physicians, which was to meet annually at some locality in Germany. For the year 1830, Leipsic was selected as the place of meeting, and Dr. Moritz Mueller was elected President, and Dr. Juris Albrecht, of Dresden, Secretary. This was the origin and beginning of the Central Society of the Homœopathic Physicians of Germany, which still exists and has had such beneficial influence upon the progress of homœopathy. (See *Hom. Archiv*, vol. 8, No. 2, page 101.)

At the third meeting of the Society, at Naumburg, on August 3d, 1831, the amount of the fund was 2730 thalers, drawing 114 thalers and 22½ groschen interest annually. Dr. Rummel, with the sanction of the Society, now issued a public "appeal to all friends and patrons of a worthy cause," asking further contributions for the establishment of a homœopathic hospital by private means. (See *Hom. Archiv*, vol. ii, p. 90.)

At the fourth meeting of the Society, on the motion of Dr. Schweikert, of Grimma, it was resolved to begin at once with the erection of a homœopathic hospital in Leipsic, the fund now amounting to nearly 4000 thalers.

It was calculated that this capital would suffice to support the institution for three years, and it was expected that the government would take charge of it before that time had elapsed. Besides, in the meantime an opportunity would be given to demonstrate publicly and before witnesses that diseases could be cured

by homœopathic treatment, a fact denied by our opponents. It was thought, therefore, that even a short existence of such an institution would be of great benefit to homœopathy. (See *Archiv*, vol. ii, p. 64.)

Dr. Moritz Mueller, President of the Society at this time, began at once, with the greatest energy, to carry out its plans. In four weeks he had obtained from the Saxon government permission to establish a homœopathic hospital, a success expected by few, not even by Hahnemann.* He quickly removed all the objections of the magistracy and medical inspectors of Leipsic; an appropriate house was soon found and furnished; and in seventy-eight days from August 10th, the day the resolution was passed, there appeared to be no obstacle to the opening of the hospital in January, 1833.

In the midst of this time of joyful anticipation there suddenly appeared, in the *Leipsic Tageblatt*, Nov. 3d, 1832, a violent article by Hahnemann against certain homœopathists of Leipsic, designating them as mongrels and protesting against their having any connection with the new hospital. Thus Hahnemann began the well-known juridical warfare which, for the sake of the hospital, he should have begun earlier or postponed to a later period. His attack was *intended for individuals*, but only *injured the institution* and destroyed its vitality.

The Society was divided into two hostile sections, unanimous only on one point, that the hospital should be opened and sustained. But now it strangely happened that Dr. Schweikert, the legally appointed physician, and all those on his side, in order not to commit themselves, refused to take charge of the hospital. Dr. Moritz Mueller and his allies, Drs. Haubold and Hartmann,

* To show the general condition of affairs at this time, and the oppressed condition of homœopathy, we cite the following passage from a letter of Hahnemann's to Dr. Moritz Mueller, dated September 28th, 1832: "And still more wonderful that you should have the courage to ask the Saxon government for sanction and assistance, knowing their subservience to the medical authorities of Dresden. It was a great gift from the other side (I am astounded at it) that they did not forbid it; but I never dreamed that they would allow it. But *audaces fortuna juvat.*"

were thus obliged to continue to be personally responsible for the institution.

Thus it happened that these three physicians accused of impure homœopathy were forced to officiate in the new hospital, at the same time preserving their independence and freedom of opinion regarding the perfection or insufficiency of the homœopathic methods of cure, in opposition to the purists. It may justly be said that the contest which ensued did more to injure the hospital and bring it into discredit than it did harm to the individuals attacked, while, after many years of hostility, the conclusion arrived at, after all, was, that in matters of science there is no infallible authority, and that, especially in homœopathy, various opinions about the dose, sufficiency of the system, exclusion of all other methods, etc., may exist peaceably side by side, without disturbing or destroying the existence of homœopathy.

As a matter of honor it is necessary to assert, without hesitation, that Hahnemann's accusation against the physicians of Leipsic, of practicing a mongrel homœopathy from an ignoble greed of gain, is entirely unjust and without foundation. In their reply, which has never been contradicted by Hahnemann or his strict adherents, they could well say: "There is no homœopathic physician here who ever allowed his patient to choose whether he would be treated according to the homœopathic or allopathic system. The inventor of this fable must be looked upon as a slanderer until he can give public proof of at least *one* case of this sort. The healing art makes use of the natural sciences so far as they are of use. Man may, one day, have a perfect art of healing, when our knowledge of nature is complete, and natural laws are better understood than at present. Until then the science and the art of healing must be imperfect. Not one of the various medical systems of the day is the only true one; even the homœopathic system, which we regard as relatively the best, fails to be entirely sufficient in individual cases. In such cases we have the right to choose such treatment as may, with good reason, be considered reliable. Science, being free, cannot be strengthened by personal anathema."

Time has shown the entire justice of these propositions.

Among the most ardent admirers of Hahnemann there would scarcely be found one who would oppose them. Even at the present time it would scarcely seem as if any other form of opinion could ever have obtained; at least opposition will not take the form of intolerance or persecution. *Opinionum commenta delet dies.*

At the appointed time, and in spite of these interruptions, on the 21st of January, 1833, the homœopathic hospital was opened in a house in the Friedrichstrasse (Frederick Street), bought and arranged for the purpose. The attendance of homœopathic physicians was small, a large number of them having, since the opposition of Hahnemann, withdrawn their interest from the institution. Under the circumstances it might have appeared judicious to delay the opening of the hospital or to give it up entirely; but then the whole of the fund would have been lost, as house and furniture cost more than the amount of capital. Besides, homœopathy would have been sorely disgraced, as the time of opening had been publicly announced, and was looked forward to with great eagerness by friends and foes, although, of course, with very different motives. The men upon whom circumstances forced the control of the hospital against their will, had reason to know that they would have to encounter almost insuperable obstacles, but they did not falter, and devoted their labors to the cause. They showed that they were in the habit of thinking and dealing honorably, and deserve appreciation and thanks, not hostility and abuse.

In spite of these unlucky auspices the institution held its own, and soon showed signs of wonderful vitality. There was no dearth of patients or medical visitors at the hours for prescribing and at the lectures. Neither were the results of treatment unfavorable, although, of course, they did not answer the expectation of visionary enthusiasts. They were in no way inferior to the results in the best conditioned allopathic hospitals, and demonstrated positively that the homœopathic system was able to cure diseases, a fact which it was at that time still necessary to prove. It must be considered that in a private institution of such slender means, the internal arrangements for the care of the

patients must needs be imperfect. Besides, on account of internal dissensions, there were frequent changes of the physician in charge, and sometimes an unfortunate choice was made (as in the case of Fickel). Under these conditions it cannot be denied that the institution yielded absolutely good therapeutic results, better than could have been expected under the circumstances.

That the appearance of a large crowd of patients and physicians during the first opening was not the result of curiosity or a matter of fashion, is shown by the fact that after the first term the hospital was most crowded during the last two years of its existence. In fact, at this time the institution, being under the control of Dr. Noack, was visibly becoming very popular again, and it is much to be regretted that it was necessary to close it just then on account of pecuniary difficulties.

The following table of the results of treatment will confirm the truth of our statements.

From January 24th, 1833, until June 30th, 1842, the number of patients admitted was 970, in the following order :

	Entered.	Cured.	Believed.	Not cured.	Died.	Brought in dying.	Transferred to Dispensary.	Discharged.
1833	118	79	20	9	4	0	0	0
1834	114	49	26	21	5	0	0	0
1835	84	49	22	12	11	0	0	0
1836	110	69	25	9	5	0	0	0
1837	96	47	22	11	8	0	0	0
1838	90	68	10	12	10	0	0	0
1839	80	49	11	11	9	0	1	1
1840	119	80	5	4	17	0	7	2
1841	122	86	8	5	12	1	11	2
1842	87	22	8	5	7	1	7	2*
	970	598	157	97	88	2	26	5

* Discharged at close of hospital.

Cured, $61\frac{1}{3}\frac{2}{3}$ per cent.; relieved, $16\frac{1}{3}\frac{2}{3}$ per cent.; died, $9\frac{2}{3}\frac{2}{3}$ per cent.

Moreover 4224 patients were treated at the dispensary, located in the same building and open for certain hours each day.

	Entered.	Cured.	Improved.	Not cured.	Died.	Brought in dying.	Deaths from Congenital Diseases.	Transferred to Hospital.	Remained absent.
1833	1086	159	420	183	17	...	...	...	108
1834	336	145	145	77	7	...	...	...	102
1835	192	40	90	25	9	...	...	...	36
1836	205	70	109	21	5	...	...	...	29
1837	308	144	71	21	10	...	...	...	56
1838	222	99	65	25	10	...	...	...	42
1839	174	84	7	6	1	...	...	4	47
1840	629	375	16	2	20	6	2	18	129
1841	394	190	33	7	18	1	...	18	161
1842	381	208	10	3	13	1	...	7	104
	4224	1730	966	397	110	8	2	47	886

Cured, $40\frac{2}{3}\frac{0}{2}\frac{5}{8}$ per cent.; improved, $22\frac{4}{5}\frac{5}{2}\frac{2}{8}$ per cent.; died, $2\frac{3}{5}\frac{1}{2}\frac{2}{8}$ per cent.

The favorable results of treatment would be still more evident if it were possible to describe more thoroughly the nature of the various diseases, their duration and accompanying circumstances, in fact all those conditions which should always be regarded in comparing the results of treatment in different hospitals and their statistical comparison. As it is, I can only refer to the book of Dr. W. Seidel, formerly assistant physician at the hospital, as giving all the necessary details. [*History of the Homœopathic Hospital in Leipsic and of all the Cases there Treated, with a Statement of the Remedies given and the Results.* Grimma, 1840.]

Not less encouraging, in fact quite astonishing, has been the favorable condition of the financial management of the hospital. The extraordinary rank was attained that, with limited means,

the hospital was supported for a longer period than was originally intended or could be hoped for. At the beginning it was calculated that the capital would be sufficient to maintain the hospital for three years; but although the hostile attitude of Hahnemann and his personal adherents caused a great shrinkage and sometimes a complete cessation of contributions, even before the opening of the institution, still it maintained itself not only for three but for nearly ten years; and one-third of its capital was still left at the time of its closure, or rather when it was transformed into the dispensary. Thus the establishment of the hospital and its maintenance for nearly ten years only consumed two-thirds of the capital, about 2700 thalers. Beginning in the year 1837, the Saxon Government granted annually the sum of 300 thalers. This was the only assistance the institution received from a public source, although it had to suffer much from the hostile attacks of medical societies and faculties and all enemies of homœopathy.

The preparation and furnishing of the hospital, the cost of its maintenance, of the care and nourishment of the patients, the pay of the nurses and officials, in fact all expenses of every kind were met by the sum of 16,856 thalers, 27 groschen. This amount was obtained partly from the original capital, partly from voluntary contributions, from sums received from paying patients, and from the 300 thalers allowed by the Government from 1837. After the closure of the hospital and the sale of its effects, there remained in possession of the Central Society the sum of 2519 thalers, 1 groschen, 9 kreuzer. The average cost per day of a patient was 4 groschen 5.7 kreuzer, and for house physician and attendants 5 groschen 7.17 kreuzer. The average number of patients during the last year, when the period of closure was close at hand, was 10.5. The largest number of patients at that period was 17, the smallest number 4.

From all this it appears that the Leipzig Homœopathic Hospital, in spite of its unfavorable financial position, maintained itself for ten years; that is, for seven years longer than was intended, and this, too, without consuming more than two-thirds of its capital. It demonstrated that disease could be treated suc-

cessfully according to the homœopathic system, and its results compare favorably with those of any other method of treatment or of any other hospital, even though it was more favorably circumstanced. And thus it has well accomplished the purpose for which it was intended. Of its value as an institution for the instruction of physicians in homœopathy we will speak below.

It cannot be denied that the sanguine expectation of the friends of homœopathy, in that period of its youth, were disappointed by various disturbing incidents, especially by mistakes made in the selection of directors of the hospital. Still, even at its worst it was able to compare favorably with any institution of its kind. Those were disappointed who expected more than successful cures and satisfactory instruction; who looked for a celebrity and brilliancy that would at once obscure all other institutions. But if we take the testimony of the sick poor of Leipsic and its suburbs, and of the homœopathic physicians who there got instruction, we shall find that the hospital deserved the highest praise.

At the present time homœopathy enjoys equal rights with other schools, and in nearly all parts of the world it is practiced by successful and honored physicians, its periodical literature is extensive, and it is represented by many prosperous and well-endowed institutions. Under these conditions it is difficult to appreciate the troubles and embarrassments of homœopathy in its early days; the isolation and persecution to which its representatives were exposed, not to speak of hostilities in their own camp. But these points must be understood in order to fully appreciate the merits of the Leipsic hospital, which, in its courageous struggle with overpowering obstacles, and its final, surely not dishonorable, fall, contributed directly and indirectly to the present favorable condition of homœopathy. Time, that always impartial judge of all human actions, has long since imposed silence upon those who only lavished invective and abuse upon the founders and directors of the institution. Those alone should be blamed who, from want of courage and perseverance, did not insist upon its continuance for the furtherance of the interests of homœopathy.

At the thirteenth meeting of the Central Society, at Dessau, in 1841, at the instance of the members from Leipsic, it was resolved to discontinue the hospital the following year on account of want of funds, but to continue to support the dispensary. This resolution was carried out on the 30th of June, 1842, the State government and city authorities permitting its prospective reopening "under favorable circumstances." The government also transferred to the dispensary the annual donation of 300 thalers which had been granted to the hospital.

As Dr. Noack, the director of the hospital at that time, was about to leave Leipsic to settle in Lyons, Dr. Hartmann took charge of the dispensary, on July 1st, 1842, and selected me as his assistant. From that time until the present, a period of thirty-three years, I have been continuously in active duty at this institution; until 1847 as Hartmann's assistant; then, on account of his illness and subsequent death, as chief physician, assisted by his son, Dr. Al. Hartmann, Jr. In 1850 Dr. V. Meyer was associated with me in the direction, and after his death, in 1872, Dr. Lorbacher took his place. During this long period my existence and that of the dispensary have been so intimately connected, that to give an account of its activity is like turning over the pages of the history of my own life. It is not without emotion and grief that I look back upon this long series of years, for first of all comes the remembrance of those two dear associates who gave me their advice and assistance in professional matters, and always stood by my side as true friends through ill and good fortune.

But it is also with pride and satisfaction that I survey this long period of my activity, when my memory recalls the numbers who visited the institution and there laid the foundation of their homœopathic studies; who expanded the boundaries of their knowledge, and attained firm faith in the doctrine of Hahnemann. Such names as Buxton, Gruber, Lorbacher, Anstensen, Sybel, Franke, Harms, Reichenbach, Kallenbach, von der Heyden, Petersen, Norens, Scherzer, Wilcox, Pearce, Hammerschmidt, Kammerer, Schubiger, van Royen, Nöthlich, Ankers, O'Flaherty, etc., give me the right to say that as long as I may live

I shall be proud that my labors have helped to win for our school such worthy and capable representatives.

As before mentioned, Dr. Hartmann, on July 1st, 1842, opened the Homœopathic Dispensary, the hospital having been closed the day before; or rather he initiated the continuation of the dispensary which had been a part of the hospital. For the next two months it was continued in the former hospital building, being open every week-day afternoon at 4. 69 patients were transferred from the old dispensary, but of that number only 25 continued treatment. In fact, the number of patients remained very small for a time, and was restricted mostly to inhabitants of the immediate neighborhood. The closing of the hospital led to many unfavorable reports about our system, and it became a matter of general belief that homœopathic treatment of the poor had come to an end.

Thus the institution had to begin its career anew. By means of public notices, and the spreading fame of successful cures, new cases soon began to come in from the other suburbs, the city proper, as well as from neighboring villages. During the thirteen months from July 1st, 1842, to August 1st, 1843, 428 patients had been received—all but 57 of these belonging in Leipsic. At the end of September, 1843, the dispensary was transferred to the city proper, in University Street. Again, in 1858, on account of street improvements, it was removed to No. 27 New Market, where it has remained to the present day. The number of patients now continues to increase slowly but steadily, so that at the end of twenty-six years the number of admissions has increased eightfold. This progress has continued to the present time, and the number of cases admitted is as numerous as the resources of the institution will allow. During the last twenty years the Leipsic Allopathic University has established a number of dispensaries, general as well as for specialties, such as diseases of women and children, diseases of the skin, eyes, ears and throat, but this rivalry has not injured our institution in the least.

This increasing popularity of the dispensary shows that it has gained the confidence of the population of Leipsic and its suburbs. Its prosperous existence of thirty-three years' duration shows

that it was not the charm of novelty or temporary caprice that attracted patients, but that the general public had become imbued with a firm confidence in the homœopathic method of treatment. Its reputation for successful cures has spread rapidly among the villages that surround Leipsic, and, without any solicitation on our part, the railroads having their termini in Leipsic have for years granted free passes to those of the poor who could show their cards of admission to our dispensary.

The yearly increase in the number of admissions will be most easily understood by a perusal of the following table :

	Received.	From the city.	From the suburbs.		Received.	From the city.	From the suburbs.
1842	418	371	57	1859	1874	953	921
1843	568	422	146	1860	1745	648	1097
1844	660	478	187	1861	2092	917	1175
1845	669	476	193	1862	2486	1068	1418
1846	671	477	194	1863	2478	1060	1418
1847	719	483	236	1864	2387	1015	1372
1848	892	530	362	1865	2597	871	1726
1849	996	568	433	1866	2740	1287	1453
1850	1091	555	541	1867	2979	1444	1535
1851	1184	666	518	1868	3471	1257	2214
1852	1614	844	770	1869	3396	1292	2104
1853	1702	937	765	1870	3253	1230	2023
1854	1869	1077	792	1871	3207	1457	1750
1855	2167	1097	1070	1872	3105	1351	1754
1856	2445	1204	1241	1873	3012	1053	1959
1857	1932	1000	932	1874	2813	1254	1559
1858	1864	941	923				

The whole number of patients treated during the thirty-three years' existence of the dispensary, from July 1st, 1842, to December 31st, 1874, was 65,106. Adding to this the number of those previously received at the hospital, 970, and those treated at the original dispensary, 4224, then the total amounts to 70,300. Of the 65,106 admitted at the dispensary, 30,223 were

inhabitants of Leipsic, and 34,873 came from the suburbs. The percentage of the latter class was $13\frac{24}{107}$ in 1842, and $55\frac{1185}{1113}$ in 1874, showing a decided increase.

It will be remarked that there was a great decrease in the number of admissions from 1857 to 1860, from 2445 in 1856 to 1745 in 1860. This circumstance can only be attributed to the crusade against homœopathy begun by Prof. Bock, of Leipsic, at this time. It is well known that, in the spring of 1855, he published in public non-medical newspapers a challenge, addressed personally to me, proposing to demonstrate the entire nullity of all homœopathic provings of medicines, and offered his own person as the subject of the reprovings to be instituted. It is well known that this challenge was promptly accepted by our side, and then indirectly withdrawn by Prof. Bock when he learned that he was mistaken in the idea that all homœopathic provings were made with globules of the 30th potency. This little skirmish had no evil effect upon the progress of homœopathy in Leipsic, or upon the success of the dispensary. In fact at this very time there was an increase in the number of admissions from 1869 in the year 1854, to 2445 in 1856, an increase of about a third.

But Prof. Bock, exasperated at the failure of his first attack, which was to annihilate homœopathy, commenced the publication of a long series of abusive articles against our system in a popular periodical journal called *Die Gartenlaube* (The Arbor). This is by far the most popular journal in Germany, having a circulation of 200,000, and is the especial favorite of the middle and working classes, the same who are the principal patrons of the dispensary. The editors of the *Gartenlaube* refused to admit any reply to the sometimes personal and libellous attacks of Bock, on the ground that their journal was not the proper one for the discussion of medical quarrels. It is no wonder, therefore, that the popular style of this writer and the wide distribution of the journal had a temporary effect upon the opinions of the masses towards homœopathy, and especially towards the dispensary. But that this was only temporary is shown by the fact that the number of admissions increased again, in 1861, to

the number of 2092, and in 1862 to 2486, and that after this the increase was gradual and steady.

This episode has merely been mentioned as a matter of history. I have no desire to indulge in personal invective against Prof. Bock. The passionate and persistent attacks of this the most violent of the enemies of homœopathy have long since been forgotten, and the only result of the personalities directed against me has been a feeling of regret that a man, otherwise honorable and open-hearted, and once a personal friend, should allow himself to be so led astray by misapprehension and passion. It is well known that disputes among men of science are always the most bitter and unrelenting, but that the *Gartenlaube* should persist for years in its persecution of homœopathy in general and myself in particular without permitting any reply, is most amazing. In America, especially, the land of the free press, this action must appear very strange.

The following data are submitted as to the *sex* and *age* of the 65,106 patients :

Males,	82,289	Women,	22,455
Females,	82,817	Girls, under 15, . . .	10,362
Men,	25,148	Adults,	47,598
Boys, under 15, . . .	7,146	Children,	17,508

PERCENTAGE.

Men,	38,472	Males,	49,117
Women,	84,111	Females,	50,111
Boys,	10,111	Adults,	78,111
Girls,	15,111	Children,	26,111

As is usual in all dispensaries, the number of *chronic* cases far exceeds that of the *acute*—the number of the latter being 22,363, or 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., while that of the chronic cases was 42,743, or 65 $\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent.

This excess of chronic diseases naturally influenced the results of the treatment. It is found by experience that the cure of chronic cases is more difficult and tedious than that of acute, for

the reason that they usually depend upon organic defects and degenerations. Even in the most favorable of such cases, the best we can often do is to obtain only a relatively favorable result. Troublesome symptoms may be removed for a time, but the organic lesion remains and there is a tendency to relapses. Such cases cannot be claimed as cures, but must be classified under the head of "*Improved*," although it is in just such cases that homœopathic treatment often gains great credit for the amount of relief given.

In another class of chronic diseases a temporary alleviation is all that is possible; the nature of the diseases leads inevitably to a fatal termination, and the cases are classed under the head of "*Deaths*," unless they prefer to seek health elsewhere, and then they appear under the head of "*Remained Absent*" or "*Went under other Treatment*."

The greater the number of chronic cases the more unfavorable will the percentage of cures appear. Although the relative number of deaths may be small, occurring, after all, mostly among the acute cases, the number of those "*Improved*," or "*Remained Absent*," will increase. In fact, this latter class is a great source of error in the statistics of all dispensaries, at least one-half not returning after the first visit. Undoubtedly a large number of these were cured or improved, but it is impossible to establish the fact. Sometimes such patients subsequently revisit the dispensary for some other disease, and then report the favorable result of the previous prescription. But it is then too late to make any correction, as the annual report has been already made up and published. Thus the unpardonable carelessness and ingratitude of patients makes the result of treatment appear more unfavorable than it should be. The result of the experience of many years leads to the conclusion that at least one-half of those remaining absent should be classified among those cured or at least relieved.

In spite of these unfortunate circumstances, the results of our treatment will not appear unfavorable.

Of 65,106 cases, 26,250 were cured, 7828 much improved.

The percentage of cures is therefore $40\frac{1}{3}\frac{9}{2}\frac{3}{5}\frac{8}{5}$; of improvements, $12\frac{7}{2}\frac{6}{5}\frac{4}{3}$; of both together, $52\frac{2}{3}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{5}\frac{1}{5}$.

Of the other 31,028, 29,489 absented themselves (the result being unknown); 988 left the city or went under other treatment; 271 died, and 280 remained under treatment on December 31st, 1874.

The percentage of those remaining absent is $45\frac{9}{2}\frac{5}{5}\frac{6}{5}$; of those leaving town, $1\frac{1}{2}\frac{6}{5}\frac{4}{3}$; and of the deaths, $0\frac{1}{3}\frac{2}{2}\frac{5}{5}\frac{0}{8}$, that is, less than one-half per cent.

The deaths occurred mostly in cases of acute disease, and especially among infants with catarrh of the stomach and bowels caused by improper nourishment and artificial feeding. The other causes of death among children were pneumonia, bronchitis and croup; and among adults, typhoid, cholera, organic disease of the heart and lungs, carcinoma and tuberculosis.

It is a rule of the dispensary only to receive and treat such patients as are able to appear in person. But often domiciliary visits had to be made on patients who had been received and subsequently confined to their beds by an aggravation or by some new disease, and who desired a continuance of our treatment. Among this class of patients 4000 visits were made, mostly in the city, but in part in the neighboring villages.

The number of prescriptions made daily can only be given approximatively. The 30 per cent. of the patients who appeared but once, received, of course, but one prescription each. But the other 70 per cent. who continued under treatment, returned every two, four, seven, fourteen, or twenty-eight days, according to the nature of the case, until their discharge.

The number of daily visitors is therefore very irregular, varying from 25 or 30 up to 80 or 90 daily. Allowing an average of 40 to 50 patients each day, and excluding Sundays and holidays, the number of prescriptions made during the year would amount to 12,000 to 15,000.

This report has, so far, given a thorough history of the therapeutic results of the dispensary. It remains to show whether, as an institution for the instruction of homœopathic physicians, it has served its purpose. When the hospital was opened, its first

duty was to demonstrate the fact that homœopathic treatment could cure disease *tuto, cito, et jucunde*. On this point every doubt was soon removed for all who were willing to see and were susceptible to conviction. As an institution for instruction in therapeutics, a regular hospital is, no doubt, the most satisfactory, and in this respect our hospital, during its existence from 1833 to 1842, was successful in spite of many obstacles. Clinical instruction and lectures were given, not by professional lecturers with whom the business of this life was teaching, but by practitioners who were compelled to steal the time from their regular duties. The number of those attending lectures from 1833 to 1842 was over 460. A large proportion were attracted by curiosity, or were hostile to our system but desired to take one look at our operations. Still many enthusiastic students attended regularly, received thorough instruction, and left the institution capable representatives of our system. Among those attending this early course were Sommer, Merz, Zöllner, Heinrichsen, Dorner, Hofrichter, Feyersbend, Drysdale, Russell, Zopyi, Longhi, Porro, etc., all of recognized ability and success.

After the closure of the hospital, it was intended that instruction to those interested in homœopathy should be continued in the dispensary. A great obstacle to clinical teaching in such an institution is the changeable and unreliable character of its patients. A thorough examination of patients is made at their first visit and the proper remedy is carefully selected. But all this trouble is often for nothing, because very often the patients never present themselves again. But in spite of these obstacles, the physicians of the dispensary have done their best to make the most of the material presented, its quantity making amends for its uncertainty. In fact, the dispensary was visited by quite a considerable number of incipient homœopathists, who made use of their opportunities to undertake a more or less thorough study of our system. During thirty-three years, the number of regular visitors, exclusive of those who only came occasionally, was 109, many of them making regular daily visits during one or more terms. The proper cases were used as thoroughly as possible to demonstrate the characteristic indications for remedies according to

the law of similars, and also to follow the course of the disease and the final result of treatment. Special efforts were made to influence those whose faith in homœopathy was still faltering, by showing cases where the choice of the proper remedy and its prompt curative effect could not be doubted. A number of lectures were also given by Dr. Meyer and myself upon special diseases and the characteristics of certain remedies. In 1846, a very enthusiastic student was at his own request submitted to a thorough examination of his attainments in the presence of the other homœopathic physicians of Leipsic, and was granted a private certificate of his success.

A detailed report of the dispensary was also published annually by Dr. Hartmann, Dr. Meyer, or myself, giving the number of patients and their treatment in tabular form. To this there were added treatises on certain diseases and their treatment, such as intermittent fevers, hooping-cough, cutaneous diseases, diseases of the eye, venereal diseases, etc.

Thus the existing material was utilized as much as possible to supply the want of an institution for instruction in homœopathy for Leipsic and Northern Germany. If the dispensary has not thoroughly fulfilled its mission, those will gladly make allowances for its shortcomings who are aware of the many obstacles to its success. Still it cannot be denied that it is an important link in the chain that the progress and development of homœopathy has wound about mankind, and it need not fear comparison with similar institutions.

At the present time the signs for the future of homœopathy are more auspicious, and its power of future development is much greater. But this is no reason for looking down upon our first humble school and the first united efforts of the earliest advocates of our system. As for myself, I can never look back without pleasure and pride to those times when it was permitted me to instil affection and faith into the disciples of homœopathy, and to make them more familiar with its blessings. I can only look back with satisfaction to the many years I have spent in connection with the institution, and believe that the Leipsic Homœopathic Dispensary, in its quiet and unostentatious activity,

has done more for homœopathy than seemed possible to me and to others in our days of doubt and discouragement.

At the present time homœopathy has become more extensively adopted and developed in all parts of the world. In America, especially, large and well-founded institutions are devoted to it. Still, I am convinced that the Liepsic dispensary will always be admitted to have taken an important part in the history of the development of homœopathy. In all storms it has truly and faithfully remained at its post and carried on high the banner of our system.

HISTORICAL AND STATISTICAL

REPORT

OF

HOMŒOPATHY IN GREAT BRITAIN AND
IRELAND.

PREPARED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE BRITISH
HOMŒOPATHIC SOCIETY.

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HISTORICAL AND STATISTICAL REPORT OF HOMŒOPATHY IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

PART I.

HISTORY AND STATISTICS OF THE INTRODUCTION, GROWTH AND REPRESENTATION OF HOMŒOPATHY IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

BY C. B. KERR, Esq., M.D., CHELTENHAM.

THOUGH Hahnemann published his *Organon of Medicine* so far back as 1810, it was not till 1826 that any professional notice was taken of homœopathy in this country. In that year, at a meeting of the Medical Society of London, the subject was introduced, and two of the members urged that it was one which should be inquired into. A large majority of the Society, however, voted otherwise, and so the question dropped. Attempts have been made more than once to induce the Society to allow their minutes to be examined for the purpose of ascertaining the particulars of this first discussion of the merits of homœopathy, but unsuccessfully.

In the following year, 1827, there came to London, in the suite of Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, as his physician, Dr. Quin. He had studied homœopathy in Germany and had practiced it in Naples, and had become convinced of its superiority to the lawless and empirical medicine of the time. He it was who introduced the practice of homœopathy into England. To him is due the distinction of having made us here in these islands first acquainted with Hahnemann and his great discovery

of the doctrine of similars. It has been said that Dr. Belluomini was the first to practice homœopathy in this country. It has also been claimed for Dr. Romani and Dr. Taglianini, two physicians introduced into London by the late Earl of Shrewsbury, that they were the first to do so. But an examination of dates shows that those three physicians were not in England so early as 1827. Whatever credit, therefore, is due to them for having so early practiced the new system, they must not deprive Dr. Quin of the honor of being the first of the pioneers of homœopathy.

Till 1833 no public notice was taken of Dr. Quin or his practice, but then his success was so great as to attract the attention of the College of Physicians. In the mistaken belief that their power was equal to the occasion, they addressed a note to him couched in the following terms: "We, the Censors of the Royal College of Physicians, London, having received information that you are practicing physic within the City of London and seven miles of the same, do hereby admonish you to desist from so doing, until you have been duly examined and licensed thereto, under the common seal of the said College, otherwise it will be the duty of the said College to proceed against you for the recovery of the penalties thereby incurred. The Board for examining persons who have the requisite qualification, is holden at the College on the first Friday in every month."

This note, of date January 4th, 1833, was signed by the Censors. No reply being vouchsafed to it by Dr. Quin, a second was dispatched to him on February 1st, and to this effect: "Sir: I am desired by the Censors of the Royal College of Physicians to express their surprise that they have received no answer to their letter of January 4th, admonishing you to desist from practicing physic until you have been duly examined. The Censors' Board meets for the purpose of examinations on the first Friday of every month. I am, Sir, your obedient servant," etc.

To this second note Dr. Quin sent the following reply: "February 3d, 1833. Sir: Your letter of the 1st current was only delivered to me yesterday, and I hasten to beg that you will lay before the Censors of the Royal College of Physicians, that it was

out of no disrespect to them that I did not answer their communication of January 4th. ultimo, but because I did not conceive that a document of the nature sent to me required an answer. I have now the honor to acknowledge its receipt, as well as that of your letter containing a repetition of the information conveyed to me in your communication. I have the honor to be, etc., Frederic F. Quin."

This letter was not replied to by the College of Physicians. Dr. Quin was proceeded against for no penalties, and received no more admonishments. One of the Censors advised the College to let Dr. Quin alone, as the term of homœopathy's existence could not be prolonged beyond two years. So ended the first attack on homœopathy. It proved the first of a series. From that day to this, with little intermission, the battle has raged between the two schools, a battle which, considering the inequality of the forces, must have long ago terminated in favor of the larger army had it not been that Truth and Fact allied themselves to the smaller one and fought as only truth and fact can do. It must be granted, also, that our adversaries were heavily handicapped. They had no faith to fight for and had no confidence in their own cause. Their leaders had often condemned the prevailing therapeutics in strong language, and yet it was an attempt to improve therapeutics that roused all their combativeness.

A history of the introduction and growth of homœopathy in these islands would be incomplete without something more than a passing notice of the opposition it has met with. That opposition has come from individuals, from the press, from societies, from colleges, and from coroners' courts.

The second attack made against homœopathy was in Edinburgh, and a fierce one it proved to be. It led to a contest which lasted many years, excited partly by the success in private and dispensary practice of Dr. Black and Dr. Russell, but chiefly by the conversion to the new faith of Dr. Henderson, the Professor of Pathology in the University. This conversion took place in 1844 and roused to the uttermost the amazement and indignation of his colleagues and of the whole medical profession.

An attempt was immediately made to deprive him of his Chair ; an attempt which happily failed. Another attempt was but too successful and that was to deprive him of his hospital appointment and clinical professorship. The attempt to deprive him of his Chair took the form of a petition from one of his colleagues, the well-known surgeon, Syme, to the Patrons of the University, the Edinburgh Town Council. Homœopathy, Syme said, is opposed to and inconsistent with the principles which the medical faculty have been appointed to teach ; attendance, therefore, on Dr. Henderson's lectures is a serious obstacle to medical graduation, and a homœopathic professor causes distrust of the medical teaching of the University. The prayer of this petition was refused, and chiefly because no complaint was made against Henderson's discharge of his professional duties. Syme, about the same time, at a meeting of the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Edinburgh, moved the following resolution : "that the public profession of homœopathy shall be held to disqualify for being admitted or remaining a member." The resolution was carried, and Henderson expelled from the Society. The Council of the London College of Surgeons acted with more discretion. Their resolve was to the effect "that it is not expedient for the College to interfere in the matter" of homœopathy. The Edinburgh University Faculty of Medicine passed resolutions about the same time which were of the same character as the memorial sent to the University Patrons by Professor Syme. The Edinburgh College of Physicians refused its Fellowship to Dr. Black simply on the ground of his practice being homœopathic. Much was done and much was written in the same spirit, a fuller report of which than can be given here will be found in the chapter on the history of British homœopathic literature.

The next event in the controversy between the two schools was the publication, in January, 1846, of Sir John Forbes's celebrated article in the *British and Foreign Medical Review*. It fell like a bombshell upon the medical body. It startled and humiliated them. It for the first time opened their eyes to the fact that there was something to be said for the new medical heresy as well as against it, and to another fact, that their own practice

was so bad that it could scarcely be worse. How was this article received? By a roar of indignation which was echoed and re-echoed through England, Scotland and Ireland. It is said, and probably with truth, that before the issue of the next number of the *Review*, fourteen hundred subscribers withdrew their names from the list of purchasers. And yet Sir John Forbes had condemned homœopathy in strong language. What, then, was the meaning of this indignation? It was simply this,—that the doctrine of similars was treated as one which deserved and demanded examination; that its advocates were treated as brethren, though mistaken ones, and their statistics considered genuine; and, chiefly, that they were asked to believe, first,—“that in a large proportion of the cases treated by allopathic physicians, the disease is cured by nature, and not by them: secondly, that in a lesser, but still not a small proportion, the disease is cured by nature, in spite of them; in other words, their interference opposing, instead of assisting the cure: thirdly, that, consequently, in a considerable proportion of diseases, it would fare as well, or better, with patients, in the actual condition of the medical art, as more generally practiced, if all remedies, at least all active remedies, especially drugs, were abandoned.” Sir John Forbes suffered much for his honesty, and felt himself obliged to resign the editorship of the quarterly journal he had so long and ably conducted.

A still more decided measure was taken to check the advance of homœopathy shortly afterwards by the Edinburgh University. Mr. Pope who was known to have been studying the new medical doctrine presented himself for examination to the Board of Examiners. On the termination of this examination, which was allowed to be satisfactory except on one subject, he was asked whether he intended to practice homœopathically. On replying that it was his intention to study homœopathy, the question was put to him,—Will you burn or return your diploma if you become convinced of its truth? The reply being in the negative Syme said that he could not see how a man could call himself a graduate of a university which repudiated him. On the next day an extraordinary meeting of the Faculty took place to consider what was to be done with Mr. Pope, the issue of which was com-

municated to him by Professor Miller. He was told that he would be examined again a few months later if they knew how he intended prescribing *Nux vomica*, in two-grain doses or in the decillionth of a grain. You know quite well, he was told, that we grant degrees here licensing to practice that system of medicine which is at present established, and therefore we must know whether you intend to do so before you can graduate; thus ignoring the fact that a diploma is a certificate of knowledge merely, not one showing that certain articles have been subscribed to as a confession of faith. So far from this conduct on the part of the Edinburgh University receiving the condemnation it deserved in the medical world, it was approved and applauded. The Universities of St. Andrews and Aberdeen resolved on following the example shown them, and, not long afterward, refused the diploma to students who had passed their examinations on the score of their being homœopathists. Mr. Pope refusing to bind himself not to examine and not to practice homœopathy, was obliged to leave Edinburgh without his degree. In the following year, however, at the request of the "Association for the Protection of Homœopathic Students and Practitioners," an association which had been called into existence chiefly by the treatment he had been subjected to, Mr. Pope received without examination the diploma of the Homœopathic College of Pennsylvania, an act of kindness and liberality on the part of that college which was deeply felt and acknowledged in England, not only by the then small body of homœopathists but by all sticklers for and maintainers of freedom of opinion, especially on questions of science.

But the chief approvers of the short-sighted tyranny of the Edinburgh University were the members of a representative medical body in England, the "Provincial Medical and Surgical Association." Its meeting at Brighton in August, 1851, proved to be an era in the history of the conflict between the two bodies. They did that in cold blood and after due deliberation which at Edinburgh was done on the spur of the moment, though one of the greatest of modern philosophers, Sir William Hamilton, had expressed himself to this effect on the rejection of Mr. Pope:

“I see that the Medical Examiners have been publicly accused of rejecting a candidate, not for incompetence, but on the confessed ground that he was supposed favorable to a medical theory, rising dangerously in opinion, and not in unison with the medical theory of his examiners. On such a step, such an injustice, such an absurdity, the old sectional examiners would not have ventured. If the charge be well founded, an Edinburgh medical graduate may now be an ignorant, unable to spell his mother-tongue, but must not be a proficient, professing to think for himself. So certain also are now the opinions of a majority, touching the very practice and in the very body where heretofore medical skepticism was always in proportion to medical wisdom! Our Gregorys and Thomsons—what would they now say to this?” Though such an indignant protest had come from such a man, the Association moved a vote of thanks to the Edinburgh, Aberdeen, and St. Andrews Universities for their “determined stand against homœopathic delusions and impostures.” But, not contented with approving of steps taken to put down the said delusions, it passed some original resolutions having the same object in view, and to the following effect: 1st. “That it is the opinion of this Association that homœopathy, as propounded by Hahnemann and practiced by his followers, is so utterly opposed to science and common sense, as well as so completely at variance with the experience of the medical profession, that it ought to be in no way or degree practiced or countenanced by any regularly-educated medical practitioner.” 2d and 3d. “That as homœopaths have spoken contemptuously of medicine as regularly practiced, it is derogatory to the honor of members of this Association to hold any kind of professional intercourse with them.” 4th. “That real homœopathic practitioners, those who practice homœopathy in combination with other systems of treatment, and those who hold professional intercourse with homœopaths ought not to be members of this Association.”

Not a word in these resolutions, it will be observed, to show that the practice of homœopathy is inefficacious, not a word to show that those passing them had tested and found it wanting, not a word in proof of the statement that it is opposed to

science. And yet they were passed unanimously by a body of three hundred medical men, and, still more, have influenced the conduct ever since of the great majority of the profession in this country.* It is not a little strange that one of the reasons given for excluding homœopaths from the Society should be that they had spoken contemptuously of medicine as usually practiced. Was this a wilful ignoring or ignorance of the fact that such men of their own body as Sir John Forbes, Sir Astley Cooper, and Dr. Baillie had spoken more disparagingly and in more condemnatory language of their practice than homœopaths had done?

Soon after Mr. Pope's rejection by the Edinburgh University a petition was presented to the Patrons, signed by 3337 advocates of homœopathy, praying that they would interfere to prevent the establishment of a test-act by which medical students would be refused or granted a diploma according as their views were or were not in harmony with those of their examiners. The petition showed "that the art of medicine, inasmuch as it is progressive, and dependent to a great extent upon the advancement of the related sciences, is continually liable to change, so that the wisdom of one generation is the folly of the next, and that the endeavor to prevent its free growth in any direction is unwise, and cannot but be injurious." The result was that the Patrons, feeling that they could not interfere in the matter, passed on the petition to the College Committee. The Committee refused also to interfere, and directed that it be "transmitted to the Principal of the University for the information of the Senatus Academicus." No official utterance proceeded from that learned body, but the Patrons felt themselves authorized to declare to the petitioners that their prayer was granted, that that which caused their complaint had been done somewhat inadvertently, and that no student would henceforth find a barrier in the way of his obtaining his degree whatever his notions regarding homœopathy might be. In this rather undignified way did the medical faculty

* It is right to be mentioned here that Dr. Conolly, the well-known Hanwell physician, protested strongly against the action of the Provincial Medical and Surgical Association in relation to homœopathy.

of the University of Edinburgh get out of this difficulty. An apology was, perhaps, too much to expect from them, but it was due to themselves and to the University they represented to acknowledge that a false step had been taken and that it would not be taken again. But a gift horse must not be looked in the mouth. The petitioners gained their end. From that time no student has been treated as Mr. Pope was, and the Universities of Aberdeen and St. Andrews have followed the example of Edinburgh.

Besides the incidents I have mentioned of the battle between the two schools, many others might be recorded illustrative of the bitter, persecuting spirit of the stronger party and the indomitable courage of the smaller and weaker. A passing allusion to some of them may be made. In 1843 Mr. Newman was dismissed by the Poor Law Board from his post of surgeon to the Wells' Union because he treated the poor in his district homœopathically, and this notwithstanding the approbation of the Guardians of his conduct and practice and their re-election of him to the office of their surgeon, and a petition of the poor under his care to the Poor Law Commissioners for his continuance as their medical officer. This was the first time the government came into collision with homœopathy. In 1855 a memorial was addressed to the War Office, very numerously signed by members of both Houses of Parliament, praying that a hospital be established near the Crimea, where war was then raging, so that such invalids as wished it might have the advantage of homœopathic treatment. Lord Panmure, the War Minister, refused to grant the prayer of this memorial on the ground that the great principles of medical science must be proved to be erroneous and abandoned before government would consider itself justified in ceasing to be directed by its professors and teachers. In the same year occurred the rejection by the Board of Health, at the instigation of the College of Physicians, of the cholera returns of the London Homœopathic Hospital. The Board had requested that all the hospitals in London should send in to them a report of the cholera cases admitted, of the treatment, and of the result. Accordingly, the Homœopathic Hospital sent in its

report of thirty-three cases treated within its walls, seven of which proved fatal. On the Board of Health's report being laid before Parliament it was discovered that the returns sent in by the Homœopathic Hospital had been omitted, and, on an explanation being demanded of this omission, the reply was to the effect that the College of Physicians, to whom all the returns had been submitted, had resolved "that by introducing the returns of homœopathic practitioners, they would not only compromise the value and utility of their averages of cure, as deduced from the operation of known remedies, but they would give an unjustifiable sanction to an empirical practice alike opposed to the maintenance of truth, and to the progress of science." And this reply was considered satisfactory by the Board of Health, Parliament, and the country, and that notwithstanding the fact that Dr. Maclaughlin, one of the Board of Health's Inspectors, had testified to the genuineness of the cholera cases admitted into the Homœopathic Hospital. In the recorded acts of public bodies it would be difficult to find one more grossly unjust. It should be stated here that the rejected Report was, after all, laid upon the table of the House of Commons, but not as part of the Reports sent in by the College of Physicians.

In 1862 the College of Surgeons of Ireland passed resolutions which must be noticed here for the purpose of introducing Whately, Archbishop of Dublin's remarks upon them. They were,—“that no Fellow or Licentiate of the Royal College shall pretend or profess to cure disease by the deception called homœopathy, or the practice called mesmerism, or by any other form of quackery. It is also hereby ordained that no Fellow or Licentiate of the College shall consult with, meet, advise, direct, or assist any person engaged in such deceptions or practices, or in any system or practice considered derogatory or dishonorable by physicians or surgeons.” The Archbishop on being asked by a London physician what he thought of these ordinances, replied: “I was well aware of the detestable act of tyranny you refer to. . . . I have always protested against such conduct in all departments of life. . . . The present is one of the Trades' Unions. A man has a right to refuse to work except for such wages, or under

such conditions, as he himself chooses to prescribe, but he has no right to compel others to concur with him. If there is any mode of medical treatment he disapproves of, or any system of education which he thinks objectionable, he will be likely to keep clear of it of his own accord, without any need of compulsion or pledges. Those again who may think differently ought not to be coerced or bullied. Some persons seem to have a notion that there is some connection between persecution and religion, but the truth is, it belongs to human nature. In all departments of life you may meet with narrow-minded bigotry and uncharitable party spirit. The truth is, the majority of mankind have no real love of liberty, except that they are glad to have it themselves, and to keep it all to themselves; but they have neither spirit enough to stand up firmly for their own rights, nor sufficient sense of justice to respect the rights of others. They will submit to the domineering of a majority of their own party, and will join with them in domineering over others. In the midst of the disgust and shame which one must feel at such proceedings as you have alluded to, it is some consolation to the advocates of the system denounced to see that there is something of a testimony borne to them by their adversaries, who *dare* not trust the cause to the decision of reason and experience, but resort to such expedients as might as easily be employed for a bad cause as a good one."

In the controversy between the two schools, there is no more noticeable incident than the letters of these two great men, Sir William Hamilton and Whateley, and it is not a little for homœopathy to boast of that it called forth from them such indignant and such memorable protests against the way in which its adversary carried on the fight. It struck them as it must have struck all unbiassed and thinking onlookers that the argument against the new medical doctrine never took the form of an appeal to experience; and yet in all times and ages experience has been allowed to be the test in medicine of any new therapeutic formula. It is in hospitals and dispensaries, not in editor's parlors and in doctor's studies, that therapeutic questions can be determined. There is ample justification for Whateley's charge

against our opponents that they "dare not trust the cause to the decision of reason and experience."

Enough has now been said, though very far from all that could be said, about the opposition and persecution homœopathy has been exposed to since the day when Dr. Quin attracted the attention of the Censors of the College of Physicians. The conflict carried on at Liverpool and Birmingham on the floor of their respective Medical Institutes, resulting at the latter place in favor of homœopathy and at Liverpool in favor of its adversary, can receive no more than this passing notice. No more, also, can be said here than simply to mention the facts, that the medical journals are closed to us whatever may be the attacks made in their pages against us, that certain tradesmen dare not publish or sell our books, that directories do not mention them, that even our advertisements are refused insertion in their journals, that public appointments are not open to us, that clubs and societies blackball us if we are candidates for admission into them, that coroner's inquests are held on our fatal cases,* and that professional assistance is never given to our patients until we are in the first place dismissed from attendance upon them.

All this is the more surprising, the more inexplicable, when we consider the admitted fact that homœopathy has not only indirectly but directly influenced the practice of medicine, and that the obligations of the old to the young school are numerous and important. Heroic practice is forgotten. The lancet and cupping-glasses are rarely if ever used. Polypharmacy is having fewer advocates; even single medicines are sometimes prescribed. Physiological provings are recommended, and that without an allusion to the fact that we have been proving medicines on the healthy body since the first years of this century. Medicines introduced by us are being prescribed and for the same diseases and in small doses: aconite, for instance, and belladonna, hepar sulphuris, arsenic, phosphorus, arnica, mercury, camphor, ipecacuanha, cantharides, and many others. Trousseau practiced homœ-

* It must be allowed that this weapon against us has not been used for a long time. Twenty years ago it was frequently employed, especially when the coroner happened to be a medical man.

opathy under the name of *medicine substitutive*. Dr. Harley explains the action of specifics by saying that there are two similar effects, the one of the disease upon the body and the other of the medicine, and that they interfere with and neutralize each other; an explanation of cure by a specific medicine given by Dr. Drysdale and others of our school. Specifics are being laboriously searched for. Dr. Reith became a convert to homœopathy, "by following out the teaching of some of our most eminent writers and not by studying the system itself." The safest guide, says Dr. Chambers, to a knowledge of the effect of medicines in disease is that of their effect on health. It is now found out that medicines have a special affinity for certain tissues. Notwithstanding these admitted facts it is more than strange that the body who are under such obligations to us should continue down to this date so to oppose and persecute us.

It is time now to ask what effect on the rise and progress of homœopathy this determined opposition had. It has been seen that Dr. Quin introduced homœopathy into England in 1827. From that date to 1837 there practiced in London about ten other physicians, one or two of them for only a short time. They were Drs. Belluomini, Uwins, Kingdon, Taglianini, Massol, Cronin, Dunsford, Simpson, Cameron and Curie. During the next ten years, from 1837 to 1847, there was a rapid increase in the number of practitioners. At the last-named date there were between seventy and eighty. In this interval homœopathy was introduced into Scotland; into Edinburgh by Drs. Black and Russell and into Glasgow by Dr. Scott. It was also introduced into Ireland by Dr. Charles and Dr. Gustavus Luther and by Dr. W. Walter. In these years many dispensaries were established and books published and journals set agoing, but the report on them is given elsewhere; it is not necessary in this place, therefore, to do more than mention the fact of their existence. The fact also should be given of the proving in these years of *Kali bichromicum* by Dr. Drysdale, a proving which should have been followed up by others. Had it been so, and had every new medicine been proved as thoroughly and efficiently, our scientific status would have been higher.

During the next ten years our numbers increased greatly. In 1857 there were upwards of two hundred practitioners in the three kingdoms and eighty-three institutions and dispensaries. Two important conversions to homœopathy took place in this decade, and both of distinguished men, Dr. Horner and Dr. Conquest. The former had been President of the Provincial Medical and Surgical Association in the year that body met at Brighton and passed the celebrated resolutions against homœopathy. Dr. Conquest was well known as the author of the textbook, *Outlines of Midwifery*, and lecturer on midwifery at St. Bartholomew's. In these years six weekly, monthly or quarterly journals were established or continued: the *British Journal of Homœopathy*, the *Monthly Homœopathic Review*, the *Homœopathic Times*, the *Homœopathist*, the *Homœopathic Record*, and the *Provincial Homœopathic Gazette*. There were also published between sixty and seventy works relating to the history and principles and practice of homœopathy. In 1852 Dr. Sharp commenced the publication of his *Essays*, a very notable fact in this decade, and at short intervals of time they have been continued down to the present year. In the last of the series he has given to the world his doctrines of Organopathy and Antipraxy, doctrines which, if he establishes, will influence more the practice of medicine than any, except Hahnemann's, that have been advanced since the days of Hippocrates. But Dr. Sharp and his works will have fuller mention in another chapter.

The number of practitioners did not increase so much during the next ten years, in the interval between 1857 and 1867. In the latter year there were two hundred and sixty-one in the three kingdoms and seventy-two dispensaries or hospitals. In 1858 the Medical Act was passed, an event forming an era in the history of homœopathy. Had it not been for the "Society for the Protection of Homœopathic Practitioners and Students," the legal position of homœopathy would not have been secured by this Act. But after a hard fight a clause was introduced by which licensing bodies are forbidden, on pain of having their privilege taken from them, "to impose upon any candidate offering himself for examination an obligation to adopt or refrain from adopting the

practice of any particular theory of medicine or surgery as a test or condition of admitting him to examination or of granting a certificate." The history of this Act is given in another chapter, so no more need be said of it here.

There has been an increase from year to year in the number of practitioners during the years which have elapsed from 1867 down to the present time. The numbers then were, as I have said, two hundred and sixty-one. In this year they are close on three hundred in the three kingdoms and Channel Islands. There has been an increase, also, in the number of institutions and dispensaries, which now number one hundred and twenty. During these years Congresses, which, beginning with the year 1850, had been held regularly for many years, were revived. The first was held in 1870 under the presidency of Dr. Drysdale at Birmingham; the second in 1871 under that of Dr. Madden at Oxford; the third in 1872 at York, Dr. Black being president; the fourth, presided over by Dr. Sharp, was held at Leamington in 1873; in 1874 the Congress was held in London, Dr. Dudgeon presiding, and in 1875 in Manchester under the presidency of Dr. Bayes. Another fact of these last years is the publication of the *British Homœopathic Pharmacopœia*, under the auspices of the British Homœopathic Society. It supplied a want which had been long felt, and was prepared by a committee of the Society of which Dr. Madden was chairman.* An important event of 1875 was the inauguration of a course of lectures at the London Homœopathic Hospital. Dr. Dudgeon, Dr. Richard Hughes and Dr. R. D. Hale were the lecturers appointed by the British Homœopathic Society, Dr. Dudgeon's subject being the "History and Principles of Homœopathy and the Materia Medica," Dr. Hughes's being the "Homœopathic Materia Medica and Therapeutics," and Dr. Hale's "Practical Medicine." It is to be hoped and expected that an impetus will

* The demand for this work has already called for a second edition which is now in the hands of the printer; it is also to be published under the sanction of a committee of the Society, but the chief labor in its preparation has fallen upon its able chairman, Dr. Drury. [Since published. *Gen. Sec., W. H. C.*]

be given by these lectures to the advancement of medicine, and that among other good results, will be not only the indoctrinating of the audiences with the principles and practice of homœopathy but the indication of the fact of the obligations owing to it by the medicine of the day. The last incident of the history of homœopathy worthy of mention is one which we have already alluded to, and which we may hope argues a change to the better in the attitude towards us of our rivals and opponents.

Within the last few months the Birmingham Medical Institute has been established. Dr. Evans, a late physician of that town, left his library to his brethren of the profession. The son of another Birmingham physician, Dr. Ingleby, left to the Institute £5000 on the condition of suitable buildings being erected in memory of his father. £2000 more have been subscribed by the medical men of the place. The Institute is to have a library of works of science and literature, the foundation of which will be the library of Dr. Evans. Its object is the advancement of professional knowledge by "the establishment and maintenance of physiological and pathological laboratories and museums, and the delivery of lectures." Another of its objects is the relief of necessitous members of the profession. Among those subscribing to its funds were one or two physicians practicing homœopathy. This opened the question of the admission of such to the Institute. It need not be here mentioned how that question was discussed. Much was said and written on both sides and many votes for and against were given. But the result, by large majorities, was in favor of the homœopathic practitioners being admitted if they were legally qualified. We have a right, I think, to say that this is a proof of a more reasonable and liberal feeling towards homœopathy on the part of our opponents, and it is not unlikely that it may foreshadow greater freedom of professional intercourse between the two schools and a recognition of the fact that there should be no limits to a medical man's freedom in the choice of means to secure the end all have in view,—the cure and prevention of disease.

Something has thus been given in these pages of the past and present of homœopathy in these islands. From small beginnings

it has grown to what we see, an organization having* three hundred active members, numerous hospitals and dispensaries and societies and a large literature. If it is asked whether we in this country are satisfied with the position of homœopathy at this present time or with its future prospects the answer must be in the negative. Its practice and its practitioners are forced to content themselves with a sectarian position, and it must be allowed that in these late years their rate of advancement has not been in the same proportion as formerly. At the same time there is another and more hopeful view to take of the future. In one respect the new doctrine and practice were never stronger than at present, and never before did the future look so bright. Not only do *we* recognize the obligations of the old to the new school, but the latter are doing the same, and more and more as the years go on. Though at present these obligations are not sufficiently acknowledged, the time cannot be far off when they will be so, willingly or unwillingly. When that day comes the terms Homœopathy and Allopathy will, it is to be hoped, disappear, and the former be relieved from its sectarian position. The doctrine of Similars will be granted a place, and a high place in medical practice, perhaps even the chief place; but this will not be soon. It will be recognized that Medicine is in a transition state of progress, and that in the case of so experimental a science there must be no limits to the range of experiment, and that, however startling new theory or new practice may at first sight appear, both should be welcomed as a possible advance towards greater certainty in therapeutics.

* The number three hundred scarcely gives a fair impression as to the size of the body of homœopathic practitioners. It is a known fact that many practice homœopathically who refuse to allow their names to appear in our Directory, either because they have not the courage to identify themselves with our school, or because their practice is still largely leavened by old-school traditions.

PART II.

THE DESCRIPTIVE HISTORY OF BRITISH AND IRISH HOMŒOPATHIC SOCIETIES, INCLUDING HOSPITALS, DISPENSARIES, SCHOOLS, ETC.

BY HERBERT NANKIVELL, M.D., EDIN.

WE may divide the homœopathic societies of Great Britain into local and general. In the first division come the Northern Homœopathic Medical Association, the Midland Homœopathic Medical Society, the Liverpool Homœopathic Medico-Chirurgical Society, and the Northumberland and Durham Homœopathic Medical Association; in the second division we place the Hahnemann Publishing Society, the British Homœopathic Society, and the British Homœopathic Congress.

Of the local associations it will be necessary to mention at length only the two first.

The *Northern Homœopathic Medical Association* was founded in 1852 by six gentlemen, Drs. Cameron, Craig, Dunn, Hayle, Pearce, and Pope; but the stimulus which launched it into existence was unequal to the development of its future life, and it relapsed into a dormant condition for the rest of the decade. In 1862 we find it resuming more active functions: it added eight other members to its list, and since that date, under the fostering care first of Mr. Secretary Pope and afterwards of Mr. Secretary Fraser, it has done yeoman's service in binding together the scattered homœopathists of the North, in the mutual sharpening of mind by mind, and in the promotion of good feeling amongst its members by its semestrial meetings and the pleasant dinners which invariably follow them. The Society now numbers thirty-four members and is in full activity, holding its meetings alternately in the larger towns of Yorkshire and Lancashire.

The *Midland Homœopathic Medical Society* meets also half-yearly, although at first quarterly meetings were the rule. It was established in 1862, but consists of only eighteen members. Its prosperity has never equalled that of its northern neighbor, partly because it is not a migratory society, but a fixed one, meeting at Birmingham, and partly also because the good cheer which distinguishes the Northern society has been conspicuous only by its absence from the Midland reunions.

Our general societies are three in number, and need more than a passing reference.

The *Hahnemann Publishing Society* was established in 1848 for the "purpose of supplying physicians practicing homœopathy with works of real value the expense of whose publication would be too great a risk for private enterprise to undertake." It is therefore a commercial society, but it is more than this. Three of its permanent committees are engaged in the works of *Materia Medica*, of the *Repertory*, and of *Therapeutics* respectively, and the individual members of these committees either take up themselves or allot to others the different sections of the works in hand. It falls to the lot of Dr. Hughes in his review of our literature, to mention the publications of this Society, and I therefore pass on to notice

The *British Homœopathic Society* which was founded on April 10th, 1844, by Dr. Quin, its President, and consisted of himself, Mr. Hugh Cameron, Dr. Partridge and Dr. Mayne. Dr. Quin had for many previous years cherished in his heart the project of this Society and had as early as 1834 drawn up a code of laws for its management. In 1837 he called a preliminary meeting on this subject, but though it was well received by many of his colleagues he found himself obliged to abandon it. But in 1844 a meeting took place in Dr. Quin's house to commemorate Hahnemann's birthday, the first that had occurred since our Founder's death, and at that meeting "the foundation-stone of the British Homœopathic Society was laid." The early meetings of the Society from 1844 to 1850 were held at the President's house, but from the opening of the London Homœopathic Hospital, the Society's meetings have been held in the hospital

Board-room. Its growth has been steady and it now numbers 113 ordinary members and fellows, besides corresponding and honorary members. Meetings are held on the first Thursday of each month throughout the session at which papers are read and discussions take place. The Annual Assembly occurs towards the close of June and lasts for two days. But the business of the Society is not confined to these meetings. In 1847 in conjunction with the British Homœopathic Association it determined on the foundation of the London Homœopathic Hospital. In 1870 it published the *British Homœopathic Pharmacopœia*, a second edition of which valuable work has just passed through the press; and during the winter session of 1874-75 it instituted a series of lectures which were thrown open to and were attended by both medical men and students of the old school. In these lectures Drs. Dudgeon, Hale and Richard Hughes took part, the latter physician lecturing on homœopathic Pharmacodynamics. During the present winter session Dr. Bayes delivered the introductory lecture. Dr. Hughes's lectures are being continued, and Drs. Mackechnie, Hale, Drury, James Jones, Drysdale and Matheson will take part in other courses. The audiences are fairly well attended by practitioners from the ranks of allopathic medicine, and it is hoped that these efforts will hereafter attain the solidarity of a medical school. In the meantime good and necessary work is being done.

The *British Homœopathic Congress* in its revived form dates from the year 1870, when it assembled at Birmingham under the presidency of Drysdale. In 1871 it met at Oxford, when the presidential address was read by Dr. Richard Hughes for his friend Madden whom illness had prostrated three weeks previously. In 1872 the ancient city of York, dear to Americans both for its name and its venerable minster, received the Congress which met under the presidency of Black. In 1873 the Congress met at Leamington and Sharp occupied the chair. In 1874 the largest Congress that has hitherto met assembled in London and listened to Dudgeon's incisive address on the "Influence of Homœopathy on General Medicine since the death

of Hahnemann ;” and in September of this year (1875) the Congress which met at Manchester heard Bayes expound the “Position of Homœopathy in the Rational Practice of Medicine,” and had the pleasure of receiving an American delegation in the honored persons of Messrs. Ludlam and Talbot.

Our congresses hitherto have been remarkable for excellent papers and critical discussions ; and they have been followed by capital dinners whose good fellowship and cheer have crowned the labors of the day.

I now pass on to give a short account of the *Hospitals* and *Dispensaries* in Great Britain for the homœopathic treatment of the sick poor. Chronologically the dispensary is the forerunner of the hospital, and of course the former institution exceeds the latter very much in number. The machinery of the dispensary is so simple that one may be started at an outlay of a few shillings only, and it has rarely happened that wherever a homœopathist has commenced practice, he has not very early sought to bring the benefit of his art to bear on our poorer and suffering brethren. This has been the origin of the numerous

Private Homœopathic Dispensaries which we possess. They are of the simplest possible character, being under the entire management of the medical officer, and they are unprovided either with Patrons, Committees, and often subscribers. In this latter case they are self-supporting, the regulated contributions of the patients themselves defraying the necessary expenses. About seventy-five of these dispensaries are in existence, and the number of fresh patients seen annually will vary from 150 at the smallest to between 300 and 400 at the larger institutions. No doubt they are open to some abuse—persons attending them who could pay the usual fees—but they have done good work in popularizing homœopathy, in showing its power over chronic and intractable forms of disease, and in forming in many localities the nuclei of more highly organized and successful institutions.

Of a more pretentious character than these are the *Public Homœopathic Dispensaries*, which number about thirty-seven. They are under the management of Committees, and are provided with various lay officers, such as secretary, treasurer, etc., and

also with one or more medical officers and a chemist or dispenser. The work of the medical officers is generally gratuitous; all moneys pass into the treasurer's hands; the institution is supported by subscribers who have the privilege of nominating patients, who are supposed to be of that class which needs gratuitous medical treatment.

The chief towns and districts which possess these dispensaries are Blackheath, Brixton, Hackney, Pimlico, Southgate, Streat-ham and Surbiton within the postal district of the metropolis; while in the provinces Croydon, Liverpool and Manchester rejoice in the possession of two dispensaries each, and one exists respectively in Bournemouth, Brighton, Cheltenham, Cambridge, Weston-super-Mare, Plymouth, Exeter, Hull, Leamington, Newcastle, Devizes, Northampton, Reading, Scarboro, Southampton, Stroud, Taunton, Tunbridge-Wells, Torquay, Winchester, Wolverhampton and York.

Facile principes amongst our public dispensaries stand those of *Liverpool*. They are both under the management of one Committee, and the medical officers form a single staff. It was founded by Dr. Drysdale in 1841, and at first occupied a small hired room in Mount Pleasant. His first task was to catch a patient—a tough old *opprobrium medicorum*; his second to cure him, in which he was equally successful. Thus the ball was set rolling. In 1860 a large dispensary was built and opened in Hardman Street; in 1866 a second dispensary was opened in the North End during an epidemic of cholera; and by the report for 1874 we find that Dr. Drysdale's infant institution has grown into an establishment, possessing four consulting physicians and surgeons, five honorary medical officers, and four stipendiary surgeons. The total number of patients coming under treatment during the year was 20,076, and the total number treated since 1841 amounted to 210,631. Such a success is a noble testimony to the founder's work, to the truth of Hahnemann's teaching, and to the practical success of its medical officers.

I shall notice also the dispensaries of Brighton and Devizes as types of successful institutions: the first is carried on in a popu-

lous and fashionable town of 100,000 inhabitants, the second in a country town of 6000 people.

The *Brighton Dispensary* was founded in 1844 and carried on at first solely by the efforts of our distinguished colleague Dr. Henry Madden. It is now under the management of a Committee, possesses a staff of two consulting physicians, two honorary physicians, and a stipendiary medical officer. The total number of cases for the year 1874 amounted to 1920, of which number the large proportion of 403 cases were treated at their own houses.

The *North Wilts Dispensary* was founded at Devizes in 1861 by the late Dr. Marston, and has been carried on since his death by his successor Dr. Bodman. The total number of cases admitted from 1861 to 1874 was 3522, of which 305 were under treatment during the last-named year. The affairs are managed by a Committee; there is no stipendiary medical officer.

The net cost of these three institutions for the year 1874 was as follows: North Wilts £51, Brighton £303, and Liverpool £761; and the average cost of each patient at these institutions was respectively 3s. 4d., 3s. 2d., and 9d.

I cannot leave the subject of dispensaries without reference to that of Weston-super-Mare. In this town of 15,000 inhabitants the *Cochran Homœopathic Dispensary* has been founded in memory of our late colleague, Dr. George Blair Cochran; and a freehold property has been secured and devoted in perpetuity to this admirable purpose. An example this which we trust may be imitated by larger and wealthier towns.

Turn we now to the *Hospitals*. The large expense necessary for the maintenance of these institutions, and the fact that in a large number of towns the ground is already occupied by well-managed hospitals under old-school direction, has prevented the development amongst us of many examples of this form or charity. Yet the narrow-minded opposition of old-school practitioners might well compel us to seek every favorable opportunity for starting homœopathic hospitals. Whenever an avowed conversion to the tenets of homœopathy has taken place amongst the members of a hospital staff, the unfortunate gentleman who

has had the courage of his opinions has been compelled to resign his post; and this not through the free action of Committees or Governors, but by means of the trades' union regulations in force amongst allopathic medical men. Henderson at Edinburgh, Reith at Aberdeen, Eubulus Williams at Clifton are instances of the truth of this statement.

At *Southport* our colleagues Drs. Stokes and Harvey officer a *Children's Sanatorium*, which has several years flourished under the guidance of an influential Committee. This Sanatorium owes its foundation to Dr. Blumberg who in 1861 raised a sum of £800 for the institution, but ill health compelled him to leave Southport before it got into working order. The scheme remained in abeyance until 1864, when the Misses Maniott nobly proposed to undertake the whole conduct and expenses of the Sanatorium, if the Committee would grant them a small sum for furnishing, and the annual interest of the funds at their disposal. This work they carried on till the close of 1867 when the management was again restored to the hands of the Committee. From the reports before me I learn that in 1864, 46 admissions took place; in 1865, 41; in 1866, 28; in 1867, 53; in 1871, 87; in 1872, 114; in 1873, 90; and in 1874, 76. There are thirty beds, but they are seldom all full. The Committee propose to purchase a piece of land and erect a specially adapted building thereon, the house which they now occupy being "very unsatisfactory" for the purpose.

St. James's Hospital, Doncaster, has a history of its own. The establishment of the Great Northern Railway Plant at that town forced on our gallant and far-sighted colleague Dr. Dunn, the necessity of a hospital for surgical accidents, and in 1852 *St. James's Hospital* was opened, and from that date was kept open for twenty years by his single-handed exertions. Many an operation has he there performed unassisted: once at least he amputated the thigh with the help of the porter only: until at last the intolerance of his allopathic colleagues broke down, and it was found advisable to meet and assist the man who had such a power of self-help within him. In 1872, increasing age and failing health compelled this veteran to close his cherished work,

but fortunately not until the town of Doncaster had realized the necessity for an infirmary on a large scale, and had at last accomplished the much-desired but long-neglected work.

The *Bath Homœopathic Hospital* is officered by Drs. Newman and Morgan. It was commenced in a small but suitable house in 1859, and in 1872 a larger and more commodious building was obtained, capable of containing 30 beds. Since the opening of the hospital 286 in-patients have been received, and the out-patients have numbered 12,000. During 1874, 29 in-patients, and 1000 out-patients were treated at this institution.

No town in England has witnessed a more rapid and solid growth in our art than has *Birmingham*. In 1847 a dispensary was opened in Charles Street, at a time when only three families in the town were sufficiently convinced of the truth of homœopathy to submit to our treatment. In 1848 the dispensary was removed to Old Square, and was then officered by Drs. Fearon, Lawrence and Parsons. In 1859 a hospital in the same square was opened, with six beds, under the medical care of Drs. Fearon, Lawrence and Gibbs Blake. In 1864 the number of beds was increased to fifteen, and the staff consisted of four honorary medical officers and a resident house surgeon. In 1866 the building fund for a new hospital was commenced by munificent donations of £1000 each from Mr. R. L. Chance, and Sir Josiah Mason, the founder and endower of the Erdington Orphanage. In 1872 a suitable site was purchased, and in the succeeding year the fund had reached the sum of £8500. The work since this date has gone on rapidly, and at the Inauguration Luncheon which took place in the new building on the 23d of November, 1875, £1600 was presented to the fund, bringing the total amount received by that date very nearly to the sum of £12,000. The hospital work is now carried on in the new buildings, and the names of Gibbs Blake, Wynne Thomas, Craig and Edward Madden are sufficient guarantees for that work being well done.

Last in the order of my paper, although chronologically the earliest hospital connected with our school in England, stands the *London Homœopathic Hospital*. It owes its foundation to the efforts of the British Homœopathic Association, a body of lay-

men which was formed in 1847 in intimate connection with the British Homœopathic Society to advance the interests of homœopathy. I quote the following historical passages from Dr. Quin's presidential address in 1859 to the annual assembly of the Society: "In less than eighteen months by the influence and tact of Mr. Sampson, and the ability and zeal of Mr. Heurtley, assisted by this Society, upwards of 1300 friends of homœopathy were enrolled. Meanwhile your president had performed the part allotted to him—that of obtaining the sanction and support of several members of both houses of Parliament, and other gentlemen of influence, and their consent to having their names enrolled on the Committee of the Association—the Duke of Beaufort consenting to act as President, and the Marquis of Anglesea as Vice-President."

The Association for two years did an active work in the dissemination of popular homœopathic literature, but the foundation of a hospital having been decided on it merged its distinctive character and name on October 10th, 1849, into that of the Hospital Committee. In six months from this date the hospital in Golden Square was opened and ready for the reception of patients (April 10th, 1850). Here its work for seven years was carried on; here were successfully treated under the government inspectorship of Dr. Macloughlin those cholera cases, which the Royal College of Physicians refused to print as worthless and misleading, but which were afterwards printed by order of Parliament; and from this site in 1857 a move was made to Great Ormond Street to the freehold building which the hospital still occupies.

The number of patients (counting both in- and out-patients) admitted during the first septennium amounted to 23,085, an annual average of 3298. During the second septennium (in which the move of site took place) the total number was smaller, viz., 22,905, an annual average of 3272; in the third septennium the increased resources and more numerous staff attracted 50,686, which gives an annual average of 7240; and in the triennium which closed with 1874, the annual average is found to be still

increasing and amounts to 7485; the total number treated to the end of 1874 stands at 119,132.

Of the cases treated in 1874, 7129 were out-patients and 428 in-patients; of these last 133 were "cured," 187 "much improved" and "improved," 40 received "no benefit," 15 died, and 53 remained "under treatment."

The total expenses of the hospital for this work amounted to £3209, while its total income for the year was £4036, but £1919 of this sum was special and due to Bazaar-receipts. The funded property of the hospital consists of £8977 in the three per cent. Government Funds, besides the freehold building and furniture.

The hospital is under the patronage of Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, and of His Grace the Duke of Beaufort. The Earl of Wilton is President, and associated with him are eleven Vice-presidents. The Board of Management under the chairmanship of Lord Ebury is intrusted with the general management of the institution, and with the appointment of the medical officers subject to the control of the Governors. The Medical Council acts in consultation with the Board of Management on any subject which specially touches the interest of the medical staff or the profession generally; it consists of metropolitan and provincial physicians of standing.

The active medical staff are divided into two classes: (*a*), those in charge of in-patients, and (*b*) those in charge of out-patients. There is also a resident medical officer.

The office of Consulting Physician is now vacant. It was held until the last year by Dr. Quin, who by his resignation has officially severed a connection which through a long course of years had been beneficial to the hospital and honorable to himself. The office of Consulting Surgeon is held by Stephen Yeldham, a name well known to and much esteemed by English homœopathists.

PENMELLYN, BOURNEMOUTH,
December 6th, 1875.

PART III.

HISTORY OF HOMŒOPATHIC LITERATURE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

BY DR. RICHARD HUGHES.

IN giving an account of the literature which homœopathy has brought forth in this country, I shall best proceed in a historical manner. I will group the years over which the history extends in decades, and will sketch the productions of each.

SECTION 1. 1831-1840.

It was by laymen that homœopathy was introduced into England, and it was fitting that from a layman the first English publication on the subject should come. The Rev. Thomas Everest, a clergyman who had himself been benefited greatly by the new system, and was personally acquainted with Hahnemann, issued in the year 1834 a *Popular View of Homœopathy*, and a *Letter to the Medical Practitioners of Great Britain*, calling on them to examine its claims.

In the same year Dr. Quin inaugurated the professional literature of the system in this country. He reprinted Hahnemann's *Fragmenta de viribus medicamentorum positivis*, at that time hardly accessible and only in a shabby form, heading it with a Latin dedication to the then President of the College of Physicians, Sir Henry Hallford. He also put forth, in the same language, a *Pharmacopœia Homœopathica*, containing Hahnemann's instructions for the preparation of drugs, as given in his *Materia Medica Pura* and *Chronic Diseases*.

After Dr. Quin, the most prominent practitioner of the new method in England at this time was a French physician, Dr. Curie. In 1837 this gentleman published a treatise on the *Principles*, and in 1838 another on the *Practice of Homœopathy*. Both were of course purely Hahnemannian in character, but were fairly and scientifically written. The latter contained a

collection of cases treated by the author, which could hardly fail to make a favorable impression.

Another attempt to set forth the principles and working of our method was made by Dr. Simpson, in a work entitled *A Practical View of Homœopathy* (1836). This physician also, it is said, about this time translated the *Organon*, but I can find no trace of his version.

The only other publications of this decade was a pamphlet entitled *Allœopathy and Homœopathy*, by Dr. Luther; and a small volume by Dr. Dunsford, containing *Pathogenetic Effects of some of the principal Homœopathic Remedies*, compiled from Jahr's *Manual* and other sources.

SECTION 2. 1841-1850.

The ten years beginning with 1841 were a very active and fruitful time for homœopathic literature in this country. We will arrange the work done in categories.

First of all must be mentioned the foundation, in 1843, of the *British Journal of Homœopathy*, which has continued to appear quarterly from that time to this. Its editors for the first annual volume were Drs. Drysdale, Russell and Black. The last name then ceased to appear on the title-page, and in the fourth volume was replaced by that of Dr. Dudgeon. Under these three conductors the journal remained till 1857, when Dr. Russell retired. His place, after a short interregnum, was filled by Dr. Atkin; and when, in 1862, death robbed us of his services, after another brief interval Dr. Hughes joined the editorial staff, and it was constituted as it is to this day. From the beginning the *British Journal of Homœopathy* aimed at a high tone, a scientific character, and a liberal spirit. It has been the depository of all the more elaborate writings of British practitioners, and has by copious translation and adoption given its readers the cream of what has been written in other countries; so that its volumes, now thirty-three in number, form a storehouse of homœopathic thought and record of unique value. Among its contributors in this period we may mention, besides its editors already named, Drs. Quin, Henderson, Madden, Chapman, Ozanne, and Laurie.

The present decade was one especially of expository and apologetic works. New converts were continually being made; and each, as he declared his faith, gave some account of his investigations and defence of his position. The most notable of such publications were those of Dr. Henderson, then Professor of Pathology in the University of Edinburgh and physician to the Royal Infirmary of that city. His *Enquiry into the Homœopathic Practice of Medicine* (1845) contained the record of the treatment of 122 cases of disease, on which his comments were unanswerable; and in his *Letter to Sir John Forbes* (1846) he showed himself a ready and forcible controversialist. Publications of the same kind were put forth by Drs. Hayle, Madden, and Ransford, and, in a more substantial form, by Dr. Yeldham, whose *Homœopathy in Acute Diseases* (1850) formed a companion volume to Henderson's "*Enquiry*." Chief among the more purely expository writings must be placed Dr. Black's *Principles and Practice of Homœopathy* (1842), and the *Introduction to the Study of Homœopathy* of Drs. Drysdale and Russell (1844). After this come Dr. Dunsford's *Practical Advantages of Homœopathy* (1841); shorter settings forth of the system by Drs. Newman, Luther, Marsden, and Norton; and last, but (though from a lay pen) not least, Mr. Sampson's *Homœopathy; its Principles, Theory, and Practice* (1846).

But the progress of the doctrine of Hahnemann in England imperatively called for materials whereby the method might be worked. The provings of Hahnemann existed only in their German original and in the French version of Jourdaa; it was reserved for America, in the person of Dr. Hempel, to give them to us in an English dress. In this country it was thought more practicable to translate the *Manual* of Jahr, which was accordingly done by Dr. Curie in 1841, and again in 1847; Dr. Laurie at the same time gave us Bönninghausen's *Manual*; and in 1849 Dr. Dudgeon enabled us to read the last edition of the *Organon* of the master in our own tongue.

Works on practice were also called for, both for domestic and for professional use. The former were supplied by Curie, Laurie, Newman, Chepmell, Henriques, and Epps. The latter presented

greater difficulties. Dr. Curie endeavored to supply the need by issuing monthly *Annals* of the medical institution served by him. Dr. Hamilton published a *Guide* (1844), and Dr. Malan, a *Vademecum* (1847). In the latter year Dr. Laurie gave us his *Elements of the Homœopathic Practice of Physic*, which, though well-intentioned, hardly answered its purpose so well as did its domestic forerunner. Upon the treatment of special diseases we had the *brochure* of Dr. Belluomini *On Scarlatina* (1843), and those of Black, Curie, Dudgeon, Hamilton, Malan, and Russell on *Cholera*. The last, however, was no *brochure*, but a substantial volume of 350 pages (1849), containing a complete discussion of the history, nature and character of the disease, as well as of its treatment.

The Hahnemann Publishing Society was founded in 1848, and its first publication appeared in 1850; but as its work mainly belongs to the next decade, the account of it will best be reserved till then.

SECTION 3. 1851–1860.

In the first year of this decade, Dr. Dudgeon completed the work begun with the *Organon* by giving us in English the *Lesser Writings of Hahnemann*, forming a bulky volume of 881 pages.

The work of exposition and defence was rendered specially necessary at this time by the grave assaults upon homœopathy delivered by Sir James Simpson, Dr. Routh, and Sir John Forbes. To the *Tenets and Tendencies of Homœopathy* of the first, Dr. Henderson opposed a weighty rejoinder in his *Homœopathy Fairly Represented* (1853); and Dr. Wyld met it with lighter artillery in his *Tenets and Tendencies of Sir James Simpson* (1853). Dr. Routh's *Fallacies of Homœopathy* was thoroughly dealt with in the *British Journal*, and Sir John Forbes's *Nature and Art in the Cure of Disease*, was answered by Dr. Henriques in a thoughtful volume on *Art versus Nature*, and by Mr. Theobald in his *Homœopathy, Allœopathy, and Expectancy* (1859).

Besides these, professions of faith more or less argumentative were made by Dr. Cockburn, Dr. Harper, Dr. Bayes, Dr. Neville Wood, and by two notable men of the old school,—Dr. Horner,

a past President of the British Medical Association, and the venerable Dr. Conquest, of obstetric fame. More strictly expository were Dr. G. M. Scott's three lectures *On the Elementary Principles of Homœopathy*, and Dr. Walter Johnson's *Principles of Homœopathy* (1853). In this decade, moreover, there commenced with 1852 the series of *Tracts* in which Dr. Sharp expounded the method of Hahnemann, and met the objections to it, with such clearness and force as to obtain a very wide circulation, and to commend homœopathy to many minds.

But the most important and elaborate work of this kind was the volume of *Lectures on Homœopathy* which Dr. Dudgeon published in 1854, after delivery of the same at the Hahnemann Hospital. Herein is contained the life of Hahnemann and the history of his system, with the discussion of every point of theory and practice involved in it, in a fulness unknown elsewhere, and leaving nothing to be desired. It remains a record of our origin and a treatise on our institutes which can never become obsolete.

Two works only on practice were added to our stock in England during this time, the *Diseases of Females* by Dr. Leadam (1851), and the *Diseases of the Heart and Lungs* by Dr. Wyld (1860). In the department of *Materia Medica* we received the *Flora Homœopathica* of Dr. Hamilton (1853-5), a series of beautiful illustrations of the plants used in our practice.

In periodical literature, the *British Journal of Homœopathy* continued its useful course. Its most frequent contributors at this time, in addition to those already mentioned, were Drs. Scott, Yeldham, Leadam, Kidd, Ker, Sharp, Acworth and Henriques. In the year 1856 it was reinforced in its advocacy of the new system by the *Monthly Homœopathic Review*, which has accompanied it—*vires acquirens eundo*—down to the present day. Its first editor was Dr. Ozanne; and since then it has counted on its staff at various times the names of Ryan, Pope, Bayes, Mad-den, and Herbert Nankivell. Mr. Pope has long been its animating soul; and under his guidance the journal has proved so trenchant in controversy, and so ready at report and notice of all that is of interest to our cause, that it has done trusty service. Its articles, moreover, at first semi-popular in tone, have of late

years assumed a much higher character, and in many instances are of permanent value.

Two other periodical publications may be mentioned here,—the *Homœopathic Times* and the *Notes of a New Truth*. As the *raison d'être* of either was dissatisfaction with the proceedings of the majority, much of their space was taken up with intestine controversy ; and, meeting no real need, it is hardly surprising that they have not continued in existence. The *Homœopathic Times* was born in 1849 and died in 1854 ; the *Notes of a New Truth*, conducted by Dr. John Epps, began its career in 1854, and ended it with his decease in 1869.

There yet remains to be noted the work of the Hahnemann Publishing Society. Established in 1848 on a plan like that of the Sydenham Society,—viz., to supply to its members at cost price works which could not be published on ordinary calculations of profit and loss—it set before itself two especial undertakings. One of these was a complete repertory to the *Materia Medica* ; the other a series of monographs on medicines, arranging their pathogenetic effects in such a manner as should be suitable for ready reference, and appending their therapeutical properties. The first step towards the former desideratum was taken by Dr. Dudgeon—the most active worker of this epoch—in the volume published in 1850 as the commencement of a *Pathogenetic Cyclopædia*. It embraced the symptoms of the mind and disposition, and those of the head. His plan, however, was subsequently abandoned ; and the future work was differently carried out. In 1859 appeared in succession the first four parts of *A Repertory, or Systematic Arrangement and Analysis of the Homœopathic Materia Medica*, containing the symptoms of the eyes, ears, nose, face and neck, mouth and its contents, and stomach. The use of signs in this work—to enable each symptom, under whatever heading found, to be given in full—has caused it to be known as the “Cipher Repertory.” The same feature, moreover, has hindered its coming into general favor and use, but quite needlessly, since (as has often been pointed out) it can be worked with very well without using the cipher at all, which is merely an additional advantage for those who would follow counsels of perfection in

this thing. The names of the laborers in this part of the undertaking are Drs. Dudgeon, Drysdale and Stokes.

The other scheme of the Society bore fruit in 1851, in the publication of the first part of the *Hahnemann Materia Medica*, containing Kali bichromicum, by Dr. Drysdale, Aconite by Dr. Dudgeon, and Arsenic by Dr. Black. All were most thoroughly done; and, though later knowledge would require some enlargement of the two latter, yet the three monographs remain a *κτῆμα ἐς ἀεὶ*, a model of what such work should be. Other medicines were announced as in hand, but no subsequent parts appeared in the present epoch.

SECTION 4. 1861-1870.

The first year of the new decade was marked by the appearance of another periodical publication. The British Homœopathic Society had been founded in 1844. The earlier volumes of the *British Journal* frequently printed the papers and reported the discussions of its meetings. After a time, however, it ceased to do so; and for some years the Society had no published records of its proceedings. These, however, with the clinical reports of the London Homœopathic Hospital associated with it, were now thought to afford sufficient material for separate publication; and began to be issued quarterly as the *Annals* of the Society and Hospital. The names of the publishing committee of the former appear at the end of the preface to the first volume; but it was understood that the real editorship lay with Dr. Russell. After his lamented death in 1866 it devolved mainly upon Dr. Yeldham.

Dr. Russell, moreover—one of the most accomplished *littérateurs* British homœopathy has known—having delivered some *Clinical Lectures* at the hospital, published them under this title in 1865. They embrace the subjects of Rheumatism, Epilepsy, Asthma, and Fever, and are as practical in teaching as they are pleasant in reading. * The same physician had previously, in 1861, adorned medical literature with his *History and Heroes of the Art of Medicine*, a biographical history of our craft, doing full justice to all other great names, though naturally giving largest space to Hahnemann.

The same year, 1861, saw another part of the *Repertory*—the conclusion of the stomach symptoms, by Drs. Drysdale and Stokes, and those of the abdomen, by the same physicians aided by Dr. Hayward. The Hahnemann Publishing Society gave no further sign of life during the present decade.

The *British Journal of Homœopathy* and the *Monthly Homœopathic Review* continued their active career during this period. Many of the older contributors to the former had become silent, but many still worked on; and fresh pens came to their aid, as those of McGilchrist, Bayes, McLimont, Nankivell and Hughes. In the *Monthly Review* the names of Bayes, Madden, Meyhoffer of Nice, and Sharp are of most frequent and notable appearance. In 1866 another periodical began to appear monthly in our cause, the *Homœopathic World*, edited by Dr. Ruddock. It took up the popular place which the *Monthly Review* was gradually vacating, and has since filled it with much assiduity and profit to its readers.

Controversy had now, save in the journals, almost done its work, and only revived on special occasions. One of these was the appearance of an article on Homœopathy by Sir Benjamin Brodie in *Frazer's Magazine* (1861). It called forth answers from Drs. Dudgeon, Marston, Drury and Sharp. Similar attacks on homœopathy in Manchester and Southampton were repelled by Drs. Drummond and Rayner in the former case, by Dr. Cooper in the latter. Another occasion for discussion was the acceptance of our doctrine by physicians attached to public institutions, which gave us the pamphlets of Dr. Eubulus Williams of Clifton (1867) and of Dr. Reith of Aberdeen (1868). Dr. Bayes's *Homœopathy in 1869* was the only other publication of this kind. Of expositions of our doctrines we may specify Dr. Ryan's little book *On Infinitesimals* (1864), an excellent defence of their efficiency. There were also numerous *brochures* of the kind from the pens of Drs. Batchelour, Cockburn, Collins, Craig, Eadon, Epps, Fleury, Flint, Hayward, Matheson, Morgan, Pope, McConnell, Reed and Wyld.

A more important work now remained to be done, viz., the investigation of homœopathy from within, the examination of the

scientific basis of the method. No independent works on this subject appeared ; but two series of contributions to journals went on, one of which has already become, while the other promises soon to be, a book. We refer to Dr. Sharp's Essays in the *Monthly Homœopathic Review*, and Dr. Drysdale's articles, commencing from 1867, in the *British Journal of Homœopathy*. We shall have to speak of these writings again in the next period.

Of practical works we have to note two as of especial worth, Dr. Yeldham's *Homœopathy in Venereal Diseases* (1862) and Dr. Chepmell's *Hints for the Practical Study of the Homœopathic Method* (1868). The former is invaluable for the practitioner, and the latter for the student. Of the same kind, but of more limited scope, are Dr. Wilkinson's pamphlet on *Small-pox, Erysipelas, etc.* (1864), Dr. Cooper's on *Sulphur as a Remedy for Neuralgia and Intermittent Fever* (1869), and Dr. Drury's volume on *Cholera, Dysentery, etc.* (1866).

In 1867 an attempt was commenced by the present writer to provide a manual of homœopathic practice for students and beginners. No introduction to the study of the *Materia Medica*, no broad statement of what homœopathy can do for the various forms of diseases, and how she does it, was extant for the English professional reader. A *Manual of Pharmacodynamics* to supply the former want was issued in 1867, and a *Manual of Therapeutics* to meet the latter in 1869.

The only other work on *Materia Medica* produced in this decade was Mr. Buck's *Outlines of Materia Medica and Regional Symptomatology* (1865). It was well-intentioned, and displayed much industry ; but it can hardly be said to have succeeded in winning the acceptance of our body. In this connection, however, we must note the *British Homœopathic Pharmacopœia*, which, under the auspices of the Society so named, and mainly edited by Dr. Madden, appeared in 1870. It was greatly needed, and was admirably calculated to fulfil its purpose.

We conclude by mentioning the works on *Veterinary Homœopathy* published during this time by Messrs. Moore and Lord ; and the variously-named provisions for domestic practice issuing

from the pens of Drs. Ruddock, Morgan, Drury, Massy, Epps, G. Cameron, Wyld and Neville Wood.

SECTION 5. 1871-1875.

Our last decade is but a *lustrum* as yet; but to complete this sketch its productions must be named.

Its opening witnessed a revival of the Hahnemann Publishing Society, and the appearance, after twenty years' interval, of a second part of the *Hahnemann Materia Medica*. This was a monograph on Uranium nitricum, by Dr. Edward Blake, containing much original experimentation. In 1873 a third part followed, in the shape of an arrangement of Belladonna by Dr. Hughes. The *Repertory* of the Society was also taken in hand anew, and its sixth part appeared in 1874, consisting of the symptoms of the stools and rectum, by Dr. Herbert Nankivell.

The same year saw the first instalment of another *Repertory* from the pen of Dr. Berridge, containing the symptoms of the eyes. In this no cipher is used.

Of other works on Materia Medica we have to mention the *Applied Homœopathy* of Dr. Bayes (1871), an interesting account of his experience with the several remedies of our stock. A third edition of the *Manual of Pharmacodynamics*, containing the lectures delivered by the author at the London Homœopathic Hospital, saw the light in 1875.

I think I may venture to claim for British homœopathy the treatise on *Chronic Diseases of the Respiratory Organs*, the first volume of which appeared in 1871. Though Dr. Meyhoffer is a German, and practices at Nice, yet his work was written in English and published in England; and we should take the compliment ill if we did not claim the honor which it does to our literature.

Dr. Bayes has worked in this field of practical medicine also, giving us a short essay *On the Treatment of Typhoid Fever by Baptisia* (1872). And Dr. Ruddock, hitherto known as a domestic therapist and popular expositor only, has put forth a *Text-book of Homœopathic Medicine and Surgery* (1874) of over 1000 pages, which, though in many points open to criticism, is likely to prove very useful.

The domestic manuals still, by their multiplication, evidence a demand for homœopathy in British families. Of this kind are—in the present period—Dr. Shuldham's *Family Homœopathy* (1871), Dr. Gutteridge's *Woman's Guide to Health* (1871), Mr. Pope's *Medical Handbook for Mothers* (1873), and Dr. Hayward's *Taking Cold*, which in successive editions has expanded from a little pamphlet on the casualty it specifies to a complete manual of the lay treatment of acute disease.

Dr. Drysdale and Dr. Sharp have continued their work upon the Institutes of Homœopathy. The latter has collected the labors of twenty years into a handsome volume of *Essays in Medicine* (1874), containing twenty-six separate publications ranging from 1852 to 1873, and treating of every point connected with our method. Dr. Drysdale has gone deeper still to find the basis of specific medication. In his *Life and the Equivalence of Force* (1870), and his *Protoplasmic Theory of Life* (1874) he has investigated the latest thoughts of science on that which is the subject of Medicine,—the living organism; and he proposes to follow these up by considering the *stimuli* of life, and drugs as one of them. When his work is completed, it will be a rock of firm foundation on which to stand; and homœopathy will have a philosophy harmonious with modern knowledge, and of unassailable soundness.

The three journals—the *British*, the *Monthly*, and the *World*—continue to flourish. The *Annals* have, since 1870, appeared in the former. The revival of the Annual Congress has evoked a series of Presidential Addresses worthy of the distinguished men—Drysdale, Madden, Black, Sharp, Dudgeon, Bayes—who have delivered them; and these, with the papers and discussions of the gatherings, have enriched the pages of the *Monthly Review*.

I now close this brief sketch. It seems to me that, considering the small number of men—never more than three hundred at a time—who have embraced homœopathy in Great Britain, the contribution of this country to the English literature of the system has not been inconsiderable. But the future alone can determine how much of it is worthy to live.

PAVILION PARADE, BRIGHTON.

PART IV.

THE HISTORY AND DETAILS OF BRITISH LEGISLATION AFFECTING PRACTITIONERS OF HOMŒOPATHY, WHETHER BY THE GOVERNMENT OR CORPORATIONS.

BY ALFRED C. POPE, M.D., M.R.C.S., ENG.

FROM a strictly legal point of view the practice of homœopathy by a duly qualified member of the profession in no way affects his status or privileges. Until the year 1858 the laws of this country respecting the practice of medicine were in an anomalous condition. A person duly qualified to practice medicine or surgery in Scotland or Ireland was not legally qualified to do so in England.

An English physician was only regarded as duly qualified by possessing the degree of the University of Oxford or Cambridge or that granted by the Archbishop of Canterbury, or the license of the Royal College of Physicians of London. For general or family practice the only diploma constituting a legal qualification was that granted by the Society of Apothecaries under their act of 1815. Any person not holding one or other of these qualifications was liable to prosecution by the College of Physicians on the one hand or by the Society of Apothecaries on the other.

The only occasion on which these powers have been exerted to the detriment of a homœopathic physician was in the case of Dr. Quin in 1833. The threat of prosecution in that instance was not carried out. I believe that Mr. Clifton of Northampton was also threatened with prosecution by the Society of Apothecaries on the ground of his not having received their license; but here also no legal proceedings were taken.

In 1858 the act which now regulates the practice of medicine

and surgery throughout the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland was obtained. By that measure the exclusive privileges of the English Universities, of the College of Physicians and the Society of Apothecaries were abolished. At the same time the degree granted by the Archbishop of Canterbury ceased to constitute a legal title to the privileges of the profession of Medicine.

The draft of the bill presented to the House of Commons contained a clause giving power to the proposed Medical Council to erase from the register of legally qualified medical practitioners the name of any practitioner who could be charged with "irregular" practice. As it was by this phrase that homœopathy was commonly defined, and as it was left to the proposed Medical Council to determine what was and what was not "irregular" practice, those who were interested in sustaining the rights of homœopathic practitioners exerted their influence to have this clause expunged. They succeeded.

Clause xxviii of the bill authorized the Council to erase from the register the names of those who had been struck off from the lists of the College or Body to which they belonged, provided that such an act had been performed in the exercise of any power such college or body might possess. In order to prevent the exercise of any power of this kind unfairly to homœopathic practitioners the following proviso was added to the clause :

"Provided that the name of no person shall be erased from the Register on the ground of his having adopted any Theory of Medicine or Surgery."

Further, in order to prevent a belief in homœopathy being a barrier to entrance into the medical profession, the following clause (xxiii) was added to the act :

"In case it shall appear to the General Council that an attempt has been made by any Body, entitled under this Act to grant Qualifications, to impose upon any Candidate offering himself for examination an obligation to adopt or refrain from adopting the Practice of any particular Theory of Medicine or Surgery as a test or condition of admitting him to examination, or of granting a Certificate, it shall be lawful for the said Council to represent

the same to Her Majesty's most Honorable Privy Council and the said Privy Council may thereupon issue an Injunction to such Body so acting, directing them to desist from such Practice; and in the event of their not complying therewith, then to order that such Body shall cease to have the power of conferring any Right to be registered under this Act, so long as they continue such practice."

All persons registered under this act as practitioners of medicine and surgery, whatever may be their therapeutic views, are equally entitled to perform all the functions pertaining to a legally qualified medical practitioner and all are in the enjoyment of the same privileges.

From this report of the act of 1858 it will be seen that so far from British law having placed any impediments in the way of homœopathy being practiced, it has been directed to the prevention of any such impediments being so placed by any College or Body which might be disposed to use its power to prevent its practice increasing. That such is the case homœopathists will ever owe a debt of gratitude to Lord Ebury for his exertions on their behalf in the House of Lords and to the Hon. W. Cowper (now known as the Hon. W. Cowper-Temple) for his support in the House of Commons.

The provision of medical attendance upon sick paupers constitutes a portion of the work of a department of government formerly known as the Poor-Law Board, but more recently as the Local Government Board.

For the appointment of parochial medical officer all registered practitioners are equally eligible. The election to such an office rests with the Guardians of the Poor of each Union, subject to the confirmation of the Local Government Board. Thirty years ago the Poor-Law Board of the day acting under the advice of the President of the College of Physicians, refused to confirm the election of Mr. Newman to the appointment of medical officer of one of the districts of the Glastonbury Union. Twelve or fourteen years later and Mr. Harmar Smith was called upon by the Guardians of the Sheffield Union to resign his appointment as one of their medical officers in consequence of his avowing his confidence in

homœopathy. More lately Dr. Wilde of Winchester received the appointment of medical officer to the most desirable district of the Winchester Union on the ground that he practiced homœopathy. For the same reason, Dr. Archer in 1871 was elected a medical officer of one of the districts of the Southampton Union.

While therefore the avowed practice of homœopathy constitutes no disqualification for the office of Poor-Law Surgeon, it is possible that in many instances a homœopathic practitioner would fail to secure such an election through the influence that would be brought to bear upon the electing body, the local Board of Guardians. That such influence would not always be successful has however been sufficiently well proved.

The appointment of Medical Officer of Health is open to all legally qualified medical men whether allopathic or homœopathic. The only homœopathic practitioner who has contested an election for such an appointment succeeded in obtaining it, although every effort was made both locally and through the medical press to prevent his success. The appointment was confirmed by the local Government Board notwithstanding the pressure exercised upon them to refuse their sanction of it.*

The poor-law medical service is wretchedly ill paid and has but small attractions for men who are fully occupied in private practice. Hence it has been seldom sought after by homœopaths, who are as a rule sufficiently well employed without it, and consequently opportunities have but rarely occurred for testing the influence which an avowal of faith in homœopathy would have over an election to such an appointment.

Universities, Colleges, and Societies.

The Scotch Universities, with the exception of that of Glasgow, have each attempted to prevent Candidates for their degree who were known to be favorably disposed to homœopathy being promoted. The University of Edinburgh and that of Aberdeen were successful each on the occasion. No effort of the kind

* Mr. Ainley, Halifax, Yorkshire.

has been made of late years, and now the Medical Act of 1858 expressly forbids any such attempt being made.

The Royal College of Physicians of London, some five-and-twenty years ago, declined to accede to the application of a medical man practicing homœopathy requesting permission to present himself for examination.

The College of Physicians of Edinburgh have refused admission to their fellowship on the ground of the candidate's known faith in homœopathy.

The College of Physicians and that of Surgeons in Dublin have declared their intention to refuse their respective licenses to persons known to believe in homœopathy.

These bodies framed "declarations" to be signed by all candidates prior to their receiving their licenses. The College of Surgeons ordained that "no Fellow or Licentiate of the college shall pretend or profess to cure disease by the deception called homœopathy." This resolution was rendered harmless by its very terms, there being no such thing known as "the deception called homœopathy," and as no person, even though he be an Irishman, can possibly practice the unknown or even "pretend" so to do, it follows that the College "Ordinance" is powerless. And so I believe it has proved to be.

The College of Physicians, desirous of not being left in the rear of its surgical brotherhood, either in folly or in an unblushing effort to put the drag in the chariot-wheels of scientific medicine, also formulated a declaration somewhat after the fashion of the oath administered to the candidate in Molière's *Mulade Imaginaire*. Its first sentence is as follows: "I engage not to practice any system or method (so called) for the cure or alleviation of disease of which the College has disapproved," etc. As this declaration was obscure, no "system or method" having been mentioned as having been placed under the ban of the College, a gentleman who was desirous of obtaining the license of a College of Physicians, wrote to the Registrar of the College for an explanation, asking what those "systems or methods" were which had incurred the displeasure of the college, and whether subscription to the declaration was compulsory. The following

answer, which I give *verbatim et literatim*, was received by return of post:

KING'S AND QUEEN'S COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS IN IRELAND,
DUBLIN, 15th October, 1861.

SIR: In reply to your queries, I have to state that the College has not disapproved of any system. Candidates have to take the declaration before being admitted.

I am, sir, Your fai,

LOMBE ATTHILL.

Remarking on this the editors of the *British Journal of Homœopathy* (vol. xx, p. 160) write: "The veiled prophet removes his mask and behind it we discover—nothing at all. The systems and methods of treatment disapproved by the College and prohibited to its licentiates under fearful penalties have no existence! The College tries to scare its licentiates with bogie; but behind the sheet there is nothing. It makes a new decalogue, in which it threatens condign punishment to those who practice what it disapproves, and all the time it disapproves of nothing; and yet it insists on candidates subscribing a declaration (or 'delceration,' as the Registrar writes it) which binds them to abstain from—nothing."

It may appear singular but I believe that it is a fact that the perpetrator of such singular orthography as that contained in the choice missive I have quoted is a graduate in Arts as well as in Medicine of "Old Trinity"!

I am not aware of any instance in which an attempt has been made to enforce the terms of these resolutions. Every few years they are republished in all their pristine absurdity to scare away young men from the investigation of homœopathy. They are however not regarded as worthy of notice.

The Royal College of Surgeons of England stands almost if not quite alone among the examining bodies of this country in having publicly refused to regard a belief in homœopathy as a barrier to admission to its membership. The Council of the College was repeatedly applied to to refuse the college diploma to

candidates who were known to practice or who intended to practice homœopathy. In 1852 or 1853 one Dr. Charles John Hale, of Sheffield, a member of the College, addressed the Council on this matter, demanding the expulsion from the College of all members thereof practicing homœopathy, threatening as the penalty of refusal by the Council the return of the diploma he had received from them. The following resolution constituted the reply of the Council :

“The Council of the Royal College of Surgeons of England have attentively and repeatedly considered the various communications which they have received on the subject of homœopathy ; and after mature deliberation, have resolved that it is not expedient for the College to interfere in the matter.”

Dr. Charles John Hale was duly furnished with a copy of this resolution, but not only did he retain the diploma he had threatened to return in the event of his wishes not being satisfied, but he subsequently applied to the College for his higher diploma of Fellow, and was admitted a fellow in 1866, some ten or twelve years after the date of his letter on homœopathy.

The Worshipful Society of Apothecaries some years back announced their intention of refusing their certificate to any person who should express his faith in homœopathy.

This perhaps is hardly surprising when it is remembered that the Society derives a considerable income from a wholesale and retail drugshop.

There is, I think, very little doubt that now these resolutions would not be enforced in any of the Colleges that passed them, except perhaps in those of Ireland.

Societies.—Of the established Medical Societies it may be said that nearly every one has on its minutes a resolution not to admit or retain in its list of members any member of the profession known to be practicing homœopathy. Several societies termed Medico-ethical were established in different parts of the country many years ago, the chief end of which was to bind the members not to practice homœopathy and not to meet in consultation any medical man who did so.

PART V.

A STATEMENT OF EXISTING MEANS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND FOR THE EDUCATION OF YOUNG PHYSICIANS IN THE SCIENCE AND PRACTICE OF HOMŒOPATHY.

BY WILLIAM BAYES, M.D.

WERE I to restrict myself stringently to the enumeration of the existing means for the education of young physicians in the science and practice of homœopathy, my whole paper would occupy but very few lines; but I hope I may be pardoned if I venture to trace very briefly some of the means to which the present practitioners of homœopathy in Great Britain and Ireland are indebted for their practical knowledge of homœopathy.

As early as the years 1852-3, whilst the homœopathic hospital was in Golden Square, Dr. Quin gave six lectures on "Some of the Most Important Diseases of the Human Frame," illustrating them with cases selected from the wards of the hospital. During the succeeding years, 1853-4, Dr. Leadam gave a course of lectures on the diseases of women.

In the year 1859 the hospital was removed to the more extensive building in Great Ormond Street, and clinical lectures were subsequently delivered during two sessions, 1862-3, and 1863-4, "by Drs. Hamilton, Leadam and Russell, and by Mr. (now Dr.) Yeldham, surgeon to the hospital. They were discontinued from causes connected with the private practice of the physicians, viz., inability to find time, and from there being insufficient interest among medical men, who, it must be remembered, were much more antagonistic to homœopathy than now."* Concurrently with the first of these efforts on the part of the

* Communicated by Dr. Hamilton.

physicians to the London Homœopathic Hospital, the officers of its rival hospital, the Hahnemann (since closed), instituted a still more complete series of lectures.

Dr. Dudgeon delivered a course of lectures on the "Theory and Practice of Homœopathy," Dr. John Epps on "Homœopathic Therapeutics," and Dr. Curie on "Clinical Medicine." These lectures were delivered during one session, 1852-3, but unfortunately were not resumed in the following year.*

Some of the lectures delivered at the London Homœopathic Hospital were reported in the *Annals of the British Homœopathic Society*, scattered through the first four volumes. Dr. Rutherford Russell's were reprinted in a volume entitled *The Treatment of Rheumatism, Asthma, Epilepsy, and Fever*. Dr. Dudgeon's lectures were also reprinted under the title of *Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Homœopathy*.

As an interesting episode in the history of homœopathic teaching in Great Britain I subjoin a short communication from Dr. Black. It shows how much may be done by the self-sacrificing efforts of a few noble, public-spirited minds:

"A dispensary was opened at Edinburgh in 1842 by Drs. Russell and Black with the view of not only allowing the poor to experience the benefits of homœopathy but also affording a field for demonstrating to the profession the practice of this new system of therapeutics. From the very first the attendance of indoor patients was large and as much time was devoted to the treatment of acute cases at the homes of the poor there was good material for clinical teaching. This was never carried out systematically but limited to conversations. During the early years of this dispensary it was attended by various medical men and students, many of whom became distinguished advocates of homœopathy. The publication of the first report was the signal for a violent and abusive attack by the Edinburgh medical press, which was steadily persevered in so that at last medical students became afraid to attend. In 1848 the marked success attending the treatment of a prevailing epidemic of fever led the commit-

* Communicated by Dr. Dudgeon.

tee of management of the dispensary to petition the Edinburgh Parochial Boards for hospital space, in which the treatment of this disease as well as of cholera, which was impending, might be publicly tested. This appeal met with no favorable reply. When the cholera broke out the medical staff, consisting of Drs. Russell, Wielobycki, Zynchinski, and Sutherland, aided by Dr. Cockburn and Dr. Atkin, resolved to keep the dispensary open day and night, with one of them in constant attendance. Acting in this devoted manner a large number of cases was treated, and the report of this epidemic is the last contribution which this dispensary has given to clinical teaching."

In a letter from Dr. Black, inclosing the above, he says: "There was no systematic teaching; but Russell and I were young, full of enthusiasm, and so galled by the profession that we threw all our energies into what might advance homœopathy through our dispensary, and we heeded little for private practice."

Before entering upon the body of my subject I deem it well to chronicle the following short notice of the arrest of homœopathic teaching in Aberdeen, where for some years our talented confrère, Dr. Dyce Brown, had given practical instruction to not a few medical students. In answer to my question as to the means which existed in Aberdeen for homœopathic instruction, I received the following letter from Dr. Dyce Brown:

"I am sorry to say since last April (1875) I have not been able to do as I used to do, no longer having my dispensary appointment. When there I always had about six pupils with me, who came for six months each, and to whom I first gave a lecture explanatory of what homœopathy really is, and as we examined each case, I explained the principles of the treatment and the action of each medicine prescribed, with its indications. I have had, however, some enemies among the board of Directors, who have for some time back been trying various means to get me out. Last year they succeeded in getting a rule passed by which one of the six medical officers should go out annually, not by rotation, which would have been intelligible, but by *ballot*. The local papers at the time noticed this, only to condemn

the principle, and the medical society took it up, but decided on not taking any action or steps, as they believed such a rule would never be put into operation. At the meeting in April, however, they were told that the rule was to be acted on, and I was balloted out! The Provost, who is chairman, told me afterwards that he was much surprised when he found that it was I who was to go out, and if he could have overturned it he would. The work was beginning to be cumbersome in my time, but I do regret it mainly on account of my thus being deprived of the opportunity of sowing the good seed among the students. I half think in the meantime of giving a course of lectures on homœopathy and homœopathic therapeutics perhaps during the summer session, and as I am well known among the students I think I could get a class. However, this is only in the future."

It will thus be seen that the only means really existing in Great Britain and Ireland up to the year 1874 for the education of young physicians in the science and art of homœopathy have been such as they could attain by self-exertion, patient study from our books and literature, or obtain by attending at our hospitals and dispensaries, aided by such private teachings as they could reach through their knowledge of some practitioner of homœopathy. The want of regular systematic teaching had long been felt, and had been insisted on in many articles in our periodical literature, but no action was taken till the year 1874. In his address at the close of his term of vice-presidency of the British Homœopathic Society in this year, the writer impressed upon the Society that one of its duties was to provide means for the systematic instruction of young physicians in the science of homœopathy. In response to this suggestion Dr. Richard Hughes wrote to him expressing his willingness to deliver a course of lectures on Homœopathic Materia Medica and Therapeutics, if the Hospital Board of Management would permit him to do so, at the hospital. The Board of Management referred Dr. Hughes's offer to the Medical Council. Unfortunately the council was divided in opinion and the majority decided against the advisability of attempting the public teaching of homœopathy on the assumption that there was not sufficient public inter-

est felt in the subject to insure its success. This rejection did not however discourage the promoters of this movement, and the writer and Dr. Dudgeon brought the matter forward at the next meeting of the British Homœopathic Society. The following resolution was the result:

“At a meeting of the British Homœopathic Society held on Thursday, November the 5th, 1874, the following resolution was passed. Proposed by Dr. Bayes, seconded by Dr. Dudgeon, and carried:

“That in consideration of the feeling expressed by many members of the British Homœopathic Society, that the time has come when courses of lectures shall be delivered in Great Britain, in which the science and practice of homœopathy should be taught, the Society appoints a committee composed of the following gentlemen to examine into the question and report upon it:” Drs. Hamilton, Yeldham, Dudgeon, Black, Drysdale, Drury, Leadam and Bayes; Dr. Bayes to act as Honorary Secretary and Convener.

The committee exercised the power to add to their number by electing the lecturers and the internal officers of the hospital staff as *ex officio* members, and at the first meeting, on December 29th, 1874, of the committee the following gentlemen met: Drs. Yeldham, Leadam, Drury, Dudgeon, Hale, Mackechnie and Bayes. The committee recommended that courses of lectures should be delivered at the hospital, one lecture each week on the following subjects: 1st, on the Theory and Principles of Homœopathy, by Dr. Dudgeon; 2dly, on Homœopathic Materia Medica and Therapeutics, by Dr. Richard Hughes; 3dly, on Clinical Medicine, by the officers of the hospital staff. They further recommended that Drs. Dudgeon and Bayes should be appointed to carry out the details. In accordance with these recommendations, which were unanimously adopted, the British Homœopathic Society appointed Dr. Richard Hughes to deliver a course of lectures on Homœopathic Materia Medica and Therapeutics. Dr. Dudgeon was deputed to give two introductory lectures on the Theory and Practice of Homœopathy, and Dr. R. Douglas Hale was requested to deliver a course of lectures on Practical Medicine. The subject chosen by

him was on some acute diseases of the chest, Laryngitis, Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Pleurisy. These lectures were delivered weekly at the London Homœopathic Hospital and were attended by a small but attentive class of medical students and young physicians. The success of the first session of these lectures (1874-5) was such as to induce the Society to determine on their continuance during the present session (1875-6). Dr. Bayes being requested to deliver the introductory lecture on October 7th, 1875, Dr. Richard Hughes was again appointed to deliver a course on Homœopathic Materia Medica and Therapeutics on each succeeding Thursday, while at the conclusion of his course the following courses on homœopathic medicine are to be delivered by the medical officers to the hospital and by Dr. Drysdale: 1st. Lectures on Diseases of the Digestive Organs, by Dr. Mackenzie (one of the physicians to the London Homœopathic Hospital); 2d. Lectures on Diseases of Children by Dr. Drury, physician to Diseases of Children at the London Homœopathic Hospital; 3d. Lectures on Diseases of the Chest by Dr. R. Douglas Hale (one of the physicians to the London Homœopathic Hospital); 4th. Lectures on Diseases of Women by Dr. Duncan Matheson (physician to Diseases of Women at the London Homœopathic Hospital); 5th. Lectures on the Theory of the Homœopathic Principle, by Dr. J. Drysdale. The organization of these lectures is very simple. The British Homœopathic Society pays the expenses incurred for printing and advertising. A Lecture Committee, consisting of Drs. Black, Drysdale, Yeldham, Leadam, Hamilton, Dudgeon, Mackenzie, Drury, R. Douglas Hale, Richard Hughes, Matheson, James Jones and Bayes have the control of the general management. This committee is only called together on special occasions. It has appointed Drs. Dudgeon and Bayes a sub-committee, to make arrangements and to conduct details, and Dr. Bayes is appointed the Honorary Secretary. There is a farther intention to organize regular clinical instruction at the hospital on one or two days in each week. The hospital is capable of accommodating seventy patients, but the funds only permit of its receiving about fifty. This number is but small for the pur-

poses of clinical instruction, but it is to be hoped that the present movement will show both professional and lay homœopaths the need of greater exertion, and that we may soon see the seventy beds all filled. Our present session (1875-6) has commenced most encouragingly. The introductory lecture was fully attended, and the Secretary has registered twenty-one students, many of whom are physicians of the old school desiring to study the system of homœopathic therapeutics. There is no other attempt at a systematic teaching of homœopathy in Great Britain or Ireland. There are hospitals at Birmingham and Bath. (The latter is very small.) There are many excellent dispensaries in different towns and cities, foremost among which that of Liverpool holds its preeminent position. Physicians desiring to see the practical working of the homœopathic system can learn much at these institutions. At Liverpool, for example, Dr. Drysdale remarks, in a letter in response to our inquiry, "I am sorry I cannot say there is any clinic or systematic means of instruction at our dispensary, nor would it be of any use if there were, as far as I can see, for nobody would come to it; the students of the medical school certainly not, and the younger medical men may come now if they choose. There are plenty of opportunities for any one to learn our practice at the dispensary if he is willing, but we can hardly say we have any persons who can be reported as students. It is true some medical men have, at times, taken advantage of the opportunity, but these are very few, and generally their conversion has been made in some other way before they came. The chief advantage of this dispensary, as a school, is the house surgery (which gives a man a house and a salary of £100 per annum), which has given experience to many young men; but of course they were converts before they took the place. We have also two or three posts as stipendiary medical officers (salary from £50 to £75 per annum), who are allowed private practice. This has been found useful, and has encouraged some medical men to settle here in practice." Although it will be seen that our "existing means" for the public instruction of young physicians in the science and art of homœopathy are at present crude and small in their beginnings, yet it

is to be hoped that the question now fairly placed before us and the foundation having been prosperously begun that we may, in each succeeding year, see an increment of superstructure that may result in the firm institution of a School of Homœopathic Therapeutics.

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HISTORICAL AND STATISTICAL

REPORT

ON

HOMŒOPATHY IN FRANCE.

**PREPARED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE HOMŒOPATHIC
MEDICAL SOCIETY OF FRANCE.**

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*HISTORICAL AND STATISTICAL REPORT ON
HOMŒOPATHY IN FRANCE.*

PART I.

GENERAL REPORT ON THE RISE AND PROGRESS OF HOMŒOPATHY IN FRANCE.

BY DRs. RAFINESQUE, DEGERMANN AND CLAUDE, AND MESSRS.
CATELLAN BROS.

FORTY-EIGHT years ago (1828) Hahnemann or his doctrine was scarcely known in France, while homœopathy had numerous adherents in Germany and Italy.

At this epoch Count des Guidi, Doctor of Medicine, Doctor of Science, and Inspector of the University at Lyons, was in Naples. Unsuccessful in arresting the supposed fatal malady of his wife, who accompanied him to get the benefit of the Baths of Pozzuoli, he was induced to consult Dr. de Romani, who was enjoying at Naples a great reputation as a homœopathic physician.

The cure of his wife by Dr. de Romani's treatment produced a profound impression on Count des Guidi and induced him to study the doctrines of Hahnemann, and under the direction of Drs. de Romani and de Horatiis, he followed assiduously their homœopathic clinic in the Hospital of the Trinity.

In 1830, at the age of sixty-three years, Dr. des Guidi returned to Lyons and devoted himself to the practice of homœopathy, whose benefits he proclaimed aloud, and whose scientific value he demonstrated a little later in that magnificent *Letter to the*

Physicians of France, which has been translated into all languages, and which contains a luminous and eloquent exposition of the new medical doctrine.

Such was the beginning of homœopathy in France.

While Dr. des Guidi was sharing his convictions with a certain number of physicians who had gathered around him, Dr. Antoine Pétroz, a physician of high standing in Paris, known by his work in the *Grand Dictionary of Medical Sciences* (*Grand dictionnaire des sciences médicales*), was abandoning the beaten path of classical medicine and unfurling the flag of homœopathy.

Paris immediately became the headquarters of the new doctrine, the principal centre of its propagation. There all the earliest workers grouped around or near Pétroz,—Curie père, Gueyrard, the elder, Léon-Simon père, Dezauche, Leboucher, Roth, Davet, Molin père, Jahr, Libert, Crosério, Cabarrus, Arnaud, Blanc, Laburthe, Franco, Lafitte, Perry, Chancerel père.

Let us name by himself the most glorious of all, Hahnemann, who pitched his tent at Paris in 1835.

The provinces were not behindhand, the following physicians ranging themselves under the banner of homœopathy: Desaix, Chazal, Rapou, Noack, at Lyons; Gastier, at Choisy; Laville de Laplaigne, at Dijon; Deschamps, at Torigni (?); Delavalade, at Aubusson; Chargé, Rampal, Gillet, Sollier, at Marseilles; Rigaud, at Pons; Perrusel, at Nantes; Nuñez, Leon-Marchand, Bourges, de Bonneval, at Bordeaux; Cronigneau, professor, adjunct of the School of Dijon, at Dijon; Gachassin, at Toulouse; Roux, at Cette; Andrien, adjunct professor of the Faculty of Montpellier, at Agen; Granier, at Nîmes; Juvin, Crepu, at Grenoble; the illustrious professor d'Amador, at Montpellier.

Among the physicians of our school whose loss we have to deplore, we will cite those who have served our cause with the most glory by speech, by the pen, or by success in practice: Hahnemann, Curie père, Des Guidi, Desaix, Gueyrard, the elder, Libert, Crosério, Molin père, Prof. d'Amador, Timbart, Gabalda, Pétroz, Tessier, Gastier, Escallier, Perussel père, Arnaud, Mar-

chant, Leon-Simon père, Cabarrus, Davet, Desterne, Milcent, and finally Jahr, who died in Belgium some months ago, who belonged to France by his long residence and the numerous works he published here.

There are to-day about three hundred and fifty homœopathic physicians in France, of whom seventy are in Paris. Several have been internes and laureates of the hospitals; some belong to the official schools as professors. We will mention Dr. Imbert-Gourbeyre, professor in the school of Clermont Ferrand; Parlier, adjunct (*agregé*) professor in the school of Montpellier; Crossigneau, adjunct (*agregé*) professor at the school of Dijon.

PHYSICIANS IN PARIS.

Antraigues,	Dubourg,
Belet,	Fiedault,
Bertrand-Denamp,	Fournier,
Bon,	Franco,
Boyer,	Gounard,
Brand,	Guerin-Méneville,
Buchlé,	Heermann,
Champeaux,	Hermel,
Chancereel père,	Hoffman,
Chancereel fils,	Jousset,
Chanet,	Laville,
Chapuset père,	Leboucher,
Chapuset fils,	Léon-Simon père,
Claude,	Léon-Simon fils,
Clément,	Leriche,
Conan,	Le Thiere,
Conqueret,	Love,
Cramoisy,	Magnan, the elder,
Crétin,	Magnan, the younger,
Davet,	Mailliot,
Dervillez,	Mercier,
Dezanche,	Molin,
Dezermaux,	Muñoz,

Oldendorf,	Raymond,
Ozanam,	Rochet,
Partenay,	Roth,
Pénoyée père,	Roussel,
Pénoyée fils,	Secretain,
Perrussel fils,	Serrand fils,
Perry,	Silvestre,
Pitet,	Suberbie,
Poirson,	Tessier fils,
Poppleton,	Teste,
Du Planty,	Tissier,
Rafinesque,	Viollett.

Of the physicians of the departments we have made efforts to have a complete list in time, but have not succeeded. We hope to before the opening of the congress.

PHARMACIES.

The honor of having founded the first exclusively homœopathic pharmacy in Paris belongs to Henri Pétroz (brother of the well-known physician, Antoine Pétroz), a member of the Royal Academy of Medicine. In 1833 he began to prepare medicines and put up the prescriptions of the few physicians, and in May, 1837, opened his pharmacy. Shortly after Messrs. Catellan Brothers took direction of it, and moved it to its present location in Rue du Helder.

There are now in France fourteen exclusively homœopathic pharmacies, eight in Paris and six in the departments. In Paris Catellan Brothers have five, George Weber one, Derode & Deffes one, and Charles Weber one. At Lyons there are two, Lember's and Bernay's; at Marseilles two, Trichon's and Borrelly's; and at Bordeaux also two, Alexandra's and De Bachoné's.

There are in addition to these some mixed pharmacies at Passy, Paris, Nimes, Avignon, Nantes, Pau, Bayonne, Nice, and Algiers. There are nine homœopathic veterinary surgeons.

HOSPITALS.

In 1832 Dr. Gastier introduced homœopathy into the "Hospice de Choissy" (Ain), and obtained remarkable success. He left the hospital in 1848, being appointed deputy to the National Assembly. Later it was introduced by Dr. Leon Marchant into the hospital Saint Andra, at Bordeaux, from which it was excluded in 1849. Afterwards it was introduced in the hospital of Carentan (Manche), by Dr. Scelles, of Mt. Désert, who is still there; then in the hospital of Bourgueil (Indre and Loire), by Dr. Chauvet, who has since changed his residence to Tours; and finally at the hospital of Roubaix, by Dr. Liagre, an ex-military physician.

For the hospitals at Choissy and Bourgueil, the administrative commission stated officially (of the former January 2d, 1846, and of the latter May 17th, 1860) the superiority of the homœopathic treatment. For the hospital of Roubaix, Dr. Liagre has published statistics giving the same result.

To Dr. Tessier is due the honor of introducing homœopathy into the hospitals in Paris. He practiced it in his wards at the Hospital Sainte Marguerite (Hotel Dieu, Annexe), at the Hospital Beaujon, and the Hospital for Infants. It was during his service that he converted a large number of distinguished internes and outside physicians: Timbart, Gabalda, Escallier, Milcent, Davasse, Jousset, Fredault, Ozanam, Champeaux, Hermel, and Dr. Gounard, who has collected and reproduced his lectures in the most faithful manner.

Tessier practiced homœopathy in the hospitals from 1847 to 1862. In reply to the incessant attacks of his adversaries, the administration published officially a comparative table of the results obtained in three years (1849, '50, '51) by the homœopathic method in the wards of Dr. Tessier containing one hundred beds, and the old method in the wards of Drs. Valleix and Marotte (same hospital) containing ninety-nine beds. The comparison was in favor of the homœopathic treatment because, first, there was less mortality; second, the patients were a shorter time in the hospital; third, there was considerable reduction in the expense of the pharmacy.

To-day there are three homœopathic hospitals in France: 1st. The Hahnemann Hospital, founded in Paris in 1869, Rue Laugier, 26, quarter des Fermes. Staff: Chancerel fils, Boyer, Léon-Simon père, Léon-Simon fils.

2d. The Hospital Saint Jacques, founded in Paris in 1870, Rue Saint Jacques, 282. Staff: Drs. Jousset, Fredault, Gounard, Molin, Cretin, Love. Consulting physicians, Drs. Perry, Chanut, Ozanam, Cramoisy.

3d. The Hospital Saint Luc, founded at Lyons in 1875. Staff: Drs. Emery and Cartier.

Gratuitous consultations take place every morning in these hospitals.

Homœopathy is practiced, at least partially, at the hospitals of Carentan (Manche), of Vatan (Indre), and of Sens (Yonne).

DISPENSARIES.

The first dispensary established in Paris is at 8 Rue Git-le-Cœur. It was attended with the greatest zeal by Drs. Pétroz, Léon-Simon père, Davet, Molin père, Jahr and Croserio.

A second one was established at Rue Marmousets, by Messrs. Lafitte, Perry, Pitet and Leboucher.

Finally, in February, 1838, Mr. Duquesnay, curé of Saint Laurent, to-day Bishop of Limoges, established at Paris, in his parish, a homœopathic dispensary, with the professional aid of Drs. Chargé, Escallier, Patin, Sarrand père, and later, Dervillez. The very satisfactory results were published in a printed report in 1860.

There are now in Paris five homœopathic dispensaries, established by Messrs. Catellan Brothers, with the gratuitous attendance of several physicians. The medicine is furnished free to those only who cannot afford to pay. The dispensaries are located at 17 Rue de la Chaussée d'Antin, 27 Rue du Faubourg du Temple, 41 Rue de Verneuil, 106 Rue du Faubourg Saint Honoré and 32 Rue des Bourdonnair.

There are also some homœopathic dispensaries in the principal cities of the provinces, at Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Nantes, etc.

SOCIETIES.

The first homœopathic society was organized in 1834 at Paris, under the name of Homœopathic Institute (Institut homœopathique). Drs. Pétriz, Gueyrard the elder, Croserio, Léon-Simon père, Arnaud, Leboucher, Curie père, Davet, Dezanche, were members.

From 1832 a homœopathic society had been established under the name of Société Gallicane. It was to hold yearly meetings in one of the cities. The first and second sessions were held at Geneva, the third at Lyons, and the fourth and last at Paris, in 1835, under the presidency of Hahnemann.

Later, in 1845, the Homœopathic Institute was replaced by the Society of Homœopathic Medicine (Société de Médecine Homœopathique). Besides there was established, in 1846, the Hahnemannian Society (Société Hahnemannienne).

In 1850, at the instance of Drs. Gastier and Delavallade, deputies to the National Assembly, the two were united in one, which took the name of Société Gallicane, which must not be confounded with the former one under the same name, which ceased to exist fifteen years before.

There is to-day but one society, which in 1860 took the name of Homœopathic Medical Society of France (Société Médicale Homœopathique de France). It meets semi-monthly at Paris, at No 31 Cité d'Antin. Its officers, elected yearly, were as follows for 1875: President, Dr. Gounard; Vice-Presidents, Drs. Champeaux and Rafinesque; General Secretary, Dr. Molin; Recording Secretary, Dr. Claude; Treasurer, Dr. Parthey; Recorder, Dr. Guérin-Méneville.

There is no homœopathic society in the departments.

JOURNALS.

The first journal in France devoted to the defence and propagation of the new doctrine was established in 1833 by Drs. Curie père and Léon-Simon père. There were a number of others published in Paris and in the departments as follows:

In 1834, *Journal de la Médecine Homœopathique*, by Drs. Léon-Simon père and Curie père.

In the same year the *Archive de la Médecine Homœopathique* was published, first under the direction of Dr. Jourdan, member of the Royal Academy of Medicine, then under the editorship of Drs. Jourdan, Léon-Simon père and Curie père, and afterwards edited by Drs. Libert and Leon-Simon père.

In 1840 appeared the *Journal de la doctrine Hahnemannienne*, by Dr. Molin père.

In the same year, the *Revue critique et retrospective de la Matière Médicale*, by Drs. Chargé, Pétriz and Roth.

In 1842 appeared *Annales de la Médecine Homœopathique*, by Drs. Léon-Simon père, Jahr and Croserio.

In 1845 was published the *Journal de la Médecine Homœopathique*, by the members of the Société Hahnemannienne, and also the *Bulletin de la Société Homœopathique de Paris*, by the members of the Homœopathic Society of Paris.

In 1850 the Société Gallicane published the *Journal de la Société Gallicane de Médecine Homœopathique de Paris*.

The same year Drs. Roth and Davet de Beauzepaire, afterwards Dr. Roth alone, published the *Gazette Homœopathique de Paris*.

In 1857, Dr. Driard published *Le Propagateur Homœopathique*.

In 1861, Dr. Jahr published the *Bulletin de l'Art de Querie*.

At Avignon, in 1853, under direction of Dr. Béchet, there was published the *Revue Homœopathique du Midi*.

At Bordeaux, in 1847, Drs. Ebers, Marchant and Gué published the *Gazette Homœopathique de Bordeaux*.

At Marseilles, in 1848, the *Revue Homœopathique du Midi* was published by a society of physicians, under the direction of Dr. Chargé.

At Nantes, in 1845, appeared *L'Observateur Homœopathique de la Loire-inférieure*, by Dr. Perrussel.

At Rouen, in 1852, Dr. Lecoupeur published *Médecine Homœopathique des Familles*.

At Metz, in 1869, appeared the *Gazette Homœopathique de Metz*, edited by Dr. Roussel.

To-day there are five journals in France devoted to the defence and propagation of Hahnemann's doctrine. They all are monthlies, and are :

Bulletin de la Société Médicale Homœopathique de France. It first appeared in 1860. *L'Art Médicale*, founded in 1835 by J. P. Tessier, and continued by his disciples. *L'Hahnemannisme*, founded in 1868 by Dr. Léon-Simon and his associates. *La Bibliothèque Homœopathique*, founded in 1868 by Dr. Chargé, and continued by Drs. Pitet, Magnan, Leboucher, Heermann and others. The above four are published in Paris. The fifth is published at Nimes, by Dr. Peladan, *L'Homœopathie des Familles et des Médecins.* It first appeared in 1875.

PUBLIC LECTURES.

The first lecture on the doctrine of Hahnemann was given January 26th, 1835, at the Royal Athenæum, by Dr. Léon-Simon père. The course of Dr. Simon from 1836 to 1841 was given at the Athenæum, and from 1841 to 1845 in an amphitheatre of the Rue de Sorbonne. In 1869 Dr. Léon-Simon fils held some conferences at la Salle Gerson (annexed to the Sorbonne), which is consecrated to the free lectures instituted by the Minister of Public Instruction. Some conferences were held in Paris in 1863 and 1864, by Drs. Jousset, Milcent and Frédault, at the homœopathic dispensary. From 1864 to 1868 Dr. Jousset held them in Paris, in the quarter of the School of Medicine; Drs. Jousset and Gounard at the Hospital Saint Jacques; Dr. Gounard at the hall of the Boulevard de Capucines; Dr. Granier at Nimes; Dr. Arréat at Toulouse; Dr. Imbert-Gourbeyre, professor at the School of Clermont-Ferrand, at Nice.

HOMŒOPATHIC CONGRESSES.

Several Congresses have been held in France, in order to hasten the progress of the doctrine. The first, held in Lyons in 1833, was presided over by Count des Guidi. The second one, at

Paris in 1835, was presided over by Hahnemann, who had just taken up his residence in our capital. The third, in 1851, also at Paris, was presided over by Dr. Pétroz. Dr. Quin, of London, who introduced homœopathy into England, was elected Honorary President. The fourth was held at Bordeaux in 1854, Drs. Léon-Simon, Count des Guidi and Marquis de Nuñez were Honorary Presidents. The fifth was in 1855, in Paris, and presided over by Dr. Pétroz, Dr. Nuñez being Honorary President. The sixth was at Brussels in 1856, over which Dr. Cartier, member of the Royal Academy of Belgium, presided. The Honorary Presidents were von Boenninghausen, of Münster, Varlez, member of the Royal Academy of Belgium, and Pétroz of Paris. Although this Congress was held in Brussels we claim it for France because it was organized by the Central Homœopathic Commission of Paris,* and also because it gave occasion to reproduce the noble words spoken at the opening of the session by the worthy President of the Royal Academy of Medicine of Belgium, Dr. Fallot, who said, "Whatever differences of doctrine or practice might exist they were striving for the same end, the search after truth, and doing the most good possible, and his colleagues would second their effort." The seventh, in 1867, was held in Paris, and presided over by Dr. Imbert-Gourbeyre, professor in the School of Clermont, and Dr. Nuñez, Honorary President. The Homœopathic Medical Society of France was authorized to collect funds and organize a homœopathic hospital in Paris. It resulted in the establishment of the Hospital Saint Jacques.

This is the history of homœopathy in France. Such is its

* The Central Homœopathic Commission was appointed by the Congress held in Paris in 1835, to have general supervision over the propagation of homœopathy, and to represent the physicians before the public and government. It did this in the suit against Dr. Moreau d'Angouleme (for illegal pharmacy), and in the suit for defamation brought against the Medical Union by the homœopathic physicians. It was composed of Drs. Crétin, Escallier, Jahr, Leboucher, Léon-Simon père, Love, Molin in Paris, Chargé at Tamaris, Comte de Bonneval and Léon-Marchant at Bordeaux, Gastier at Clementia (Ain).

actual condition. Left to its own strength, without aid of any sort, with no other influence than its daily successes, it has followed its course, with a firm and sure step, across obstacles thrown in its way by prejudice, by routine and by interests. To-day the ground is in great measure cleared, hostile passions are more restrained, and the new doctrine makes rapid progress. Public opinion registers its remarkable cures, and puts them in comparison with the reverses or the powerlessness of official medicine.

PART II.

REPORT ON FRENCH HOMŒOPATHIC LITERATURE.

IN the session of March 15th, 1875, Dr. Gounard presiding, the order of the day brought up the discussion of the American correspondence published in the *Bulletin* of February 1st, 1875.

The Society appointed three Commissions to reply to the various paragraphs of the letter of Dr. Carroll Dunham, President of the Committee of Arrangements of the World's Homœopathic Convention of Philadelphia.

The second of these Commissions, consisting of Drs. Molin, Champeaux, Frédault, Crélin, Gounard and Guérin-Meneville, the Librarian-archiviste of the Society, was instructed to prepare a historical and statistical report on French homœopathic literature, in response to paragraph three of said letter.

The following is the report of the Commission.

J. GUÉRIN-MENEVILLE, D. M. P.,
Reporter.

TO THE COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS OF THE
WORLD'S HOMŒOPATHIC CONVENTION OF PHILADELPHIA, 1876.

REPORT.

FRENCH Homœopathic Literature may be divided into

- I. Works treating especially of Homœopathy.
- II. Works treating of general medicine, and of all other accessory sciences, but from the pen of homœopathic physicians.

The first division may be subdivided into

1. Works on Practical Homœopathy.
2. Works on Homœopathic Materia Medica.
3. Collections and Periodicals.
4. Memoirs, Notices, and Miscellaneous Writings, having for their object the propagation and defence of Homœopathy.

The second division may also be subdivided into

Works treating of ANATOMY,
PHYSIOLOGY,
PATHOLOGY,
GENERAL MEDICINE,
MISCELLANEOUS SUBJECTS.

FIRST DIVISION.

FIRST SUBDIVISION—PRACTICAL HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE.

La pratique de l'homœopathie simplifiée. Paris, 1874. 1 vol. in-18. 346 pages. Par le Dr. A. Espanet.

Elements de médecine pratique, comprenant le traitement homœopathique de chaque maladie. 2 vols. in-8 d'environ chacun. 520 pages. Dr. P. Jousset.

Traitement homœopathique des maladies des organes de la respiration. Paris, 1874. Grand in-8 de 454 pages. Par le Dr. A. Chargé.

Guide du médecin homœopathe au lit du malade, pour le traitement de plus de mille maladies, et répertoire du thérapeutique appliquée. Traduction faite sur la 8e édition Allemand du Dr. Hirschel, en 1874. 540 pages. Dr. V. Léon-Simon.

(There was a previous edition of 1858, of 331 pages, by the same.)

Formulaire pathogénétique usuel, ou guide homœopathique pour traiter soi-même les maladies. 4e édition, augmentée, 1872. In-18 de 582 pages. Dr. J. Prost-Lacuzon.

Médecine homœopathique domestique, par le Dr. Hering. Traduction nouvelle, augmentée d'indications nombreuses, et précédée de conseils d'hygiène et de thérapeutique générale. 6e édition. Paris, 1873. In-12 de 738 pages et 169 figs. Dr. Léon-Simon.

La syphilis débarrassée de ses dangers, par la médecine homœopathique. Avis important pour les femmes, et considérations nouvelles sur la gale, les scrofules, les dartres, et autres affections de la peau. 1874. In-18 de 54 pages. Dr. Achille Hoffmann.

Clinique homœopathique, ou recueil des toutes les observations pratiques recueillies jusqu'à nos jours (1830-1839). 9 vols. in-8. Dr. Beauvais (de St. Gratien).

Dictionnaire vétérinaire homœopathique, ou guide homœopathique pour traiter soi-même les maladies des animaux domestiques. 1865. In-18 de 496 pages. Par J. C. Berger, Vétérinaire, et J. Prost-Lacuzon.

- Homœopathie domestique. Paris, 1837. 1 vol. in-8 de 413 pages. (Rare.) Dr. Bigel.
- Manuel de thérapeutique homœopathique, pour servir au lit du malade, en même temps que guide pour l'étude de la matière médicale pure, par le Dr. C. de Boenninghausen, traduit de l'Allemand. 1846. Vols. in-12 de LVIII, 270 pages. Dr. D. Roth.
- Traitement du cholera, et moyens de s'en préserver. Paris. In-12, 81 pages. Dr. Crimotel (de Tilloy).
- Thérapeutique expérimentale; étude sur les effets et les indications de la strychnine et de la noix vomique dans les traitements du cholera. Paris, 1854. In-8 de 63 pages. Par le Dr. Jules Davasse.
- Clinique homœopathique de Staoüli (Algérie) pendant l'année 1850. Paris, 1851. In-8 de 290 pages. Dr. A. Espanet.
- Fièvre intermittente. Paris, 1868. Grand in-8, 32 pages. Dr. A. Espanet.
- La méthode homœopathique dans le traitement des fièvres intermittentes. 2e édition. Paris, 1858. In-8, 48 pages. Dr. Escallier.
- Traitement homœopathique du cholera morbus. Lyon, 1832. In-8. Dr. Gueyrard.
- Nouveau manuel de médecine vétérinaire homœopathique, 2d édition, par H. A. Gunther, traduit par P. J. Martin. Paris, 1871. In-18, 504 pages, 34 figs. Gunther. Trad., P. J. Martin.
- Manuel du médecine vétérinaire homœopathique, à l'usage du vétérinaire, du propriétaire de troupeaux et du cultivateur, indiquant le traitement des maladies de tous les animaux domestiques, la composition d'une pharmacie vétérinaire, et le moyen de se la procurer, par Lotzbeck, traduit de l'Allemand. Paris, 1837. In-18. Par Lotzbeck. Sarrazin, trad.
- Doctrine et traitement homœopathique des maladies chroniques, par Samuel Hahnemann, traduit de l'Allemand sur la dernière édition. 2e édition. Paris, 1846. 3 vols. in-8, chacun de 600 pages. Samuel Hahnemann. A. J. L. Jourdan, trad.
- Traitement homœopathique des maladies des enfants, par Hartmann, traduit de l'Allemand avec des notes. Paris, 1853. In-8 de 700 pages. Hartmann. Dr. Léon-Simon fils, trad.
- La phthisie pulmonaire guérie par le traitement homœopathique. 4e édition. Paris, 1872. In-8 de 16 pages. Dr. A. Hoffmann.

- Guérison certaine des premiers symptômes du cholera, quels qu'ils soient. In-8 de 4 pages. Dr. A. Hoffmann.
- Dernier coup porté au cholera. Paris, 1866. In-18 de 108 pages. Dr. A. Hoffmann.
- Traitement préservatif et curatif du cholera. Paris, 1873. In-18 de 12 pages. Dr. A. Hoffmann.
- Le mal de mer vaincue par la médecine moderne. Paris, 1871. In-18, 12 pages. Dr. A. Hoffman.
- Traitement homœopathique des maladies des femmes. Paris, 1856. In-12, VIII, 496 pages. Dr. G. H. G. Jahr.
- Traitement homœopathique des maladies de la peau et des lésions extérieures en général. Paris, 1850. In-8, XVI, 608 pages. Dr. G. H. G. Jahr.
- Traitement homœopathique des affections nerveuses et des maladies mentales. Paris, 1854. In-12, VIII, 660 pages. Dr. G. H. G. Jahr.
- Traitement homœopathique des maladies des organes de la digestion. Paris, 1859. In-8, XII, 520 pages. Dr. G. H. G. Jahr.
- Traitement homœopathique du cholera. Paris, 1868. In-12. Dr. G. H. G. Jahr.
- De l'expectation et du traitement homœopathique de la pneumonie. Paris, 1862. Grand in-8, 46 pages. Dr. P. Jousset.
- Cours d'homœopathie. Paris, 1863. In-8, 555 pages. Dr. Edw. La Sommerais.
- De la goutte et des rhumatismes. 20e édition. Montdidier, 1874. In-18, 120 pages. Dr. Laville.
- L'épilepsie et la rage chez l'homme et chez les animaux. Bayonne, 1864. In-8, 540 pages. Dr. Lavigue de la Plaigue.
- Médecine homœopathique des familles. 1852, 1853. 2 vols. Grand in-8. Dr. V. E. Lecoupeur.
- Du cholera épidémique, de sa préservation et de son traitement homœopathique. Paris, 1854. In-8 de 43 pages. Dr. V. E. Lecoupeur.
- Manuel de médecine vétérinaire homœopathique de Lotzbeck. Paris, 1837. In-18. Traduit de l'Allemand par Sarrazin.
- Clinique homœopathique. 1837. In-8. Malaise.
- Guide de l'homœopathe. 2e édition. Bruxelles, 1861. In-18, 296 pages et portrait. Dr. Ph. de Molinari.
- La goutte. Paris, 1861. In-8, 96 pages. Dr. de Monostrol.
- Guide homœopathique domestique des familles. Lyon, 1865. In-8, 264 pages. Dr. Noack fils.
- L'homœopathie mise à la portée de tout le monde. 3e édition. Paris, 1863. In-18, 370 pages. Dr. E. Oriard.

- Médecine domestique homœopathique. Marseilles, 1850. 1 vol. in-8, XVIII, 146 pages. (Rare.) Dr. A. de Parseval.
- La suette et la cholera épidémiques traités par l'homœopathie. Paris, 1856. In-8 de 157 pages. Dr. F. Perussel.
- Du cholera morbus épidémique et de son traitement curatif. Paris, 1854. In-8, 88 pages. Dr. D. Pitet.
- Du traitement homœopathique du cholera, avec notes et appendice. Paris, 1832. In-8, 64 pages. Dr. F. F. Quin.
- De la fièvre typhoïde et de son traitement homœopathique. Paris, 1851. In-8 de 108 pages. Dr. A. Rapou.
- Recueil de maladies graves. Paris, 1867. A. Reboullet.
- L'homœopathie appliquée au traitement du cholera morbus épidémique. Paris, 1857. 139 pages. Dr. Roux (de Cette).
- Nouveau traitement de la phthisie pulmonaire par l'homœopathie. Toulouse, 1866. In-8, 24 pages. Dr. L. Sèbe.
- Des maladies vénériennes et de leur traitement homœopathique. Paris, 1860. In-18, 744 pages. Dr. Léon-Simon fils.
- Coup d'œil sur le cholera morbus Asiatique; traitement préservatif et curatif. Bruxelles, 1848. In-12, 76 pages. Dr. Varlez.
- Manuel homœopathique du goutteux. Paris, 1862. In-18, 124 pages. Georges P. E. Weber.
- Plus de goutte ni de rhumatismes. Paris, 1864. In-18, 16 pages. Werlhoff.
- L'homœopathie vulgarisée. Paris, Chevalier, ed. 1 vol. in-12. Dr. Paul Landry.
- Le médecin du peuple. Paris. Dr. Mure.
- Doctrines de l'école de Rio Janeiro. Paris. Dr. Mure.

SECOND SUBDIVISION—WORKS ON THE HOMŒOPATHIC
MATERIA MEDICA.

- Action des médicaments homœopathiques ou éléments de pharmacodynamique, par le Dr. Richard Hughes, traduit de l'Anglais et annoté par le Dr. T. Guérin-Mèneville. 1 vol. in-18, de 650 pages.
- Études pathogénétiques et thérapeutiques sur l'Hydrocotyle Asiatique. Paris, 1857. In-8 de 116 pages. Audouit.
- Effets toxiques et pathogénétiques de plusieurs médicaments sur l'économie animale dans l'état de santé. Paris, 1845. In-8, XII, 420 pages, avec 8 tabl. in folio. Audouit.
- Les côtés du corps ainsi que les affinités des médicaments études homœopathiques. C. de Boenninghaus. Traduit de l'Allemand, Bruxelles, 1857, par Ph. de Molinari.

- Tableau de la principale sphère d'action et des propriétés caractéristiques des remèdes antipsoriques. Paris, 1834. Trad., Rapou. Par C. de Boeninghausen.
- Note de matière médicale et de thérapeutique sur la glycérine. Paris, 1859. In-8 de 68 pages. Dr. J. Davasse.
- De l'arsénic considéré comme antidote des maladies infectieuses, etc. 1871. In-8 de 60 pages. Dr. Despiney.
- Traité méthodique et pratique de matière médicale et de thérapeutique, basé sur la loi des semblables. Paris, 1861. In-8 de XXXII, 808 pages. Dr. A. Espanet.
- Traité de matière médicale, traduit de l'Allemand par A. J. H. Jourdan. 1834. 3 vols. (Rare.) Hahnemann.
- Le sang bleu dit crabe royal, *Xyphosura Americana*, *Simulus Cyclops*. Paris, 1862. In-8. Hering. Trad. par G. P. F. Weber.
- Nouvelles données de matière médicale homœopathique et de toxicologie, ou des propriétés physiologiques et curatives d'un certain nombre de substances encore peu connues et peu étudiées en médecine. Paris, 1866-68. Dr. L. T. Houat.
- Études sur l'action élective de l'aconit sur la tête et les nerfs de la face. Paris, 1855. Grand in-8, 29 pages. Dr. Imbert-Gourbeyre.
- Mémoire sur l'ipecacuanha. Paris, 1869. Dr. Imbert-Gourbeyre.
- Études sur quelques symptômes de l'arsénic et les eaux minérales arsénifères. Paris, 1863. Dr. Imbert-Gourbeyre.
- De l'action de l'arsénic sur la peau. Paris, 1872. In-8 de 136 pages. Dr. Imbert-Gourbeyre.
- De l'action de l'arsénic sur le cœur. Paris, 1874. In-8 de 73 pages. Dr. Imbert-Gourbeyre.
- Nouveau manuel de médecine homœopathique. 8e édition. Paris, 1872. 4 vols. in-12. G. H. G. Jahr.
- Nouvelle pharmacopée homœopathique. Paris, 1862. In-18, 436 pages, 14½ figs. Jahr and Catellan frères.
- Note sur le sel commun (natrum muriaticum, chlorure de sodium). Paris, 1857. In-8. Dr. A. Leboucher.
- Communications pratiques, notamment sur l'emploi thérapeutique de la poudre d'huile de foie de morue. Paris, 1861. In-8, 31 pages. Dr. La Thièrre.
- Étude médicale sur le venin de la tarentule. Paris, 1866. 1 vol., In-8, 268 pages, avec fig. Dr. J. Nunez. Traduit de l'Espagnol par le Dr. J. Perry.

- Étude sur le venin des arachnodes, et son emploi en thérapeutique. Paris, 1856. In-8, 68 pages. Dr. C. Ozanam.
- De l'efficacité du brome dans les traitement des affections pseudo-membraneuses. Paris, 1876. Dr. C. Ozanam.
- Mémoire sur l'action curative et prophylactique du brome. Paris, 1859. In-8 de 24 pages. Dr. C. Ozanam.
- Mémoire sur les dissolvants et les désagrégants des produits pseudo-membraneux. 2e édition. Paris, 1869. Dr. C. Ozanam.
- De l'action anesthésique des gaz et de l'oxyde de carbone. Paris, 1857. In-8, 16 pages. Dr. C. Ozanam.
- De la différence d'action sur l'organisme des médicaments naturels ou atténués par les procédés de l'homœopathie. Paris, 1856. In-8, 24 pages. J. Perry.
- De l'analgésie et de l'emploi thérapeutique des métaux à l'extérieur. Paris, 1851. In-8, 30 pages. J. Perry.
- Études de thérapeutique et de matière médicale, précédé d'une introduction sur sa vie et ses travaux par le Dr. Cretin. Paris, 1864. In-8, 736 pages. Pétroz.
- Carlsbad, ses eaux thermales. Paris, 1858. H. Forges.
- Matière médicale pure. 4 vols. Roth.
- Pharmacopée homœopathique polyglotte rédigé pour la France. Par le Dr. Noack fils. Wilmar Schwabe, Leipsig, 1872.
- Systématisation pratique de la matière médicale homœopathique. Paris, 1853. In-8, 600 pages. Dr. Teste.
- Codex des médicaments homœopathiques. Paris, 1854. In-12, VII, 440 pages. G. P. F. Weber.
- Mémoire sur les propriétés antiseptiques du charbon végétal pur. Paris, 1846. In-8, 35 pages. G. P. F. Weber.
- Plus de goutte ni de rhumatismes; exposé succincte d'une méthode d'emploi du soufre anti-goutteux et anti-rhumatismal. 2e édition. Paris, 1864. In-18, 16 pages. Werlhoff.

THIRD SUBDIVISION—COLLECTIONS AND PERIODICALS.

- Annales de la médecine homœopathique, publier par les Drs. Léon-Simon, G. H. G. Jahr et Croserio. Paris, 1842. 2 vols. in-8, en 10 cahiers. Léon-Simon, Jahr et Croserio.
- Archives de la médecine homœopathique, publiée par une société de médecins de Paris. 1834-1837. 6 vols. in-8.
- L'Art Médical; journal de médecine générale et de médecine pratique, fonder en 1855 par le Dr. J. P. Tessier.
- La Bibliothèque homœopathique, fonder en 1868 par le Dr. Chargé. Continued since by Dr. Pitet and the United Hahnemannian Society.

- Gazette homœopathique de Bordeaux. 1847, 1848. 1 vol. In-8 de 291 pages. Not continued.
- Gazette homœopathique de Paris. Tome 1er. Paris, 1856. Not continued. Publier par le Dr. Roth.
- L'Hahnemannisme ; journal de la médecine homœopathique, depuis 1867. Directeur, Dr. Léon-Simon fils.
- Journal de la doctrine Hahnemannienne. Paris, 1840. 2 vols. in-8. Not continued. Dr. Molin.
- Journal de la médecine homœopathique. Tome 1. Not continued. 1833, 1834. 24 Nos. (Rare.) Drs. Léon-Simon et Curie.
- L'observateur homœopathe de la Loire inférieure. Premier No. Not continued. 9bre, 1844, Nantes. Dr. F. Perussel.
- Revue critique et rétrospective de la matière médicale homœopathique. Paris, 1840, 1842. 5 vols. Drs. Chargé, Pétriz et Roth.
- Revue homœopathique du midi. Marseille, 1848. Only one volume. Dr. Chargé.
- Bulletin de la société homœopathique de Paris, de 1845 à 1849. 7 volumes.
- Journal de médecine homœopathique, publier par le société Hahnemannienne de 1845 à 1850. 5 volumes. Plus pathogénésic des médicaments. Complémentaire. 6 vols.
- Journal de la société Gallicane de médecine homœopathique, suite du précédent, 1e série, Mai, 1850 à Avril, 1857. 8 volumes in-8, formant 7 années ; 2e série, Mai, 1857 à Avril, 1860, 3 années en 4 volumes.
- Bulletin de la société médicale homœopathique de France, faisant suite au journal de la société Gallicane, fondé le 1er Mai, 1860, jusqu'à ce jour, formant 14 volumes complets en Avril, 1865.
- L'homœopathie des familles, journal mensuel, fondé en 1875, à Nimes, par le Dr. A. Péladan.

FOURTH SUBDIVISION—WORKS, MEMOIRS, NOTICES AND
VARIOUS PUBLICATIONS DESIGNED TO PROPAGATE
AND DEFEND HOMŒOPATHY.

- Exposition de la doctrine médicale homœopathique, ou organon de l'art de guérir, par S. Hahnemann. Traduit de l'Allemand par A. J. L. Jourdan, 4e édition, avec commentaires, etc., par le Dr. Léon-Simon père.

- Comment on devient homœopathe. 3e édition. Paris, 1873, in-18, de 322 pages. Par le Dr. Teste.
- Les harmonies médicales et philosophiques de l'homœopathie. 1 vol. in-8 de 660 pages. Avignon. Dr. J. J. Béchet.
- Annuaire homœopathique, 1e et 2e années, 1860-1863. 2 vols. in-12. Par M. M. Catellan frères.
- De l'homœopathie, simples réflexions. 1859. Arréat.
- Notice sur l'institut médical d'homœopathie et d'électricité de Cannes. Paris, 1864. In-8, 44 pages. H. André.
- Est-il possible de fonder la médecine sur des principes et des axiômes? Paris, 1867. 96 pages in-8. Arréat.
- Du progrès en thérapeutique par l'homœopathie; 2e lettre au Dr. Perry. Paris, 1856. In-8. Dr. Audouit.
- La loi, les hôpitaux homœopathique et les ambulances homœopathiques à Paris, en France, et à l'étranger, etc. Paris, 1870. In-8 de XVI, 100 pages. Becker.
- Justification de l'homœopathie dans ses principes essentiels. Gand, 1868. H. E. Bernard.
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FIFTH SUBDIVISION—ON VARIOUS SUBJECTS.

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 De l'enseignement de la médecine en France. Paris, 1854. J. P. Tessier.

Besides many, often very elaborate, memoirs, published only in the periodicals, such as *L'Art Médicale*, *Le Bibliothèque Homœopathique*, *Le Bulletin de la Société Médicale Homœopathique de France*, *L'Hahnemannisme*, etc., etc., and which were not always published separately.

PART III.

REPORT ON LEGISLATION IN FRANCE AFFECTING
HOMŒOPATHY, ETC.

BY MONS. H. BECKER, ATTORNEY AT THE PARIS COURT OF APPEALS,
AND HONORARY MEMBER OF THE HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL
SOCIETY OF FRANCE. (APRIL 24TH, 1876.)

THERE exists in France no special legislation concerning homœopathy, as the introduction of this new method of therapeutics in the country is subsequent to the organization for teaching medicine, surgery, pharmacy and the veterinary art, an organization which in fact reaches back to the commencement of the century. In consideration of the immense progress which Hahnemann's doctrine has made in the last twenty years, legislation ought to have provided a special place for it in the faculties, schools and hospitals; but a systematically hostile opposition organized by allopathic interests has excluded homœopathy from participation in any of the curricula of official instruction. To-day allopathy reigns supreme, and guards with jealous care her sacred precincts. In order to escape this unjust ostracism homœopaths, faithful to the commands of their conscience, have used every effort to gain through public opinion what is denied them by official action; sustained by a rich and numerous clientage they have profited by favorable interpretations of the law, and have thus obtained an independent position. We shall show this in the following chapters.

CHAPTER I.

In France the right to practice medicine, surgery, pharmacy and the veterinary art, is acquired in establishments supported

by the state, by departments or by municipalities. The law makes no distinction in this regard between allopaths and homœopaths.

A. MEDICINE—SURGERY—VETERINARY ART.

In France the practice of medicine and of surgery is not free. The diploma delivered by the faculties of medicine to those persons of either sex who have passed special examinations in the schools and hospitals, and have paid the university fees, is the only condition demanded for practicing medicine and surgery. The duration of the studies is four years. The diploma is required in the court of the practitioner's domicile for the security of the citizens. The diplomas being based upon the degree of knowledge which the recipient has exhibited, confer only corresponding privileges. For instance, the diploma of doctor of medicine and of surgery gives the right to the full practice of these branches throughout the entire country. The diploma of officer of health gives the right to practice medicine and surgery only in the department where the recipient has passed examination on his special studies; but as the studies of the latter are less extensive than those imposed upon the doctor, he cannot, even in the limit of this department, perform the major surgical operations without the surveillance and inspection of a doctor of medicine and surgery. It is the same for the midwife of the first or second class. Her diploma confers the right to attend simple but not difficult accouchements; in the latter case she is forbidden to employ instruments without the assistance of a surgeon, and the limit of the field of practice varies as she is of the first or second class.

The studies which a Frenchman has pursued in foreign countries or the degrees which he has taken there are not recognized in France, unless when he has been employed abroad in public service. (Briaud and Chaudé, *Medical Jurisprudence*, edition 1874, p. 836.)

Foreign physicians have, according to the present legislation of France, two distinct rights. They may obtain the degree of doctor of medicine from one of the French faculties, and in

order to do this must undergo the usual five examinations, and present a thesis; they are then exempt from regular yearly examinations, but must pay the university fees.

They may also obtain the right of practicing in France by a decree of the government, but the foreign physician thus qualified by an authorization which is revocable on the part of the government is obliged to pay the university fees imposed upon Frenchmen, that is to say, twelve hundred and sixty francs, but some reduction of this fee may be granted on petition. (Decree of August 22d, 1854, art. 5, *loc. cit.*, pp. 836, 846.)

The profession of oculist can only be practiced by such as possess the diploma of physician, surgeon or officer of health (*loc. cit.*, p. 849). The dentist requires no diploma provided he confine himself to simple dentistry and abstain strictly from surgery (*loc. cit.*, 850, 851).

The cattle doctor requires no diploma, but is not allowed the title of veterinary surgeon unless he has received it from one of the special veterinary schools.

B. PHARMACY.

The practice of pharmacy is not free in France. The pharmacist must pass special examinations, pay the university fees and receive a diploma. He must study three years, and pass three years in a pharmacy.

The title of pharmacist of the first class gives the right to practice throughout the whole country, but that of pharmacist of the second class only gives the right to practice within the limit of the department where the special examination was held (*loc. cit.*, pp. 942, 943).

Before practicing his profession the pharmacist must exhibit his diploma to the prefect of his department and take an oath before him (*loc. cit.*, p. 943).

The preparation and sale of pharmaceutical compositions is restricted to legally qualified pharmacists (*loc. cit.*, p. 949).

A foreigner wishing to practice in France, though he have a foreign diploma, must comply with all these conditions (*loc. cit.*, p. 946).

C. DISPENSATION OF HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

The privilege exclusively reserved to qualified pharmacutists has given rise to many lawsuits since homœopathy attained a certain importance in France.

Homœopathic physicians using special remedies not described in the official Pharmacopœia, the question arose, whether these physicians had not the right, in localities where there were only allopathic pharmacies, to dispense these remedies themselves, provided they had obtained them in a homœopathic pharmacy.

This right has been absolutely denied by a series of decisions in the French courts from 1852 to 1858. The arguments on both sides are given in the work already cited, pp. 980, 981.

It has been, nevertheless, admitted that the exclusive rights of allopathic pharmacutists ought to cease in localities where there were neither allopathic nor homœopathic pharmacies, and in the case of patients to whom a homœopathic physician is called.

It would be the same in case the allopathic pharmacutists of a community should refuse to make up the prescriptions of a homœopathic physician. But these concessions are always subordinate to the restrictions imposed upon the possession and dispensation of poisonous substances, which are regulated by the ordinance of October 29th, 1846 (*loc. cit.*, p. 1028).

D. PROFESSIONAL ETHICS.

Physicians, surgeons, health officers, midwives and pharmacutists are subject to certain professional obligations, viz., the secrecy of consultations, and the prohibition to accept gifts and bequests in their favor on the part of their patients.

E. APPOINTMENT TO THE FACULTIES OF THE STATE UNIVERSITIES, THE PREPARATORY SCHOOLS, VETERINARY SCHOOLS, AND THE STAFF OF THE HOSPITALS.

The faculties of medicine are composed of titular professors whose nomination is made by the government, of honorary professors taken from among the retired titularies, and of adjunct professors, these last being nominated by competitive examination.

The government generally nominates professors from a list of adjunct professors furnished them by the faculties in which there are vacancies. The government has likewise the right to choose them from the whole medical body.

The judges of the competitive examinations are designated by the Minister of Public Instruction. So are those for the superior schools of pharmacy. As regards the preparatory schools of medicine and of pharmacy, a decree of the 4th of February, 1874, has organized the competitive examination for the nomination of professors. The judges of the examination are designated from among the professors and substitutes of the preparatory schools, and the physicians and pharmaceutists of the hospital within the province of the academy to which the school belongs. As regards the veterinary schools, the professors and chiefs of service are, by the terms of a decree of the 9th of May, 1873, named by the minister of agriculture, after a competitive examination before a special jury appointed by the minister.

The medical staff of the hospitals and asylums of Paris are nominated after a competitive examination passed before special juries. It is to be regretted, nevertheless, that the board of public charity in Paris, which has all the power in its hands, allows its special juries to be composed only of allopathic physicians.

In the departments the administrative commissions of the hospitals nominate the physicians of those hospitals. But these commissions have not often availed themselves of their right to confer these offices on homœopathic physicians. (See on this subject the *Law and Homœopathic Hospitals in France*, by H. Becker, pages 70 and following; *brochure* in-8vo.) This omnipotence of the official authority, which has heretofore caused allopathy to fare so well in the nomination of the hospital staff, received a blow from the government of national defence in 1870-71. In imitation of the republican legislators of 1849, who had provided that the visiting health physicians of Paris should be elected by other physicians, the provisional republican government of 1870, by a decree of January 18th, 1871, reorganizing the public charity of Marseilles, and by the decrees of September 29th, 1870, and February 17th, 1871, relating to public charities in Paris, intro-

duced the civil element into the administrative commissions of the hospitals.

These commissions, taken from various classes of citizens, could thus counterbalance the omnipotence of the official authority. But the National Assembly, willing to annul the acts of the government of the 4th of September, 1870, passed the law of May 21st, 1873, which repealed the preceding decree, and replaced the whole power in the hands of the Minister of the Interior and his prefects, leaving them the right to choose the members of the administrative commissions of hospitals, asylums and bureaus of charity.

F. ACADEMY OF MEDICINE—ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

Members of the Academy of Medicine are appointed from among the professors of public instruction, from the staff of hospitals and asylums, and even from among simple practitioners having the title of physician, surgeon, pharmacist or veterinaire.

The members of this academy form the electoral body. As they are all allopaths their vote has never been thrown for a homœopathic confrère, however worthy.

The same is true of the Academy of Sciences, which constitutes one department of the grand National Institute of France. The section of medicine and of surgery, comprised in the department of physical sciences, contains only allopathic physicians and surgeons. The perpetual secretary is M. Dumas, the celebrated chemist, who in 1865 delivered before the Imperial Senate a discourse against homœopathy filled with the most monstrous inexactitudes. It is thus seen that the section of medicine and surgery is well guarded in this learned body supported by the state.

G. BOARDS OF HEALTH—COMMISSIONS OF HYGIENE— MEDICAL COMMISSIONS OF HOSPITALS AND ASYLUMS.

These kinds of commissions, which are functionaries of the administrative authorities, are very numerous in France, but we defy one to find among them a single homœopathic physician.

H. MILITARY AND MARINE SERVICES.

There is the same negative result as regards the teaching and practice of homœopathy.

I AND J. PROGRAMMES OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The programmes of public instruction in the three grand faculties of medicine in France, Paris, Montpellier and Nancy, which has taken the place of Strasbourg (annexed since 1871 to the German empire), are completely silent as regards the teaching of homœopathy.

It is the same in the three superior schools of pharmacy, Paris, Montpellier and Nancy.

The twenty-two preparatory schools of medicine and of pharmacy observe the same silence in their teaching.

Allopathy might, however, have departed from this rigor in the three veterinary schools of Alfort, Lyons and Toulouse. As the treatment in these schools is entirely confined to animals, the famous objection based on respect for human life which they never fail to invoke when they desire to exclude homœopathy from hospital services, cannot be raised in this case. But the programmes remain inflexible. They contain, it is true, courses of *materia medica*, therapeutics and pharmacy, but there is the most absolute silence upon homœopathy, which constitutes nevertheless a veritable science by reason of the certainty of its methods of observation in pathology and therapeutics, on account of the excellence of its *materia medica*, and finally because of the wonderful effect produced upon the organism by the dose, the mode of preparation and administration of the remedies. Can the representatives of public instruction pretend that they are the true friends of humanity, after having thus refused the means of enlightening science and themselves?

K. CLINICS OF HOSPITALS AND ASYLUMS.

The clinic of the hospitals and asylums, which is the practical complement of medical and pharmaceutical studies, ought to have

remained a neutral ground for the purpose of medical experimentation. Allopathy, alarmed by the success of her rival, has proscribed homœopathy by a series of arbitrary and unjust measures. The administrative authorities have been weak enough to lend themselves to this ostracism. Physicians who had introduced into their hospital services the homœopathic treatment have been stigmatized by their adversaries, and have been led by vexations of all kinds to hand in their resignations. It is in vain that their pupils have sought to enter into hospital services; they have been repulsed; their admission would only have been tolerated upon the condition of abjuring homœopathy and of submitting to the orthodox discipline.

As to the internes who form the auxiliary service to the physicians of the hospitals, as they are admitted at Paris by a competition judged by allopathic juries, and in the provinces by administrative commissions named by the prefects, it is no longer astonishing that the treatment in the hospitals of the state, of the departments and of municipalities should remain and will remain indefinitely allopathic, as long as this state of things is not modified by an impartial distribution of services between the representatives of each of the two schools.

CHAPTER II.

The Exclusion of Homœopaths from Public Services.

The "greater excommunication" launched against homœopathy by triumphant allopathy has been so complete, that at Paris there no longer remains a single representative of the dissenting school in the public services, and in the provinces there remain only a few.

It is not necessary to retrace here the history of the forfeitures and denials of justice committed against homœopathy; the details of them have been published in their time; one might, however, consult upon this interesting subject the following books, that are found at Paris, at M. Ballière's, 19 Rue Haute Feuille.

Milcent on *Intolerance and Scientific Liberty* (1854).

Homœopathy in the Hospitals, memoir apropos of the petition to the Senate (1865).

H. Becker, *Law and Homœopathic Hospitals* (1870).

Report of 1876 upon the Homœopathic Hospital of the House of St. Jacques of Paris.

A simple enumeration of facts suffices to demonstrate the systematic hostility of the interests which are opposed to the introduction of homœopathy into public services.

In 1835, M. Guizot, Minister of Public Instruction, after having taken the advice of the Academy of Medicine, which pretended that homœopathy was a system full of absurdity, refused to authorize Pétroz and Léon-Simon, Sr., who first practiced homœopathy in France, to found a homœopathic institute, dispensary and hospital.

In 1842, Amador, Professor in the Faculty of Montpellier, was forbidden by order of the University to lecture upon the doctrine of Hahnemann.

In 1846, three physicians were expelled from the medical society of the sixth arrondissement of Paris because they were homœopaths. At the same epoch a medical society of Paris pushed intolerance so far as to forbid any of its members to accept a consultation with a homœopathic physician.

In 1847, Dr. Laburthe, military surgeon, having wished to treat homœopathically the patients of his service, was immediately stopped in this course.

In 1849, Dr. Leon Marchant, physician of the Hospital of St. Andrew, at Bordeaux, is denounced to the Minister of the Interior as practicing homœopathy. This high functionary, in transmitting by a letter of the 28th of March, 1849, the decision of the Academy of Medicine to the prefect of the department, recommends him to ascertain whether, in obliging the physician to abstain from homœopathic practice in his service, it would not be well to put at his disposal one ward to which patients who preferred the homœopathic method might voluntarily resort. But the administrators of asylums paid no attention to these liberal

suggestions, and Dr. Leon Marchant was obliged to hand in his resignation.

In 1852 it was the turn of the veterinary homœopaths. Dr. Perrussel, after successful experiments upon the horses of the army, was refused by the Minister of War permission to continue them on a larger scale. It was the same with M. Cordonan, a homœopathic veterinary, who had cured glandered horses of the omnibus company of Marseilles, and who underwent the same refusal from the Minister of the Interior. Evidently the two ministers had only put their vetoes on these essays not *in anima vili* but on account of unfavorable advices given by commissions composed of allopaths, which are functionary to each minister.

In 1854, a paper by Dr. Imbert-Gourbeyre, homœopath, had carried away in secret committee the prize proposed by the Society of Medicine of Hospitals, upon the subject of albuminuria, the subject submitted for competition. But the sealed envelope containing the name of the author having been opened, it was declared that they had not awarded a prize.

In 1855, from the foundation of *l'Art Medicale* by J. P. Tessier, a distinguished physician who openly practiced homœopathy in his hospital service, the Academy of Medicine sent back to its founder, in the most insulting manner, the first numbers which he had addressed to them.

In 1856 this eminent physician was expelled, on account of homœopathy, from the Anatomical Society with three of his collaborators. By right of seniority J. P. Tessier ought to have taken the service of the hospital of the Hôtel Dieu, but this place was given to another physician in order to prevent homœopathy from penetrating into the service of this hospital, which is the most important of the metropolis.

In 1862, J. P. Tessier died, overcome by the bitter injustice of which he had been the victim. There was only one allopathic physician at his funeral.

After his death the same blind hostility pursued his pupils. In vain did Drs. Gabalda, Frédault, Milcent, Tousset, Champeaux, Ozanam and Davasse present themselves in competitive

examination for hospital service. They were always systematically repulsed as homœopaths, although they were worthy by their merit to be admitted there.

Drs. Davasse and Champeaux were even banished from the modest service of the Bureaus of Charity, for the simple crime of practicing homœopathy.

In 1855, one of the pupils of the same physician, Dr. Milcent, installed *ad interim* in a chair of the military hospital of Val de Grâce, was dismissed from it by the Minister of War, at the instance of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris, for teaching homœopathy there.

At the same time Dr. Ozanam, another pupil of J. P. Tessier, was forced for the same reasons to hand in his resignation as librarian of the Academy of Medicine.

At the same epoch the Minister of Public Instruction of Napoleon III, M. Fortoul, refused to M. Léon-Simon, Sr., the authority to renew his private course which had been tolerated during the reign of Louis Philippe.

In 1865, Dr. Patin, one of the veterans of the Institution of the Bureau of Charity, was in like manner attacked by administrative measures forbidding him to practice homœopathy in his service. In the same year a petition signed by Dr. Feuillet, homœopathic physician at Algiers, described to the Senate of the empire the inconveniences and the dangers of a legislation which evidently had been made without any regard to the new needs created by homœopathy; "thus," said he, "the homœopathic physicians in urgent cases are placed in the alternative either of abandoning the patient or of violating the law which forbids him to dispense the remedy himself. It is in order to avoid such risks that the homœopathic physician finds himself obliged to advise his patients to procure boxes of homœopathic medicines, whose use in inexperienced hands may be dangerous." But the Senate, coupling this petition with that of the workmen which we cite below, rejected them without even submitting them to competent commissions.

The petition of 1865, signed by two thousand workmen of Paris, implored the intervention of the Senate for the installa-

tion of a homœopathic service in the hospitals of the metropolis. It was rejected despite the energetic support of two senators, Messrs. Thayer and Bonjeân, the latter the eminent magistrate of the Court of Appeals who was basely assassinated when a hostage in 1871, during the last days of the insurrection of the Commune. And the Senate had the proof nevertheless that at least one-tenth of the senators were treated by homœopathy. One might then fairly assume that the Parisian population supports the new therapeutic method in about this proportion.

In the memorable *séance* of the 1st of July, 1865, were seen two personages, one at the head of the magistracy of the country, M. Dupin, the other, M. Dumas, in the first rank of scientific men, opposing with a remarkably unanimity a medical doctrine that they were far from understanding, by affirmations absolutely inexact.

In 1875, one last hope remained to the partisans of homœopathy, in the bill concerning freedom in the higher instruction. Alas! the law of the 12th of July, 1875, has brought no amelioration of the ostracism which homœopathic teaching suffers. There is in this law an article 24 which obliges the government to present a new bill for introducing into the superior teaching of the state the ameliorations acknowledged to be necessary.

A commission formed of allopathic physicians, all professors of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris, has already formulated its desires by asking for the creation of four new chairs, viz., clinic of mental diseases, of dermatology, of ophthalmology and of diseases of children.

Homœopathy ought evidently by right to formulate in its turn its wishes to the government, asking for the addition of a certain number of chairs devoted to instruction in *materia medica*, therapeutics and homœopathic pharmacology, which differ so essentially from the old method.

At this moment even, when the state is seeking to regain by a new bill already presented to the legislative chambers, the monopoly of the gift of the grades which the last law of the 12th of July, 1875, has divided between the faculties of the state and the free faculties, the true friends of liberty in the

higher branches demand in the faculties of the state the admission of free professors, known by the name of *privat docent*, in imitation of the practice of the universities of Germany. This institution would open in effect to homœopathic physicians a door by which they might enter with dignity into teaching. For it is in the colleges of the faculties of the state that pupils learn to judge by comparison of the worth of a doctrine which its adversaries have only proscribed from the official programmes by a sort of tacit coalition in favor of their threatened interests. But supposing that this institution of *privat docent* passes into the new law, are the homœopathic physicians who desire to profit by this innovation quite sure of not meeting various obstacles; for through official media, triumphant allopathy goes proclaiming everywhere, "Homœopathy is dying, homœopathy is dead; there will soon be no more homœopathic physicians; public indifference has killed them."

CHAPTER III.

Particular Homœopathic Institutions.

We have thus described the legal status of medicine and pharmacy in France. It is not sufficiently different in her colonies to call for especial remark; besides it is well known that our colonies do not enjoy autonomy, but remain under the civil and military control of the mother government.

This exposition makes clear to the reader by what arbitrary despotism allopathy has excluded homœopathy from every department of the higher instruction, to the great damage of science and public health.

In spite of this iniquitous ostracism the new doctrine has made such progress in the various classes of French society that it may boldly say to its rival, "No, homœopathy is not dead; it is not dying. The number of its physicians does not diminish. Public indifference has not killed it!"

In his report of 1876 to the Society of the Founders of the

Homœopathic Hospital, No. 182 St. James Street, Paris, Dr. Crétin, chief of service in this establishment, said, speaking in the name of his confrères, "We are continuing the strife at the cost of every sacrifice, the sacrifice of career, of position, of fortune, and even of pride. As to our confrères of orthodox medicine, if we are no longer charlatans, unenlightened, ignorant; if we are no longer pariahs; if they condescend to have some consultation with us, we are none the less excluded. We are always kept out of their societies, their academies, their faculties, and their hospitals. We undergo a veritable ostracism."

And Dr. Crétin adds, in thanking the founders of the hospital, "But thanks to you, our faithful subscribers, we are able to meet this hostility on better conditions than formerly. You are our witnesses before our adversaries; this effaces humiliations and increases our energy tenfold. Thanks to you, we have a hospital of our own and can there teach freely."

The word *freely* employed in this report goes a little too far, for homœopathy has not yet been able to teach in complete liberty, and the author of the report ought to have said, *freely* as far as the tolerance of the government, and afterwards the new law of the 12th of July, 1875, permit it. In truth these isolated courses or conferences (Article II) are always subject to lamentable restrictions; and the establishing of a faculty or school of medicine and pharmacy is possible only on condition of its being connected with a hospital containing at least one hundred and twenty beds; a condition not easily realized in the present situation of homœopathy and her physicians in relation to the superior authority and the administration of public charity.

But homœopathy has found encouragements in the sympathy and confidence of the public. Its progress is more and more marked every day. It counts now numerous partisans and devotees in science, in the magistracy, in the bar, and among public functionaries. The working class appreciated long ago this medical method which cures it *tuto, cito et jucunde*, and spares it long and ruinous convalescences. By degrees homœopathic physicians are accepted in the societies of mutual relief, in societies for the relief of the poor, and in life assurance companies.

It is with the assistance of their numerous clients that homœopaths have been able to found dispensaries and hospitals, to publish journals, and institute societies for the teaching and propagation of the doctrine of Hahnemann.

In order to convince any one of this, we refer the reader to the picture of the situation of homœopathy in France, which has been traced in a remarkable manner in the report of M. Charles Catellan, homœopathic pharmacist and member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of France.

One may thus be reassured as to the fate and future of homœopathy in France. The efforts of its adversaries will not succeed in effacing the remembrance of the benefits which it has spread throughout all classes of society. The richest, as well as the poorest, being able to appreciate the value of this new therapeutic method, it is certain that within a given time the doors of public establishments will open of themselves to allow free entrance to the teaching and practice of homœopathy.



HISTORICAL AND STATISTICAL

REPORT

OR

HOMŒOPATHY IN AUSTRIA.

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*HISTORICAL AND STATISTICAL REPORT ON
HOMŒOPATHY IN AUSTRIA.*

PART I.

THE HISTORY OF HOMŒOPATHY IN AUSTRIA.

BY DR. EDWARD HUBER, OF VIENNA.

IT would be difficult to discover the exact time when Hahnemann's principle of similarity first arrested the attention of an Austrian physician. According to Altschul it was in 1817, in Bohemia; and this is confirmed by the fact that Prof. Veith, the Nestor of our Vienna Homœopathic Society, first had his attention directed to homœopathy in 1818 by the army surgeon Krastiansky, in Klattau.

In 1819 Dr. Gossner was practicing homœopathy in Oberhollabrun, Lower Austria, and Dr. Mussek, in Seefeld, a neighboring town. But although the system of homœopathy had not developed much in Austria at this time, it was forbidden by law in 1819.

According to an official decree issued October 21st, 1819, his Imperial Majesty had ordered, on October 13th, 1819, that "Dr. Hahnemann's homœopathic method of cure should be generally and strictly forbidden."

The originator of this edict was Dr. Stift, physician to the emperor, Francis I, who was at the head of the sanitary department of the government and exercised a great personal influence over the emperor. Nevertheless homœopathy continued to spread during the next decade.

In Prague we find Dr. Marenzeller, military staff-surgeon

and attending physician to his Imperial Highness the Archduke John, and also Dr. Schaller.

In Graz there were Drs. Mal, Maly, Herwitz and Menz, the latter removing to Vienna in 1824.

Surgeon Fischer moved to Brünn in 1825, having already used homœopathic remedies in chronic cases in Eibenschutz, Saar and Rossitz, in Moravia. In Brünn he found two allies, Steigentisch, a merchant, and Albrecht, a government official. The former had gone through a course of surgery and had done medical service in our army during the French war. Having some practical knowledge, he succeeded in gaining many adherents to our system among the higher classes of society, treating mostly chronic cases. Albrecht, a faithful correspondent of Hahnemann's, devoted his attention to the preparation of homœopathic remedies. Being himself an invalid he was very thorough in his studies of the action of remedies. Neither of these men having diplomas, they merely served to pave the way for Fischer. He soon gained the confidence of the public and attained to a large and profitable practice; but having no right, as surgeon, to treat internal diseases, he was much harassed by his adversaries. Frequently brought into court, and threatened with the loss of his diploma, he determined to leave Brünn rather than relinquish his favorite method of treatment. In 1831 he removed to Raigen, near Brünn, and was appointed physician to the monastery of the Benedictines. Now for the first time he could develop his practice with undisturbed activity. He was sought by the clergy, the middle classes, and the peasants. Patients came in crowds from the neighboring provinces, while in Moravia he was known in every town and village. In fact he converted all Moravia to homœopathy.

Let us now turn to the condition of our system in Vienna during the second decade of this century. The pastor and canon Dr. Veith, who is still living and active in literary matters, having passed his medical examination in 1820, devoted himself after that to theology. In 1825 he began to use homœopathic treatment with great effect, while his brother, Prof. S. Veith, used our system in the Veterinary Hospital. The latter was

converted by Dr. Menz, who cured him, with Ignatia, of a cardialgia of many years' standing, after the unsuccessful efforts of the best allopathic authorities.

But Dr. Marenzeller was the most powerful agent in spreading a knowledge of homœopathy in Vienna. He was called thither from Prague under the following circumstances: In Hungary, at that time, many cases of intermittent fever occurred in the army, and the percentage of deaths was large. Count Henry Hardegg, afterwards general of cavalry, and an adherent of homœopathy, recommended this system for trial to a regimental surgeon. The latter, discouraged by the ill success of his treatment, assented, and was furnished with *Nux vom.* and *Ipecac.* for his experiments. His results were so brilliant that they came to the notice of the emperor, Francis I. He summoned Adjutant-General Kirtschera, a patient of Marenzeller's, to obtain further information, and Count Hardegg was also called upon to give his experience. The result was that Dr. Marenzeller was called upon by a personal letter of his majesty, to commence clinical experiments, with homœopathic treatment, at the St. Joseph's Medico-Chirurgical Academy, on April 2d, 1828.

For this purpose a ward of twelve beds was furnished. Four patients were selected alternately, by Dr. Marenzeller on one side, and by the commissioners (professors of the Academy) on the other side. The latter, and usually about forty other physicians, followed Marenzeller in his morning and evening visits. Every ten days the commissaries were relieved by two others, so during sixty days the following officiated: Profs. Scherer and Wagner, Von Zimmermann and Töltengi, Zang and Jäger, Bischoff and Hager, Römer and Fischer, Schwarger and Soix.

Profs. Zang and Jäger were on duty from April 22d to May 2d, and made a report unfavorable to the treatment. Records of the cases were kept, and delivered to the authorities as soon as the patients were discharged or transferred. Unfortunately, no copies were kept by Marenzeller, and the originals were never published, probably at the instigation of the emperor's physician, Dr. Stift. Dr. Adolf Marenzeller, son of the above mentioned,

and at present one of the most active homœopathists of Vienna, has published a report of 46 cases, taken from the imperfect records of his father. The following are the most important :

2. Pleuritis; postia febris nervosa. The pleurisy was cured in 5 days. The patient taking cold, brought on a feverish state; also cured in 5 days.

4. Icterus cum psora. A very instructive case, on account of the simultaneous existence of several diseases. A cure resulted in 20 days, after the use of China, M. sol. and Carbo veg.

8. Erysipelas faciei et meningitis. The second disease set in after the termination of the first. The patient confessed that he did not take his medicines during two days, but always spit them out. His recovery seemed doubtful to all who saw him, but he was discharged convalescent on the 11th day. (Bellad., Rhus.)

10. Febris tertiana. The patient was convalescent in 6 days. (Ignatia.)

11. Febris tertiana. Recovered in 4 days. (Pulsat.)

12. Hepatitis. An important case. The inflammation was very severe, and recovery occurred in 7 days. (China.)

13. Pneumonia. A severe case. Convalescent in 7 days. (Aconit.)

14. Syphilis. This case was especially dwelt upon by Prof. Zang, in his adverse report, as a primary chancre which had not improved after 3 weeks of treatment. It was an inflammatory chancre of the frænum, and the patient was out of health in other respects. (Merc. sol.)

18. Angina. Cured in 3 days. (Bellad.)

19. Parotitis cum febre. Subinflammation. Cured in 3 days. (Ignatia.)

21. Febris quotidiana. Cured in 5 days.

22. Febris quartana. Convalescent in 7 days.

23. Angina. Cured in 3 days. (Bellad.)

25. Diarrhœa sanguinea. Cured in 3 days. (M. sol.)

27. Febris tertiana. Cured in 8 days.

29. Angina. Cured in 3 days. (Bellad.)

31. Hepatitis. Extension of the inflammation to the right

lung, bloody expectoration, tendency to hectic fever. (Prof. Zang.)

Still cured in 16 days. (Acon., China, Ammo.)

32. Pleuritis cum nota gastrica. Cured in 3 days.

33. Febris tertiana. Cured in 4 days.

34. Pleuritis. Cured in 7 days. The patient very full-blooded. (Aconit.)

35. Febris tertiana. Cured in 3 days.

42. Diarrhoea aquosa. Cured in 1 day. (Chamom.)

43. Febris quotidiana. Convalescent in 8 days.

45. Febris tertiana. Recovery in 6 days.

The cases not reported were either transferred soon after entrance, or the result was not decisive, or the duration of treatment was not recorded, or they were transferred at the closure of the clinic.

Dr. Glücker, who assisted at the visits, was impressed by the cure of the chronic case of icterus (4), the patient having had allopathic treatment for a year without effect.

The closing of the clinic was brought about by four convicts, who were told that they were brought there to be experimented upon. They offered active resistance, and induced other patients to do the same.

Thus, about the middle of May, ended these experiments, which, if continued, might have broken the bonds of incredulity and prejudice.

While thus engaged, Marenzeller had an audience with the emperor, who received him very graciously, and expressed his satisfaction at the results of treatment, of which he received daily reports, and also wished to know if thereafter four pharmacies could not supply all the wants of Vienna.

The report of the commissioners was to the effect that they could not give a decision either for or against the value of this new method. Prof. Zang alone submitted an adverse minority report. This was the only voice that actually opposed the homœopathic treatment, while Prof. Zimmermann, one of the commissioners, soon after became a convert to the new system. We may, therefore, conclude that Marenzeller's experiments at the Joseph's Academy did not result unfavorably to homœopathy,

especially when we consider that they took place in an allopathic hospital, where the very servants were hostile, and the patients themselves rebellious and distrustful. One patient (8) admitted that he took no medicine for two days, and others may have followed his example. The daily presence of two commissaires and forty hostile physicians did not add to the success of the treatment.

That Marenzeller was satisfied with his success, is shown by the fact that he left his lucrative practice in Prague and removed to Vienna in 1829, one year after his clinical experiment.

From this time homœopathy progressed in Vienna with gigantic strides. Marenzeller was overwhelmed with patients from early morning till late at night, and died at his post in 1854. Contemporary with him were Menz, the two Veiths, Lichtenfels, Schäfer, Lederer, Sr., Glücker, Wricha, Arnold and Löwe.

In Salzburg homœopathy was introduced, in 1830, by Dr. Martinez, and in Schwarzach, by Dr. Tonaillon. Dr. Schreter settled in Lemberg in 1830, practicing the new method, which soon became popular through all Gallicia.

In 1831, the success of our treatment of cholera was so brilliant, that the hospital in Gumpendorf was opened for homœopathic treatment in 1832, the first physician being D. G. Schmidt. At the intervention of Count Coudenhaven, the Sisters of Charity took charge of the nursing of the sick.

In Brünn Dr. A. Gustel practiced for some time with great success. When the cholera appeared in Prague, he removed thither, but, when the epidemic came to an end, he returned to Brünn, taking the place of Fischer.

About the beginning of the third decennium, the prior of the Brothers of Charity in Laibech was practicing homœopathy with such success, that he became known far and wide as Pater Faustus. When the order was dissolved, he continued to practice, his great success making many converts to homœopathy.

In 1834, a number of adherents of homœopathy in Trieste united for the purpose of inducing a homœopathic physician to settle there. They persuaded Dr. Ginzel to come to them from Naples, and he remained until 1845.

But, as homœopathy was still forbidden at this time, its adherents had much to suffer from their opponents. Some were summoned before court, and their remedies confiscated. It is well known that at one time Marenzeller was obliged to keep his homœopathic preparations concealed in a store. In Vienna it came to such a pass, at the instigation of Stift, that the houses visited by homœopathic physicians were entered by the police, and the remedies carried off.

On June 6th, 1835, the Bureau of Instruction in Vienna propounded the following questions to the medical faculty of Prague, at the request of the Duchess of Lucca :

1st. Is homœopathy a scientific system ?

2d. If this is the case, can the free practice of homœopathy be permitted ?

3d. Is the dispensing of remedies to be allowed to homœopaths ?

Profs. Krombholz and Nusshardt were ordered to report on this subject. In reply to the first question they both stated that they could not give a correct decision, because the practice of the system being illegal, they had bestowed no attention upon it. But Prof. Krombholz decided that homœopathy should be looked upon as a scientific system, and that its free practice should be permitted. The bedside, he said, was the sure test, and would lead it either to speedy destruction or to a new life.

Dr. Nusshardt was to report upon the practical value and reliability of the homœopathic method of cure. His first report was unqualifiedly unfavorable, and showed more of passionate hostility than of knowledge of the subject in question. But this first anathema was soon recalled by himself. The more he became acquainted with homœopathy the more favorable was his reports. In his last, the thirteenth, he exclaims: "It would be a treachery against humanity and against science to oppose a method of cure which can be of incalculable value to suffering humanity."

The epidemic of cholera in 1836 gave our system another great impetus. Dr. Fleischmann was at that time physician of the hospital at Gumpendorf. In 1828 he was cured, by the

brothers Veith, of an obstinate sciatica, and thus converted to our system. Of 732 cholera patients received in his hospital, 488 recovered, and 244, that is one-third, died. In the other hospitals of Vienna at least half of the patients died.

In consequence of this result and also the success in private practice, a number of citizens combined to send a deputation to the Emperor Ferdinand I, begging him to annul the prohibition of homœopathy in the Austrian empire. Other influences may also have been brought to bear on the emperor, but, on February 10th, 1837, a decree was issued by His Majesty abolishing the decree issued October 13th, 1819, which prohibited the practice of homœopathy.

In 1841 the cure of Field-marshal, Count Radetzky, by Dr. Hartung, added much to the renown of homœopathy. Dr. Jäger, Imperial Councillor and staff surgeon, had, in connection with Dr. Hartung and Professor Flarer, established the positive diagnosis of scirrhus within the orbit, with the prospect of cancerous ulceration and certain death, all the characteristic signs of the disease being present. He made the same statement in his official report to the Department of War, stating his opinion that recovery was impossible either by nature or art. Nevertheless Dr. Hartung succeeded in curing his illustrious patient with homœopathic treatment.

After nearly fifteen years this case was called into question by an allopathic journal. Dr. Wurzian, then physician to Radetzky, wrote to the editors for the purpose of showing them their error. He met with such poor success that the old field-marshal felt obliged to issue the following autograph letter in defence of the truth and the credit of homœopathy.

MY DEAR WURZIAN: Having learned that there are malicious doubts in circulation as to the efficacy of homœopathy, I hereby declare that the disease of my eye in 1841 was cured exclusively by the homœopathic treatment of my staff physician, Dr. Hartung, now deceased.

RADEZKY, M. P.

VERONA, Dec. 13th, 1856.

On May 30th, 1842, the homœopathic hospital of the Sisters of Charity was opened in Linz, where Dr. Bergmann had already been practicing. Dr. Simon Reip came from Vienna to take charge of the institution, and remained until his death in 1870.

In 1845, a hospital was established in Kremsia, and in 1849 another in Steger.

In 1842, Professor Poltenyi began a violent attack upon homœopathy. He denied that there was any truth in the system, accused its adherents of evil motives, and opposed their establishing hospitals or schools for instruction.

This hostile demonstration induced Drs. Fleischmann, Hampe, Wurmb and Watzke to form a firm union for the purpose of resisting the attacks of the enemy. Not content with a reply written by Watzke, they formed a society for the further development of homœopathy and the *Materia Medica*. After several preliminary meetings the first regular session took place on December 15th, 1842, the business before the meeting being the reading of the report of the provings of *Colocynth* by the members.

During the following year *Aconite*, *Gentian* and *Natrum mur.* were proved, and the correctness of Hahnemann's symptom register confirmed. The society also received permission from the government to publish a homœopathic journal. In 1844 the number of members had increased to seventeen, and the provings of *Bryonia* and *Thuja* were undertaken. During this year the society also obtained permission from the government to publish a homœopathic journal.

In 1844 the number of those members of the society only, who resided in Vienna, had increased to seventeen, and *Thuja* and *Bryonia* were proved. In 1845 decisive steps were taken to insure the recognition of the society by the authorities. During this year they also proved *Argentum metal.* and *nitricum*; also the iodine spring of Halle and the salt spring of Ischl.

The greater part of 1846 was devoted to the proving of *Sulphur*, in which nearly all the members of the society took part. This year was also made memorable by Emperor Ferdinand's publication of a decree, on December 9th, allowing homœopa-

thists the right of dispensing medicines. According to this order physicians were obliged to buy their tinctures and crude drugs at the pharmacies. But they could then make their dilutions and triturations and dispense them to their patients gratuitously, always giving the degree of the potency in writing, and over their signature.

In cases of suspected illegal action on the part of a homœopathic physician, the case was to be examined not only by members of the faculty, but also by a certain number of reputable homœopaths.

Another imperial decree of the 19th of the same month permitted the formation and legal organization of a society of homœopathic physicians for the proving of remedies. This was done at once, and the first regular meeting was held on January 2d, 1847. The officers were chosen, a code of statutes adopted, and all other business of the society transacted in regular order. It was determined to hold two meetings every month, which were attended by the government commissioner, Count Coudenhaven. During this year *Coccionella*, *Agaricus musc.*, *Euphrasia* and *Guaco* were proved.

In 1848 the number of members had increased to sixty, but the then impending revolution destroyed their activity for a time. The last meeting that year was held on May 3d. Then after a pause of more than two years, the next meeting was called on June 8th, 1850.

For the steady increase in the number of physicians in our ranks we have to thank, in great part, Dr. Fleischmann, of Gumpendorf, whose name appeared in the catalogue of the University of Vienna, as docent for practical instruction in homœopathy, from 1841 until the time of his death, in 1868. Dr. Zlatarovich, Professor of Pharmacodynamics at the St. Joseph's Academy until its dissolution in 1848, probably also converted many of his pupils to the new doctrine. Permission to practice in the military hospitals was never obtained, although often promised by the authorities.

In 1849 Dr. Altschul, of Prague, received the appointment of docent of theoretical and practical homœopathy at the University

of Prague. He also maintained a dispensary, and prepared many young physicians for homœopathic practice.

In 1850, through the exertions of Drs. Watzke and Wurmb, a second homœopathic hospital was opened in Vienna, they promising to take charge of it for eight years gratuitously. Here Wurmb delivered clinical lectures, always attended by a large number of native and foreign physicians. One of his pupils was the Knight of Kacykowsky, who settled in Lemberg in 1857. He translated Lutze's *Manual of Homœopathy*, and published a quarterly journal for two years. Through his exertions a petition, comprising the names of twelve hundred people of good standing, was presented to the authorities, asking for the establishment of a homœopathic hospital and dispensary, but it was not granted.

The Vienna Society recommenced its sessions in 1850, and showed its activity by the provings of *Lycopodium*, *Glonoin*, *Ferrum acet.*, *Eupion*, *Aloe*, *Plicthranthus* and *Opium*, and J. O. Müller's experiments with remedies from the animal kingdom (*Saliva* and *Hydrophobic Poison*).

As the number of medicinal provings gradually grew less, the name of the Society for Provings was changed, in 1873, to that of the Society of the Homœopathic Physicians of Austria. The activity of the Society is now confined to guarding the interests of homœopathy, and the occasional production of contributions to practice. The present number of members is forty-three.

The organ of the Society, the *Austrian Journal of Homœopathy*, was published by Fleischmann, Hampe, Watzke and Wurmb, in four volumes, from 1844 to 1848. After an interruption of several years, two more volumes appeared, under the editorship of Dr. J. O. Müller, in 1857, and finally, it was edited by Dr. Eidherr during 1862 and 1863. Since then the Society has possessed no organ of its own.

In 1869 a society was formed in Mattsel, Salzburg, called the *Hahnemannia*, for the homœopathic treatment of animals. The number of members was thirty-four. Through the exertions of Drs. Streintz, Sr., and Leidl, also Pastor Joh. Legar, another society, called *Hahnemannia*, was founded in Graz, having one hundred members, and an extensive library.

Homœopathy has thus manfully fought its way to recognition in Austria, but still it possesses no legalized professorship or clinic. Altschul did much service while acting as docent, but his place has remained unfilled since his death. Fleischmann was nominally docent in Vienna, but his many occupations gave him no opportunity to properly fill his chair, which has remained empty since his death, in 1868. Thus homœopathy exists to-day in Austria without any means of public instruction. To remedy this state of things Dr. G. Schmidt published a pamphlet, in 1873, entitled, *The Unavoidable Problem of Medicine in our Day*, showing the advantages of our method of cure, and the necessity of creating professorships for instruction in its branches. Soon after a petition was sent to the authorities, asking for the establishment of three chairs: one for general instruction in homœopathy; a second for materia medica and medical provings, and a third for a homœopathic clinic. This petition was received on December 4th, 1875, and a consideration of it postponed because similar petitions were expected from the Hahnemannia Society of Gratz, and also from the Vienna Homœopathic Society, asking for the establishment of homœopathic professorships, or at least the use of some of the wards in the larger hospitals of the capital. We are thus on the eve of great possibilities for the future of homœopathy in Austria. Schmidt's proposition that every student, at his final examination, should also be examined as to his attainments in homœopathy would, no doubt, meet with the most violent opposition from our adversaries.

We cannot close without referring to the enthusiasm for homœopathy existing among the laity. In many provinces, particularly in Krain, Galizia, Salzburg and Steiermark, landed proprietors, teachers and priests use our treatment with the best results. In Austria proper alone there are at least fifty of the clergy who practice among the people. Pater Maximilian, of the Franciscan order, who died in 1854, was followed by such a crowd of patients, on account of his remarkable cures, that he attracted the notice of the authorities. His dwelling was often searched by the police for the confiscation of his remedies. They

escaped detection because he kept them concealed in make-believe or dummy books.

Many of the nobility are interested in our system. Patients come in crowds to Count Gustav Auersberg, on the boundaries of Steiermark, on account of his successes in treatment. The Princess Wilhelmina Auersberg, renowned for her benevolence, goes from cottage to cottage in her estates in Bohemia, giving her needy tenants the benefits of homœopathic treatment. In Zleb, in Bohemia, she has established a hospital with 12 beds for poor peasants, attended by her physician, Dr. Kohout. In 1846 the Countess Harrach also founded a homœopathic hospital for the poor in Nechanitz, in which 404 patients were treated during the first three years. May such munificence find many imitators.

APPENDIX.

List of the Homœopathic Physicians of Austria.

I. LOWER AUSTRIA.

A. Vienna.

Surgeon Alb,
 Dr. Blumerfeld,
 Dr. Chmel,
 Surgeon Czary,
 Dr. Eckstein,
 Dr. Friedländer,
 Dr. Fröhlich,
 Dr. Gerstel,
 Dr. Grunberg,
 Dr. Hampe,
 Dr. v. Hartungen, Sr.,
 Dr. v. Hartungen, Jr.,
 Dr. Hemisch,
 Dr. v. Hofmansthal,
 Dr. Jachimovicz,
 Dr. Kick,
 Dr. Lackner,
 Dr. Lederer,
 Dr. Marenzeller,
 Dr. Molin,
 Dr. Müller, Sr.,
 Dr. Müller, Jr.,

Dr. Pazer,
 Dr. Pokorny,
 Dr. Porges,
 Dr. Richter,
 Dr. Rossival,
 Dr. Schmid,
 Dr. Schwarz,
 Dr. Seegen,
 Dr. Taubes,
 Surgeon Tedisco,
 Prof. Veith,
 Dr. Walter,
 Dr. Waltmann,
 Dr. Wüller,
 Dr. Weinke,
 Mag. Witek,
 Dr. Würstl, Sr.,
 Dr. Würstl, Jr.

B. In the Provinces.

Dr. Landesmann, in Baden,
 Dr. Tiggelmann, in St. Pölten,
 Dr. Wendel, in Kulthenhofen.

II. UPPER AUSTRIA.

Surgeon Baumgärtner, Freistadt,	Dr. Kaan, Ischl,
Dr. Bugmann, Linz,	Surgeon Schachermeyer, Linz,
Dr. Eichhorn, Linz,	Surgeon Stiasny, Gmunden,
Dr. Fischer, Linz,	Dr. Wagner, Gmunden,
Dr. Lackner, Linz,	Dr. Wolf, Steyer.

III. BOHEMIA.

Dr. Brauner, Klastan,	Dr. Lipau, Wodolka,
Dr. Elsass, Prague,	Dr. Loudon, Karlsbad,
Dr. Fischer, Teplitz,	Dr. Mandl, Melnik,
Surgeon Gersung, Teplitz,	Dr. Mayer, Prague,
Surgeon Wausten, Weipert,	Dr. Müller, Brůx,
Dr. Herzberger, Protian,	Dr. Porsche, Reichenberg,
Dr. Hirsch, Prague,	Surgeon Richter, Prague,
Dr. Hopichter, Prague,	Dr. Schlecht, Prague,
Dr. Kafka, Sr., Prague,	Dr. Seeger, Prague,
Dr. Kafka, Jr., Karlsbad,	Dr. Siegel, Brůx,
Dr. Klaber, Jaromnerz,	Surgeon Stein, Teplitz,
Dr. Kohout, Zleb,	Dr. Strasser, Komstan,
Dr. Kovoe, Prague,	Dr. Sturm, Postelberg,
Dr. Kraut, Raaden,	Dr. Techuschmer, Brůx,
Dr. Lewit, Koric,	Dr. Wehle, Prague.

IV. MORAVIA.

Dr. Brach, Brünn,	Dr. Locker, Datschitz,
Surgeon Czerny, Trüban,	Dr. Lurz, Brünn,
Dr. Dedack, Nafragedl,	Dr. Richter, Römerstadt,
Dr. Eder, Olmütz,	Dr. Röhrig, Schönberg,
Dr. Fuchs, Olmütz,	Dr. Sirch, Olmütz,
Dr. Haunsch, Tischnowitz,	Dr. Sirch, Schönberg,
Dr. Hauck, Turras,	Dr. Stösl, Brünn,
Dr. Kolisch, Brünn,	Dr. Schönn, Tropnitz,
Dr. Kotze, Brünn,	Dr. Schweizer, Kremsier,
Dr. Kotze, Budschonitz,	Dr. Sum, Toeltsch.

V. SILESIA.

Surgeon Sommer, Troppan,	Dr. Siegel, Engelsberg, during sum
Surgeon Adam, Wurfenthal,	mer in Carlsbrunn.

VI. GALLICIA.

Dr. Bielki, Lemberg,	Surgeon Buchta, Tysmienica,
Surgeon Brust, Herow,	Surgeon Bokerpil, Lemberg,

Surgeon Friedmann, Rohstyr,
Surgeon Hamburger, Gezymator,
Dr. v. Kacykowski, Lemberg,
Dr. Keler, Lemberg,
Dr. Kniazjolucki, Husyatir,
Dr. Löw, Tarnow,
Dr. Madeisky, Lomberg,

Dr. Maximorvicz, Samber,
Surgeon Neupauer, Betz,
Surgeon Stüssner, Kimpolung,
Dr. Paliczny, Krakau,
Dr. Weiss, Criszkovier,
Dr. Wilkowski, Mielnica,
Dr. Wyszewski, Brygozow.

VII. TYROL AND VORARLBERG.

Dr. Geiger, Thüringen,
Dr. Greussing, Feldkirch,
Dr. Helböck, Höchst,
Dr. Hensler, Bregenz,
Dr. Huber, Weiler,
Dr. König, Andelsbach,

Dr. März, Innsbruck,
Dr. Mazegger, Obermais in Meran,
Dr. Müller, Bregenz,
Dr. Rottensteiner, Bozen,
Dr. Schönach, Innsbruck.

VIII. SALZBURG.

Surgeon Achleitner, Dürnberg,
Dr. Friesnegger, Salzburg,
Surgeon Hanselmann, Zell,
Surgeon Hermann, Mittersilt,
Surgeon Hermann, Thalgan,
Dr. Hilechmer, Salzburg,
Surgeon Keidel, Lofer,
Surgeon Laschinski, Oberndorf,
Surgeon Mayer, Salsburg,
Surgeon Nusko, Hendorf,

Surgeon Pirkel, Sr., Anef,
Surgeon Pirkel, Jr., Durnberg,
Surgeon Speckbacher, Berndorf,
Dr. Pröll, Gastein,
Dr. Stern, Ebenau,
Dr. Stranbinger, Salzburg,
Dr. Stranbinger, St. Johns in Bon-
gan,
Dr. Strohl, Nussdorf.

IX. KAINTHEN.

Dr. Kaspar, Klagenfurt,

| Dr. Holercek, Klagenfurt.

X. KRAIN.

Dr. Mader, Laibach,

| Dr. Werann, St. Karzian.

XI. STEIERMARK.

Dr. Adler, Feldbach,
Dr. Füttner, Marburg,
Dr. Kocewar, Cilli,
Dr. Lindermann, Gratwein,
Dr. Schleicher, Graz,
Dr. Seidl, Graz,

Dr. Semlitsch, Marburg,
Dr. Streintz, Sr., Graz,
Dr. Streintz, Jr., Graz,
Dr. Zaruber, Graz,
Dr. Zoff, Graz.

XII. COAST PROVINCE.

Dr. Faventer, Görg,
Dr. Wartdobler, Trieste,

| Dr. Willberger, Trieste.

PART II.

HISTORY AND STATISTICS OF THE HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITALS
OF AUSTRIA.

BY DR. M. L. MUELLER, OF VIENNA.

OUR new method of cure was sustained in Austria at a very early period, by a number of admirers and adherents. In spite of the vexations and obstructions that always impede the progress of what is novel or introduced from without, they followed their convictions in practicing homœopathy, and, by their brilliant success, made many proselytes. Still the system entered upon a precarious existence, being at first forbidden, afterwards merely tolerated, and generally treated with suspicion and disdain. But as what is true will always hold its own in spite of the hostility and persecution of its opponents, thus homœopathy finally fought its way to recognition in Austria among the people, while the voice of opposition was gradually silenced.

But our success is not as yet complete, because the position that the government holds towards homœopathy is still a passive one. The state has done nothing to promote the proper education of homœopathic physicians, or towards the establishment of homœopathic hospitals or dispensaries.* This explains the small number of our hospitals, and all the more credit is due to the private congregations and independent societies, who established these institutions by their private means.

The number of our hospitals is eight, three in Vienna, and five in provincial towns. They are, first, the Public District Hospi-

* As yet we have no school or chair for instruction in homœopathy. The place of homœopathic *docent* has been vacant for years. Neither is there a public homœopathic dispensary. The student who wishes to become acquainted with homœopathy in Austria must depend upon his own industry, visits to the hospitals about to be mentioned, and the study of our literature.

tal in Sechshaus, a suburb of Vienna; second, the Hospital of the Sisters of Charity in the Leopoldstadt (in Vienna); third, the Hospital of the Sisters of Charity in Gumpendorf (in Vienna); fourth, the Hospital of the Sisters of Charity in Linz; fifth, the Hospital in Kremsier; sixth, that in Baden (near Vienna); seventh, in Steyer (Upper Austria); eighth, in Zwittau.

1. *The Public District Hospital in Sechshaus.*

We begin with the history of this, one of our youngest institutions, because it has thus far been the only *public* homœopathic hospital in Austria as well as the largest, and because the history of its origin and rapid increase is of special interest.

The establishment of this hospital occurred at the time of that important epoch in the history of Vienna when its walls and fortifications were razed to the ground, when it was proclaimed as an open city, and immediately began to develop and spread its gigantic body in all directions. The progress of the western suburbs was even greater than that of Vienna. Many industrial establishments were transferred to them, and this necessitated a dense population of working people.

Under these circumstances the need of a hospital was soon felt. A number of citizens united their efforts and, by means of private subscriptions and contributions from the nine congregations embraced in the western suburbs, the sum of 18,000 gulden (§9000) was soon collected.

At the same time some citizens endowed a number of free beds, for all time, by the annual payment of 30 gulden, they retaining the right to make use of them in case of the sickness of one of their servants.

Sufficient money having been collected for a building fund and for the maintenance of 100 beds, a building, that had formerly been used for other purposes, was bought, and opened on May 17th, 1857. At first the hospital was under the control of the Sisters of Charity, and the treatment was exclusively allopathic. But, for various reasons, especially on account of financial troubles, this system only lasted for five months, the hospital being in danger of dissolution. At this critical period, at the instance of

Dr. Fleischmann, for many years physician of the homœopathic hospital in Gumpendorf, Dr. S. B. Müller was induced to take charge of the institution.

At first the sanitary authorities who were interested, looked upon this change with suspicious eyes, and exercised a somewhat hostile vigilance in watching the proceedings at the hospital. But, after a time, the very favorable results of treatment, rendered incontrovertible by statistical tables, gradually induced them to be more lenient in their supervision.

The hospital is divided into a medical and surgical division. The latter is the smallest but harbored a large number of wounded during the wars of 1859 and 1866. According to the rules of the institution, the treatment in this division is allopathic.

In 1862 the hospital, which had thus far been under the control of the Sisters of Charity, was transferred to the united parishes of the suburbs, the sisters being retained to take charge of the nursing. The hospital soon became popular, and was overcrowded, so that, in 1865, it became necessary to add another story, the number of beds being thus increased to 150. During the year 1866, besides many wounded, 325 cholera patients were brought to the hospital. Of the latter, 179 were males and 146 females. There were cured 114 males, 87 females. Died, 65 males, 59 females. Brought in dying, 92.

In 1867 it became necessary, on account of want of room, to buy an adjacent building to add to the hospital, thus increasing the number of beds to 225. The epidemic of typhus in 1871, and of variola in 1871, 1872, and 1875, still overcrowded the wards, and another adjacent building was purchased, increasing the number of beds to 350; at the same time a separate dead-house and chapel were also constructed, the funds for building, since 1867, being obtained by loans.

Another epidemic of cholera occurred in 1873, 538 patients coming under treatment, 266 being cured, 182 died, and 84 were brought in moribund. During the epidemic of small-pox, in the years 1871, 1872 and 1873, 1916 patients were received; 1775 recovered, 131 died, and 25 were brought in dying,

About this time it became necessary, on account of the expenses connected with the addition of new buildings, and on account of the general increase of the cost of living, to increase the daily price of maintenance per head from 63 to 72 kr. per day.

In conclusion we will give a short sketch of the present condition of the institution.

The Public District Hospital in Sechshaus is the property of the six communes existing in the six western suburbs of Vienna (Fünfhaus, Sechshaus, Rudolfsheim, Obee, Mödling and Unter Mödling, and Gaudenzdorf). It is a public hospital, that is, the expenses of those patients who are without means are defrayed by funds taken from the public treasury. It is managed by a board of directors chosen by the six communes. The daily expense per head is 72 kr.; of this sum 45 kr. is paid to the Society of Sisters of Charity, for which they take charge of the kitchen, the laundry, bath, heating, and lighting the building, and the purchase of the necessary remedies.

The medical staff consisted at first of one chief of the medical division, one chief of the surgical division, and one assistant. Dr. Jachimovicz was the first to officiate in the medical wards; he was succeeded by Drs. Chmel, Carl Würstl and Franz Bayer.

As the hospital increased in size it became necessary to increase the number of physicians to five. At present Dr. J. O. Müller is at the head of the medical division, and also physician-in-chief of the whole hospital; Drs. Franz Bayer and M. L. Müller are his assistants. Dr. Hoyer is chief of the surgical division, his assistant being Dr. F. Mayer.

All patients are received with the following exceptions: 1st. Children under four years of age, unless affected with variola or epidemic disease; 2d. Syphilitic patients; 3d. Diseases of the eye; 4th. Scabies; and 5th. Parturients, very near the time of their confinement.

The nursing of the patients is undertaken by 50 nuns of the Order of St. Vincent de Paul.

At present the hospital contains 350 beds, 250 for medical and 100 for surgical cases.

The gradual increase of the hospital is shown by the following table:

Year.	No. of cases.	Died.	Year.	No. of cases.	Died.
1857	724	107	1867	2389	398
1858	1381	236	1868	2830	418
1859	1489	248	1869	3021	461
1860	1363	219	1870	3359	557
1861	1518	268	1871	3493	596
1862	1634	261	1872	4180	715
1863	1757	270	1873	4232	909
1864	1604	280	1874	3887	604
1865	2136	312	1875	4141	631
1866	2649	622			
			Total in 19 years,	47,782	8107

From the number of deaths there should be deducted 8 per cent., cases that were brought in moribund. In three-fifths of the cases, that is, 62 per cent., the cause of death was phthisis pulmonalis. Besides, a large number of patients who are expected to live but a short time, are brought to the hospital by their friends, to save themselves the expenses of a private funeral. It should also be remembered that the hospital passed through a long epidemic of variola, two of typhus and two of cholera. All these circumstances render the mortuary statistics of a hospital of this kind of little value in estimating the success of the treatment employed. More satisfactory results can be obtained in smaller private hospitals.

2. *The Hospital of the Sisters of Charity in the Leopoldstadt, Vienna.*

This hospital was established in 1840, for both males and females, with a capacity of 84 beds. During the first ten years the treatment was allopathic, under the control of Drs. Koelschka and Zimmerman. Already in 1848 Dr. Wurmb endeavored to

obtain control of one-half of this hospital for the purpose of introducing homœopathic treatment. His petition to that effect to the government was granted the same year, but the political disturbances at that time occasioned delays, so that the wards were not opened until January 1st, 1850.

During the first year Dr. Wurmb had sole charge of the hospital, but subsequently his labors were shared by Dr. Caspar. During and after 1855 only female patients were received in the hospital, the males being transferred to the neighboring hospital of the Brothers of Charity.

During the years 1856 and 1857 Dr. Henry Löw also officiated, especially among out-patients. In 1857 Dr. Eidherr took the place of Dr. Caspar. In 1864 Dr. Wurmb died, the founder of the hospital and a faithful advocate of the cause of homœopathy in Austria. At the same time, on account of the illness of Dr. Eidherr, Dr. Seibert was obliged to officiate for three years. In 1867 Dr. Eidherr resumed his post, and with Dr. Carl Würstl as assistant, officiated until the time of his death in 1874; then Dr. Carl Würstl took his place.

At the present time the hospital holds 42 beds for homœopathic patients. The number of patients received annually is between 650 and 700. In connection with the hospital is a dispensary, treating annually an equal number of patients. The following diseases are excluded: Syphilis, small-pox, chronic diseases of the womb and ovaries, chronic diseases terminating in general dropsy and marasmus senilis.

The number of deaths annually varies from 25 to 30. Of these, on an average, one-third are cases of consumption, and three-fourths of the remainder are from organic heart disease, the rest of the deaths being caused by pneumonia, typhus, meningitis, and cancer of the stomach.

TABLE OF THE ANNUAL RESULTS.

Year.	Entered.	Died.	Year.	Entered.	Died.
1850	460	26	1863	821	28
1851	787	87	1864	725	26
1852	750	46	1865	706	28
1853	880	51	1866	725	36
1854	721	55	1867	723	29
1855	787	48	1868	722	31
1856	790	36	1869	699	34
1857	742	29	1870	638	33
1858	740	30	1871	677	43
1859	756	32	1872	720	34
1860	617	17	1873	612	34
1861	787	36	1874	605	27
1862	842	17	1875	627	31

3. *The Hospital of the Sisters of Charity in Gumpendorf, Vienna.*

This, the oldest of the three homœopathic hospitals of Vienna, was founded in 1832, at the time of the invasion of the cholera. The treatment has always been homœopathic in the hospital as well as in the dispensary connected with it. It is under the charge of the Sisters of Charity, was established and is now sustained by voluntary contributions, and the patients are treated gratuitously.

The first attending physician was Dr. Schmid. After him came Dr. Fleischmann. At his death he was succeeded by Dr. Rothausel, the present chief officer, who is assisted by Dr. W. Waldmann.

At first the hospital had a capacity of 30 beds. This was increased in 1838 to 60, while at present the number is 80, distributed in five spacious wards.

The dispensary connected with this hospital has a large clientele. From 1833 to 1840 the average number of cases annually was about 2000. From 1870 to 1873 the average was 5600, while in the years 1875 to 1876, the number of admissions

was 8016. No chronic diseases are received, nor syphilis, diseases of the eye, nor diseases of the skin, including small-pox.

The following tables show the annual results of treatment:

	Total	Cured.	Not cured.	Moribund.	Died.
From July 1, 1832, to Nov. 1, 1833,*	437	318	8	3	111
“ Nov. 1, 1833, “ “ 1834,	311	255	23	...	33
“ “ 1834, “ “ 1835,	476	437	8	...	31
“ “ 1835, “ “ 1836,	339	286	21	...	32
July 1, 1836, to Oct. 1 (cholera cases),	732	488	...	...	244
From Nov. 1, 1836, to Jan. 1, 1838,	645	590	4	3	51

Year.	Admissions.	Cured.	Not cured.	Moribund.	Died.	Year.	Admissions.	Cured.	Not cured.	Moribund.	Died.
1838	574	536	5	...	33	1857	1153	1022	46	...	85
1839	672	621	11	...	40	1858	916	810	37	...	69
1840	903	820	13	...	70	1859	971	870	30	...	71
1841	895	829	12	8	54	1860	997	887	39	...	71
1842	1004	925	17	...	62	1861	1049	944	31	...	74
1843	1016	941	11	...	64	1862	1015	911	36	...	68
1844	1089	1008	12	...	74	1863	984	886	41	...	57
1845	944	843	26	...	75	1864	1034	912	72	...	50
1846	1095	1016	17	7	62	1865	1177	1042	60	...	75
1847	1108	1004	24	9	80	1866	1211	1009	75	...	127
1848	1138	1010	40	6	88	1867	1230	1111	58	...	61
1849	1038	881	23	18	135	1868	1314	1194	59	...	61
1850	1090	983	27	4	80	1869	1275	1130	60	3	85
1851	1034	959	26	3	49	1870	977	840	61	5	76
1852	1022	941	30	5	51	1871	930	762	74	6	94
1853	1013	910	17	6	86	1872	982	866	36	...	80
1854	706	652	8	2	46	1873	1046	890	49	4	107
1855	1313	1037	35	1	241	1874	1007	842	71	4	93
1856	1196	1040	44	6	112						

* Exclusively cholera patients.

4. *The Hospital of the Sisters of Charity in Linz, Upper Austria.*

The city of Linz was first made acquainted with homœopathy by Dr. Bergmann. The Hospital of the Sisters of Charity was opened in 1842. Previous to this two other hospitals under allopathic treatment, one for males and one for females, had been supported by the Sisters.

As early as 1840 steps were being taken for the establishment of our hospital. The bishop of Linz, Gregory Ziegler, induced the magistrate of Linz to donate the necessary ground. Then the Archduke Maximilian contributed 20,000 gulden towards the erection of a hospital, chapel and dead-house. The buildings were begun in 1841, and finished in the autumn of the same year. A body of Sisters of Charity took charge of the internal arrangement of the buildings, and it was formally opened on May 30th, 1842.

The hospital was under the direction of the Rev. Prof. Rehberger, a strong friend and advocate of homœopathy. On the recommendation of Dr. Fleischmann, he appointed as physician Dr. Simon Reiss, who had but recently graduated, and who retained his post until the time of his death in 1870. His successor is Dr. Carl Fischer.

The hospital consists of two spacious wards, well ventilated, one, on level ground, for women; one, on the first flight, for men, each containing twenty-two beds.

In 1846 the Countess Weissenwolf took steps for the erection of a children's hospital. The Archduke Maximilian promised the funds necessary for the erection of the building, provided others would form an association for the furnishing and future support of the hospital. Various circumstances, especially the state of politics in 1848, impeded progress, so that the institution was not opened until January 15th, 1851. It is also under the control of the Sisters of Charity. It contains twelve beds, six for boys and six for girls. It has passed through an epidemic of scarlatina, small-pox and diphtheria.

The following tables give the general results since the time of opening:

A. THE HOSPITAL FOR ADULTS.

Entered in the year.	Admissions.	Died.	Entered in the year.	Admissions.	Died.
July 1st to Dec. 31st, 1842, }	832	11	1856	857	41
1843	574	32	1857	764	31
1844	592	27	1858	869	52
1845	618	35	1859	817	48
1846	700	28	1863	842	56
1847	801	25	1864	886	74
1848	838	44	1866	873	72
1849	802	42	1867	983	66
1850	830	51	1868	979	81
1851	839	39	1869	856	67
1852	858	50	1870	833	72.
1853	859	39	1873	877	85
1855	940	38	1874	889	69

B. THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

Year.	Admissions.	Died.	Year.	Admissions.	Died.
1853	163	18	1866	139	15
1854	153	11	1867	155	15
1856	148	10	1868	147	13
1857	152	9	1869	137	37
1858	208	12	1870	177	21
1859	181	7	1873	116	21
1863	126	19	1874	155	36
1864	178	18			

5. *The Hospital of the Sisters of Charity in Kremsier, Moravia.*

This hospital, the third in the order of time that was opened in Austria, owes its existence to the noble-hearted Princess Ernestine of Ahrenberg. This institution consists of a homœopathic hospital, and also a school for girls. Both sections are under the care of the Sisters of Charity. In fact all the homœopathic

hospitals in the Austrian empire are under the supervision of the Sisters, their superior being the Right Reverend Canon Ernst Max Hurex, of Vienna. The medical department has for thirty years been in the hands of Dr. J. V. Schweitzer.

This institution admits all patients gratuitously without regard to sex or religion or nativity, with the following exceptions: 1st, syphilis; 2d, scabies; 3d, parturients; 4th, absolutely incurable; and 5th, children under four years of age.

The hospital is situated in a healthy, open locality. It is two stories in height; contains, in its four wards, eleven beds for males, eleven for females, and four for children. The treatment has always been according to the law of *similia similibus curantur*, avoiding high potencies, and using remedies not below the second, and not above the sixth, potency. In the dispensary globules are dispensed with the proper directions.

The hospital was opened on October 12th, 1845. The physician, Dr. Schweitzer, at first met with much opposition, principally from the fact that the burgomaster then in office was an allopathic apothecary, and of course dependent upon the patronage of allopathic physicians. Still the institution made rapid progress, and the rush of in-patients was often so great that cot-beds had to be employed for their accommodation. During the thirty years, 11,502 cases were received in the hospital, of which number 9938 were cured; 357 improved; 236 left uncured; 944 died, and 27 remained under treatment on December 31st, 1875. During the same period more than 40,000 patients were treated in the dispensary.

The relative proportion of deaths will appear favorable, when it is considered that the institution passed through three epidemics of cholera, and several of typhus and small-pox, not to speak of the large preponderance of cases of tuberculosis.

6. *The Hospital of the Sisters of Charity in Baden, near Vienna, called St. Mary's Hospital.*

Baden is a watering-place somewhat famous for its warm sulphur baths, and attracts annually thousands of visitors. As long

ago as 1811, a society of ladies of the nobility founded a hospital for charitable purposes. It is well situated in a large garden. Connected with it there is a dead-house, and a neighboring building which could be used for hospital purposes. It contains five spacious wards and several smaller rooms, having a capacity in all of 50 beds.

During the summer 10 beds for males and 10 for females are ready for the care of acute cases. In case of necessity more room can be provided. The other 20 or 30 beds are devoted to patients with chronic diseases who propose to use the baths during the summer. The Sisters of Charity take charge of the administration of the hospital with their accustomed patience and devotion. Until ten years ago the treatment was exclusively allopathic. The acting physician dying at that time, the society of noble ladies proposed to introduce homœopathic treatment as an experiment, and appointed Dr. Landismann as physician. The result was so satisfactory that it may be hoped that our treatment is permanently established in St. Mary's Hospital. Surgical cases are treated by Dr. Kohl. The increase in the number of patients is owing partly to the general increase of the population, but mostly to the success of our treatment.

TABLE GIVING THE RESULTS OF TREATMENT SINCE THE INTRODUCTION OF HOMŒOPATHY.

Year.	Admitted.	Cured.	Improved.	Not cured.	Died.	Remaining.
1867	215	121	58	17	13	5
1868	184	88	65	16	14	7
1869	206	96	66	19	17	8
1870	224	100	70	19	21	14
1871	259	141	79	13	15	11
1872	269	129	77	20	30	13
1873	297	143	85	28	40	6
1874	233	101	83	22	22	5
1875	238	104	84	24	18	8

7. *The City Hospital in Steyer, Upper Austria, called St. Ann's Hospital.*

This hospital was built in 1849, partly at the expense of the town and partly by charitable contribution. At first the number of beds was 40. In 1859 this was increased to 60, and later to 80, the present number. The Sisters of Charity have charge of the general administration. Dr. Wachtl was physician from 1849 to 1853, and Dr. Huber from 1853 to 1859. During this period the annual number of patients varied from 400 to 500. In 1860 the number rose to 600. Since then it has gradually increased, the average being 1000 since 1869. The patients consist, besides members of the working classes, of the superannuated and of incurables. These latter furnish from 10 to 11 per cent. of the mortality. Excluding these the ratio of death is from 8 to 9 per cent. Two-thirds of the patients are males, one-third females. Since 1859, Dr. Wolf has been attending physician.

8. *Hospital of the Sisters of Charity in Zwittau, Moravia.*

This little hospital of 12 beds was opened on July 1st, 1868. Only internal diseases are treated homœopathically. Infectious diseases are excluded.

The following table shows the results of treatment :

Year.	Admitted.	Died.	Year.	Admitted.	Died.
1868	23	2	1872	95	5
1869	95	15	1873	83	10
1870	88	9	1874	83	10
1871	112	7	1875	98	9

STATISTICAL TABLE OF THE HOMCEOPATHIC HOSPITALS OF AUSTRIA.

Number.	Name of Hospital.	Opened.	Present number of beds.	Average admissions per annum.	Aggregate since opening, of those		Medical officer.	
					Admitted.	Died.		
1	The Public District Hospital in Seebshaus.....	May 17th, 1857.	350 (250 Hom.)	4000	47,782	8,107	Dr. J. O. Müller.	{ The institution is public and controlled by six communes. { Connected with it is a Hom. Dispensary attending 700 patients annually. { Dispensary connected with it, treating 8000 patients annually. { Including a children's hospital of twelve beds. { Dispensary connected with it has treated 40,000 patients since opening.
2	Hospital of the Sisters of Charity in Leopoldstadt.....	Jan. 1st, 1850.	84 (42 Hom.)	650—700	18,559	874	Dr. C. Würlstl.	
3	Hospital of the Sisters of Charity in Gumpendorf.....	July 1st, 1832.	80	1000	41,058	3,406	Dr. E. Rothausel.	
4	Hospital of the Sisters of Charity in Linz.....	May 30th, 1842.	56	800—900	20,858*	1,537	Dr. Fischer.	
5	Hospital of the Sisters of Charity in Kremsier.....	Oct. 12th, 1845.	26	350—400	11,502	944	Dr. J. V. Schweitzer.	
6	St. Mary's Hospital in Baden.....	1811. Hom. since 1857.	50	200—250	2,123	190	Dr. Landermann.	
7	City Hospital of St. Ann's in Steyer.....	1849.	80	1000	?	10—11 p.c. annually.	Dr. Wolf.	
8	Hospital of the Sisters of Charity in Zwittau.....	July 1st, 1868.	12	90—100	677	67	Dr. Lichtenegger.(?)	

* Exclusive of those admitted and deceased in 1854, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1865, 1871, 1872 and 1875.

PART III.

HISTORY AND STATISTICS OF THE HOMŒOPATHIC LITERATURE OF AUSTRIA (EXCLUSIVE OF HUNGARY).

BY DR. GERSTEL, OF VIENNA.

UNTIL about 1837, as may be inferred from the attitude of the government towards homœopathy, and from the censorship as it then existed, it was difficult to appear in print openly in favor of homœopathy, but so much easier to appear against it. The censorship of medical works was vested in a professor of medicine of the University.

Of antagonistic works, the first appeared

1819. Dr. T. Bischoff (Professor in University); *Ansichten ueber das bisherige Heilverfahren und die ersten Grundsätze der homœopathischen Krankheitslehre*. Prague, 1819.

Bischoff writes in a dignified manner, doing justice to homœopathy in many points, but disputes the doctrine of *similia similibus*.

1825. Grohmann; *Animadversiones in Homœopathiem*. Vienna, 1825.

1826. Grohmann; *Ueber das Heilungsprincip der Homœopathie; fuer das gebildete Publicum und Laien*. Vienna and Trieste, 1826.

Both are vulgar antagonistic works.

1829. Schimko; *Das Hahnemannische System in chemisch-geologischer Hinsicht beleuchtet und wiederlegt*. Teschen, 1829. (See *Archiv*, viii, 3, 188.)

1839. Dr. Richard Comfört; *Ueber Hahnemann's Heilmethode*. Vienna, 1839. (See *Archiv*, xviii, 1, 139.)

In the interest of homœopathy.

1832. *Die Teplitzer Heilquellen in ihren positiven Wirkungen*

auf den gesunden Menschen und als antipsorisches Heilmittel, von Dr. G. W. Gross.

The author was Dr. Hromada, practicing at Teplitz, who was not permitted to make himself known.

1832. Dr. T. E. Veith; *Die Heilung und Prophylaxis der Cholera*. Hanover, 1832.

1834. Dr. Attomyr; *Briefe ueber die Homœopathie*. Leipsic, 1834.

1836. Dr. T. Hirsch; *Universalregister der homœopathischen Journalistik Herausgegeben*. Leipsic, 1836.

1837. Y. *Homœopathische Bekehrungsepistel fuer angehende Aerzte*. Herausgegeben von Trinks. Leipsic, 1836.

The anonymous author was Dr. Watzke.

1839. Dr. Attomyr; *Die venerischen Krankheiten. Ein Beitrag zur Pathologie und homœopathischer Therapie derselben*. Vienna, 1839.

The first work in the interest of homœopathy appearing in Vienna.

1839. Dr. Rosenberg; *Der Weichselzopf. Theoretisch-praktische Abhandlung, sammt neuer pragmatischer Geschichte desselben, treu nach der Natur beobachtet und nach homœopathischen grundsætzen bearbeitet*. Munich, 1839.

1841. Dr. Altschul; *Der homœopathische Zahnarzt, oder Entwurf einer specifisch medicinischen Therapie der vorzueglichsten Zahnkrankheiten im Geiste der specifischen Heilkunde*. Prague, 1841.

1842. Th. Lederer; *Mutter und Kind*. Second edition. Vienna, 1842.

1843. Dr. Ad. Gerstel; *Wissenschaftliche Begrueundung des Princips der Homœopathie*. Vienna, 1843.

1843. Dr. George Schmid; *Die Hauptsætze der Hahnemannschen Lehre*. Vienna, 1843.

1844-48. *Zeitschrift, Oesterreichische, fuer Homœopathie*. Herausgegeben von den Drs. Hampe, Fleischmann, Watzke und Wurml. Vienna, 1844-48.

1846. Dr. Peratz; *Die Mineralquellen zu Teplitz als homœopathisches Heilmittel betrachtet*. Vienna, 1846.

1846. Dr. Rosenberg; *Des Leibes und der Seele vollkommene gesundheits- und Erziehungslehre.* Vienna, 1846.

1846. Dr. G. Schmid; *Homœopathische Arzneibereitung und Gaben grösse.* Vienna, 1846.

1848. Arneth und Marenzeller; *Jahresbericht ueber Fortschritte und Leistungen der Homœopathie im In- und Aus-lande, in den Jahren 1845 und 1846.* 2 vols., Vienna, 1848.

1849. G. Schmid; *Das Wesentliche und Wichtigste von der Behandlung der Cholera.* Fuer Aerzte. Vienna, 1849.

1850. Dr. Rosenberg; *Die Krankheiten der Respirations- und Circulations-organe und deren Behandlung nach homœopathischen Grundsätzen. Ein Versuch zur Lösung der von der Sociëté de méd. Homœopathique, zu Paris aufgestellten Preisfrage.* Vienna, 1850.

1850. E. Chepmel; *Der homœopathische Hausarzt, frei bearbeitet nach der englischen 2ten Ausgabe, von einem praktischen Arzte.* (Dr. Weinke?) Vienna, 1850.

1851. Dr. Attomyr; *Beiträge zur Arzneimittellehre.* Pressburg, 1851.

1851. Dr. Attomyr; *Primordien der Naturgeschichte der Krankheiten.* 2 vols., Vienna, 1851.

1851. Dr. Haas; *Ad. Die Homœopathie, lichtvoll in der Theorie und heilvoll in der Praxis. Zur Belehrung und Beherzigung fuer jene, denen das wahre Wesen dieser Heilmethode nicht naeher bekannt ist. Mit einem illustrirtem Grundriss des homœopathischen Heilsystems.* Vienna, 1851.

1852. Dr. Altschul; *Lehrbuch der physiologischen Pharmacodynamik. Eine klinische Arzneimittellehre fuer homœopathische Aerzte als Grundlage am Krankenbette und Leitfaden zu akademischen Vorlesungen.* Leutmeritz, 1852. (Litomèrice.)

1852. Wurml and Caspar; *Homœopathisch-klinische Studien.* Vienna, 1852.

1853–1863. Dr. Altschul; *Prager medicinische Monatschrift fuer Homœopathie, Balneologie, Therapie und Hydropathie.* Prague, 1853–1862.

1857. Dr. Altschul; *Homœopathisches Taschenwörterbuch, fuer das Haus, die Reise und das Krankenbett. Nach dem heu-*

tigem Standpunkte der Wissenschaft fuer junge Praktiker bearbeitet. Sondershausen, 1857.

1857. Dr. T. O. Mueller; *Zeitschrift des Vereins homœopathischer Aerzte Oesterreichs.* Vienna, 1857.

1858. Dr. Altschul; *Systematisches Lehrbuch der theoretischen und praktischen Homœopathie. Nach den an der Prager Universitaet offentlig gehaltenen Vortraegen.* Sonderhausen, 1858.

1858. Dr. Altschul, Dr. Veroy; *Die Homœopathie gegenueber den anderen Heilmethoden. Aus dem Franzoesischen frei uebertragen.* Von Dr. Altschul. Prague, 1858.

1859. Dr. F. Siegel; *Die Stellung der Homœopathie zur Wissenschaft und zur Oesterreichischen Medicinal-verfassung.* Prague, 1859.

1860. Dr. Schleicher; *Aus dem Ungarischen Uebersetzt; Argenti, Die homœopathische Behandlung Verschiedener Krankheiten, fuer angehende Aerzte und gebildete Nicht-Aerzte, mit einer Lebensbeschreibung Hahnemann's.* Pesth, 1860.

1860. Dr. A. Loewe; *Der homœopathische Kinderarzt; Ein Taschenbuch fuer muetter.* Vienna, 1860.

1862. Dr. Porges; *Gedanken eines Homœopathen Ueber Brunnenkuren.* Prague, 1862.

1862. Dr. Proell Gasteni; *Erfahrungen und Studien.* Vienna, 1862.

1862–1863. Dr. Eidherr; *Zeitschrift des Vereins homœopathischer Aerzte Oesterreichs.* Vienna, 1862–1863, 2 vols.

1863. Dr. Altschul; *Taschenbuch der Kinderkrankheiten und ihrer homœopathischer Behandlung mit stetter Angabe der neueren einfachen Heilmittel der physiologischen Schule, fuer Aerzte und Wundaerzte bearbeitet.* Prague, 1863.

1863. Dr. T. Kafka; *Die homœopathische Therapie auf grundlage der physiologischen Schule. Ein praktisches Handbuch fuer Aerzte, welche die homœopathische Heilmethode kennen lernen und am Krankenbette versuchen wollen.* Sondershausen, 1863. 2 vols.

1864. Dr. Altschul; *Realexicon fuer homœopathische Arzneimittellehre, Therapie und Arzneibereitungs-kunde.* Sondershausen, 1864.

1865. Dr. T. Hirsch; *Der homœopathische Arzt in der Kinderstube. Eine Belehrungsschrift fuer Eltern und juengere Fachgenossen.* Leipsic, 1865.

1866. Dr. Porges; *Gesundheits-lexicon fuer Karlsbader Kurgæste.* Prague, 1866.

1866. Dr. Watzke; *Ein Tag aus Meiner Praxis. Parallelen Zwischen Allopathie und Homœopathie; fuer angehende praktische Aerzte.* Vienna, 1866.

1866. Dr. Weinke; *Welche Krankheiten heilt die Homœopathie?* Vienna, 1866.

1867. Carl Boehm; *Die homœopathischen Thierarzneimittel; deren Bereitung, physiologische Wirkung und Klinische Anordnung. Fuer Thier-ærzte und gebildete Landwirthe.* Vienna, 1867.

1868. Dr. T. Hirsch; *Die naturgemæsse Behandlung der Rueckgratsverkruemmungen, oder; Wie wird man schief? Wie wird man grade? Eine Belehrungsschrift fuer Eltern zur verhuetung der Misgriffe und der physischen Erziehung der Jugend. Mit 2 Steindruck Tafeln.* Leipsic, 1868.

1868. Dr. G. Schmid; *Das Choleragift eine Cyan-verbinding, bald Blausæure, bald Cyan-ammonium. Mit Bezugnahme auf Desinfektion und Therapie.* Leipsic, 1868.

1871. Dr. T. Hirsch; *Die Unterleibsbrueche, und die neuen patentirten Bruchbandagen, ohne Hueftfeder, und ohne. Mit 8 Abbildungen.* Leipsic, 1871.

1873. Boehm; *Kurze praktische Anleitung fuer alle Viehbesitzer, welche ihre Hausthiere in den am hæufigsten vorkommenden Erkrankungsfallen durch sorgfæltige auffassung der scæmmetlichen sinnlich wahrnehmbaren Krankheits-erscheinungen mit den dagegen erprobten, homœopathischen Heilmitteln, auf die einfachste, naturgemæsse und wenig Kostspielige Weise heilen wollen.* Leipsic, 1873.

1875. Dr. G. Schmid; *Hat die Homœopathie ein Recht auf die Staatshilfe? Zur aufklærung der "Petition der Anhængender Homœopathie an den Reichsrath."* Vienna, 1875. (Published by himself.)

Besides these independent works of homœopathic physicians in Austria, a large and important part has been taken by Aus-

trian physicians in contributing to the homœopathic journals appearing in Germany.

N. B.—Dr. Klauber greatly aided me in gathering the above literature.

A Clear Representation of the Actual Legal Standing of a Practicing Homœopathic Physician in Austria.

The standing of a physician in Austria practicing homœopathically is in nowise different from that of any physician in Austria practicing legally in general.

He is in no manner prevented from following his practice; on the contrary, in preference to the physician practicing allopathically, he even enjoys the special legal privilege of being permitted to dispense his own medicines.

Legally, he is also in nowise prevented from applying for any public office which may be open for any graduated physician.

Legally, it would be permitted to any public professors or teacher to teach the homœopathic system of healing, or to apply the same clinically. But none will do so.

PART IV.

HISTORY AND PARTICULARS OF AUSTRIAN LEGISLATION,
IN REFERENCE TO PHYSICIANS PRACTICING HOMŒO-
PATHICALLY, EITHER IN THE EMPLOY OF THE GOVERN-
MENT OR IN CORPORATE BODIES, SUCH AS UNIVERSITIES,
HOSPITALS, ETC.

BY DR. GERSTEL, OF VIENNA.

A. Legislation.

It cannot be ascertained with any certainty through what special cause the Austrian government was induced to direct its attention to homœopathy; but it can safely be assumed that homœopathy was used and with good results, even earlier than 1819; probably in the army, in Lower Austria, by a county physician of Hollabrunn, named Gassner, and in Bohemia, by a pensioned physician-in-chief, Hostiansky, and this gave rise to the first legislative declarations having reference to homœopathy. These were made in the following court-chancery decrees of October 21st, 1819 (L. 33,571), and read, viz.:

“I. His Majesty has been pleased to decree in accordance with his most gracious resolve of October 13th, 1819, Dr. Hahnemann’s homœopathic method of cure is to be wholly and strictly forbidden.”

In spite of this, the practice of homœopathy could not be prevented, and of army physicians principally it can be stated, that they treated their patients homœopathically.

It should also be noted that at this time (up to 1848) a strict censorship was exercised, which prohibited communications even to foreign journals, and penalties were imposed for a violation of this rule.

This prohibition, however, could be evaded by sending the

communication to some foreign friend, who could then publish it as a letter, or it could be sent under an assumed name.

This state of things was also described later in *Archiv*, vol. xii, part 3, p. 96, by Dulalethes.

Dulalethes was also an assumed name; this was our (even at that time) active and industrious colleague, Dr. Atto-my-r, since, we regret to say, deceased. Atto-my-r was a pupil of the Joseph's Academy of Vienna, which was composed of a sort of military medical faculty by which physicians were trained for the army, and which was under the management of the surgeon-general.

Dulalethes in these, his rhapsodies, designated all names having reference to Austria, even the word "Wien," only with initials, as for instance, "W—r Censur," etc.

The first of this kind of epistolary communications with even the full name attached date back to the years 1825–1826 (*Archiv*, vol. iv, part 1, pp. 110–119), and was from the county medical staff of the Austrian military boundary, and who belonged to the army.

They were Drs. Sonenberg, Von Plegel and several others, chiefly from Hungary.

Hungary was at that time less influenced by the operation of legislative enactments of Austria, and most of the Hungarian nobility had homœopaths as physicians in ordinary. Even Hungarian county physicians at this time did not hesitate to profess themselves in favor of homœopathy openly.

This was done by Drs. Bandis, Muller and Mossbauer. (*Archiv*, vol. v and vi.)

But still, previous to this by several years, brigade physician Marenzeller, who was stationed at the invalid hospital in Prague, Bohemia, had achieved incredible results and triumphs through the practice of homœopathy.

He was the same who in 1823, in conjunction with Hahne-mann, professionally treated the Austrian field-marshal, Prince Schwarzenburg, who was taken ill at Leipsic.

In 1828, notwithstanding that the prohibition of 1819 still existed, Marenzeller was called to Vienna by the Emperor Francis to give clinical demonstrations of the homœopathic method of

healing at the Imperial Royal Medico-Surgical Joseph's Academy. (*Arch.*, x, part 2, and xviii, part 3.)

The cholera broke out in 1831, during which homœopathy achieved unusually favorable results, such as those of Dr. Gerstel and Surgeon Fischer, in Mæhren (Bruean and vicinity); of Drs. Veith and Lichtenfels, in Vienna; and in 1836, those of Dr. Fleischmann, in the Hospital of the Sisters of Charity in Gumpendorf. But even these could only be made public fragmentarily through letters (*Arch.*, xi, part 2, and xii, part 2), and in the *Allgemeine Homœopathische Zeitung*, vol. i.

It was only at so late a period as 1844, that Fleischmann himself was permitted to make a communication on the subject (*Œstr. Zeitschrift fuer Homœopathie*, vol. i, part 1); and, as may be inferred from this, it was due mainly to the favorable results in the homœopathic treatment of cholera, that the first proclamation of 1819, interdicting the use of Dr. Hahnemann's method of cure, was recalled according to a court chancery decree of February 10th, 1837.

But the censorship still existed in Austria; only in Hungary was there more freedom, and for this reason the majority of communications on the subject of homœopathy made public at this time came from Hungary, from Argenti, Ivandvâh, Starovezky, Schreter, Horner, Bless, Gulyas (*Arch.*, xviii and xx), and only a few from other provinces, viz., Hauptmann, Hromada and Scholze, in Bohemia (*Arch.*, xii, xiii, xx), Streintz, Vienna (*Noach's Arch.*, iii). The homœopathic proselytic tracts (*Homœopathischen Bekehrungs Episteln*) which appeared about 1837 over the signature of Y., and published at Leipsic by Trinks, were from Dr. Watzke under an assumed name.

Attacks upon homœopathy only passed the censorship without hindrance, while replies in vindication were suppressed (*Arch.*, xx, part 3, p. 155).

Tötteny, professor in the Vienna University, was notable as appearing openly as an opponent to homœopathy. This first caused the Vienna physicians to unite, beginning with Drs. Fleischmann, Hamper, Watzke and Wurmb. Their object was the advancement of homœopathy in all its departments, especially

of the *Materia Medica*, by guiding and carrying out the physiological proving of remedies, warding off hostile attacks, and in addition to all these advantages, the furtherance of interprofessional relations.

The first private meeting of the society was held December 15th, 1842, and at length it was made possible to have the chief difficulty in the way of a free practice of homœopathy removed, inasmuch as the dispensing of medicines by homœopathic physicians was legally regulated and permitted in the most liberal manner.

“His Imperial Royal Majesty, agreeable to his most eminent decision of December 5th, 1846, has most graciously been pleased to order, in reference to the measures to be introduced regarding the employment of the homœopathic method of cure, ‘the regulations existing against the unauthorized practice of medicine or surgery in general against quackery, shall also be specially applicable to the homœopathic method of cure.’ The original tinctures and preparations necessary for this practice can only be prescribed for from an apothecary; but these medicines can then be diluted and triturated by the physicians and surgeons favoring this practice and given to their patients gratuitously. It is necessary, however, that the medicine should be accompanied by a memorandum bearing the name of the remedy, the dilution or trituration, authenticated with the name of the physician or surgeon.

“If a well-founded suspicion of doubtful conduct should arise regarding a physician or surgeon when practicing homœopathy, not only the faculty, but also theoretical and practical homœopathic physicians of note shall be examined, when judging of the case and a decision is to be made, taking into consideration all the circumstances in the light of the clear purpose and intent of the law.”

In the same year, according to decree of December 19th, 1846, the private society of homœopathic physicians, which had existed since 1842, was legally constituted and privileged as a “Society of Homœopathic Physicians of Austria,” for the physiological proving of medicines.

On the 9th of August, 1857, the following decree was issued by the Department of Justice:

“This department, with the concurrence of the Department of the Interior, has issued the following explanation in regard to doubts which have arisen as to whether the definitions regarding the sale of internal and external remedies, contained in section 354 of the general penal code of June 27th, 1852, could be applied to prepared homœopathic remedies:

“Under section 354 of the penal code, the sale of prepared homœopathic remedies is also prohibited except through public dispensers, or by properly accredited physicians and surgeons in the country, or under special permit granted for the purpose.

“The limited privilege of gratuitous dispensing, granted to physicians and surgeons who use homœopathic remedies, and the substance of the court chancery decree of December 9th, 1846, T. G. S., No. 1007, are not changed by the present regulation.

“COUNT NADASDY, M. P.”

Since then the government has in no manner found occasion to interpose in matters pertaining to homœopathy.

B. Private and Public Practice of Physicians.

Homœopathic practitioners, as may be seen from these legislative enactments, are entirely untrammelled in pursuit of their vocation; and it should be specially noted, that, by physicians of the old school, they are not only entirely unmolested, but that generally, and more especially in collegiate towns of the realm, there exists a fellowship between them.

There were, and still are, a number of larger or smaller hospitals in Austria, most of them founded by religious orders, in which the treatment is partly or wholly homœopathic, using remedies prepared in their own homœopathic pharmacies.

There are no homœopathic physicians in hospitals erected by the government or communities for county or military purposes, nor in the universities, but under the existing laws a clinical professor could not be prevented from teaching and practicing homœopathy. So far, unfortunately, there are none to do so.

REPORT

ON

HOMŒOPATHY IN SWITZERLAND.

CONTENTS.

Report on Homœopathy in Switzerland, DR. TH. BRUECKNER

HOMŒOPATHY IN SWITZERLAND.

BY DR. TH. BRUECKNER, OF BASLE.

THE development of homœopathy in Switzerland goes on hand in hand with that in Germany, and the homœopathic physicians of both countries are closely united, the greater part of the literary work of the Swiss physicians having been published in Germany. The number of Swiss physicians is thirty-three, located in twenty-two different communities.

In 1864 and 1865, Dr. Schädler, of Berne, published two polemic articles, defending homœopathy against the attacks of Professor Menck, of Berne.

The result of this controversy was, that the general public began ardently to take part with our system of medicine. A homœopathic society was established in Berne, under the title of the "Society for Popular Medical Science," and another similar society was formed in Aaran. The president of the first society is a well-known writer on homœopathic subjects, Mr. A. von Fallenberg-Ziegler, of Berne. He has written a small *Homœopathic Materia Medica*, and also a very popular pamphlet, well known in Germany, explaining the differences between homœopathy and allopathy. The organ of the Society is the journal entitled *The Village Doctor*, edited by Dr. Switz Rödiger, and has existed since 1868.

Prominent among our physicians is Prof. Dr. F. Hoppe, who is Professor of Logic at the University of Basle. He has especially distinguished himself by his excellent philosophical papers on the scientific foundation of homœopathy, the most

important being a pamphlet entitled *The Cellular Theory and Homœopathy*.

In Basle there is a small homœopathic hospital containing twelve beds, under the charge of Dr. Siegrist. There are special homœopathic pharmacies in Basle and St. Gallen.

HISTORICAL AND STATISTICAL

REPORT

OR

HOMŒOPATHY IN RUSSIA.

PREPARED BY DRS. BOJANUS AND DERICKER.

CONTENTS.

- PART I.** Historical and Statistical Report of the Rise, Progress and
Present Condition of Homœopathy in Russia, etc., . . . **DR. BOJANUS.**
- PART II.** Russian Homœopathic Literature, **DR. W. DERICKE.**

*HISTORICAL AND STATISTICAL REPORT ON
HOMŒOPATHY IN RUSSIA.*

PART I.

HISTORICAL AND STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE RISE,
PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION OF
HOMŒOPATHY IN RUSSIA.

BY. DR. BOJANUS.

Prefatory.

IN undertaking to write a history of the rise and progress of homœopathy in Russia, during the lifetime of some of the earliest and most talented opponents of the new doctrine, the author has not been unmindful of the delicacy of his task. He has endeavored to deal with the subject impartially; to present a correct and conscientious statement of facts, with such accessory circumstances as seemed to be required to more fully elucidate them, as well as to give coherence to the narrative. If, here and there, the reader should encounter an unexpected severity of criticism, it is believed that the facts or authorities cited will be found to sustain the judgment pronounced, and dissipate even the semblance of controversial unfairness.

Without claiming for this essay that it does full justice to its subject, the author may venture to say that he has availed himself of all accessible material in order to render his work as complete as possible. Yet with the result before him, he is sensible of needing the indulgence of his readers, who may perhaps hereafter have the subject presented to them in a more acceptable manner by a more gifted pen.

Report.

The homœopathic system of medicine was introduced into Russia in the year 1823, its pioneers being, as in other countries, laymen. Nothing, however, is known of the place where it first germinated; but Dr. Adam, who in the year above-named had become acquainted with Hahnemann in Germany, is said to have been the first who practiced, in accordance with his teachings, at St. Petersburg. During the two following years homœopathy made considerable progress, judging by a letter of Dr. Stegemann, Imperial Russian States Counsellor, which appeared in Gross and Stapf's *Archives* in 1825. Stegemann, who writes like a zealous disciple and propagator of the new faith, is supposed to have introduced it into the provinces of the Eastern Sea. At Dorpat, he induced the Clinical Professor Sahmen to experiment with homœopathic remedies, who soon afterwards published his work, *On the Present Position of Homœopathy in regard to the Pre-existing Science of Healing*, by Dr. G. F. I. Sahmen, Dorpat, 1825. This work, characterized by rare impartiality and moderation, while admitting the truths of homœopathy, seeks to establish an alliance, in place of an antagonism, between them and the teachings of previous experience. Sahmen holds that homœopathy can only be acknowledged by the dominant school as a branch of therapeutics, because there are other methods of cure, well approved by long experience, which medical science must recognize as based on empirical truths. "All," he says, "that homœopathists can justly demand of us, is to confess that in many cases the similarity of the symptoms of the disease to be cured with the symptoms produced in proving the remedy, cannot be denied." Similar views were expressed by M. Marcus in his *Medical Notes*, Moscow, 1827, vol. i, p. 3, but this acknowledgment seems to have been forgotten some years afterwards, when Marcus, in his official capacity, gave judgment against homœopathy.

While these favorable criticisms were being published at Dorpat and Moscow, the new faith obtained a more complete recognition amongst the most intelligent and influential of the laity,

and gave evidence of an aggressive power that was soon to awaken the fears and the strenuous opposition of the dominant school. An important convert also appeared in the person of Dr. Bigel, physician to the wife of the Grand Duke Constantine, who being at Dresden during a fierce medical controversy then raging, was led to the study of Hahnemann's *Organon*. Convinced of the truth of homœopathy, Bigel published in 1825 his *Justification de la Nouvelle méthode Curative du Dr. Hahnemann nommé Homœopathique*, the effect of which was proportionate to the high position and talents of its author. In the summer of that year Dr. Seidlitz, chief physician of the St. Petersburg Marine Hospital, visited Orienbaum, where the cadets were suffering from ophthalmia, and was introduced by Dr. Adam into the temple of the new Æsculapius. The cures which were related to him and of which he read, prompted him to make trial of the new remedies in the Marine Hospital. Failing to satisfy himself with the results in cases of syphilis, to which his experiments were chiefly confined, he sought further light from the study of Hahnemann's *Chronic Diseases*. Here, however, according to his own story, further disappointment awaited him, for he encountered so much "nonsense" that thenceforth he would neither read nor practice homœopathy.*

Dr. Schering, also a convert of Adam's, came to an opposite conclusion, and his success in the homœopathic treatment of Egyptian ophthalmia was so marked, that the Emperor Nicholas determined to test the practice on a large scale, with the ultimate purpose of introducing it into the army.† It happened that Dr. Hermann, who had arrived at St. Petersburg during an epidemic of dysentery, had achieved brilliant results in that disease with the new remedies, and he was accordingly commissioned by the Grand Duke Michael Paulowitsch to go to Tultschin, a distant city of Podolia, where he was directed to treat about 1000

* Seidlitz, on the Experiments with Homœopathy in the St. Petersburg Military Hospital, made by order of the Emperor, reprinted from Hacker's *Scientific Annals of the Healing Art*, vol. xxvii, page 269.

† The authority for this statement is Dr. Wedrinsky of Moscow, who was personally acquainted with the facts.

patients, comprising fever cases of various kinds, dysentery, and (at his option) other diseases. For this he was to receive a compensation which, from the prominence given to it by his unfriendly critics, was clearly a sore subject with them and a prominent cause of their active hostility.

As summed up by Seidlitz,* the comparative results of two months' experience at Tultschin were as follows :

	Allopathic.	Homœopathic.
Admitted,	457	128
Cured,	361	65
Died,	—	5
Remaining,	93	58

While Hermann's official report to the authorities gives the following figures for three months (the actual time employed) relating to his treatment :

Patients admitted 164, cured 123, convalescing 18, remaining sick 18, died 6.†

When it is borne in mind that the sanitary condition of the building allotted to Hermann was exceedingly defective, being damp and without proper ventilation, that the local allopathic authorities selected the patients assigned to the rival hospitals, that one-half of those received by Hermann had been under allopathic treatment for various periods, and that Hermann had to contend with all the petty hindrances, intrigues and interferences, which in that far-off district could be opposed to him, the results could hardly have been more favorable.

An analysis of the cases shows six of typhus cured, of which three had been pronounced incurable by the allopaths, two of phthisis, eight of inflammatory rheumatism, one of colliquative diarrhœa, one of gangrenous scorbutic ulcers, and one of hypertrophy of liver and spleen. The deaths comprised one of typhus, two of phthisis, and of diarrhœa, gangrene and hypertrophy,

* Seidlitz, l. c., pp. 269-271.

† Annals of Hom. Clinics, by Hartlaub and Trinks, vol. ii, pp. 390-399. There is evidently a misprint in the Annals, 123 + 18 + 18 + 6 make 165 not 164.

one each ; all of which cases had come from other hospitals in an enfeebled state. However, the experiment was terminated by an order of the Emperor at the end of three months, based on the statistics, which were said to show "that the new treatment furnishes no better results than the old."

But it seemed evident, at least to the imperial family, that this trial of homœopathy was inconclusive ; for in 1829 the Grand Duke Constantine placed an institution at Warsaw, containing 500 children of soldiers, under the medical control of Dr. Bigler.* Furthermore, on the return of Hermann to St. Petersburg he was appointed by high order to make trial of his mode and practice in the military hospital, under the supervision of the chief physician, Dr. Giegler, who was to set aside a department, of the same extent as Hermann's ward, in which to test the comparative merits of the expectant method. This second series of experiments forms the subject of Dr. Seidlitz's work before referred to, the animus of which is plainly shown in the unreasoning and intemperate abuse of Hahnemann and his system which disfigures its pages.† Out of 431 cases he selects 50 for critical analysis, professing that these have been impartially taken from the total number, and thus proceeds to judgment !

As above mentioned, Hermann's department was placed under the supervision of Dr. Giegler ; but as the latter was led by the good results he witnessed to regard homœopathy with too much favor, the government replaced him by another physician.

The experiments were commenced September 19th, 1829, and terminated February 19th, 1830. The homœopathic returns were as follows : 400 patients cured (*Te Deum laudamus !*) ; 31 patients lost (*Orate pro nobis !*). 20,000 rubles (about \$7000) found their way into the pockets of the homœopathists (*ex ungue Leonem !*).

The report was, however, made out by the hostile committee of the hospital to suit their own views, and handed to the Imperial Medical Council, whose judgment was invoked to give

* Gross and Stapf's Archiv, vol. viii, p. 117.

† Seidlitz, l. c.

homœopathy the *coup de grace*! This judgment is recorded in the *Journal of the Ministry of the Interior*, 1832, No. 3, pp. 48–63. After reciting the orders of the Emperor for the trial of homœopathy at Tultschin and in the St. Petersburg Hospital, the Council continue: “The chief physician reported that this method was only effectual in slight febrile diseases, and that its introduction into the hospitals would be attended with difficulties, and productive of no advantage.” The Council admit that the mortality of 1 in 15 is not a large proportion, while it seems even to show favorably by comparison with that of the other departments, viz., 1 in 10. This difference, however, they hasten to explain, is due to the absence from the homœopathic ward of cases of phthisis and dropsy, which form a large proportion of the fatal cases treated in the usual manner, and that deducting these the allopathic ratio of mortality, 1 in 10, would be decreased to 1 in 85. In a word, it is claimed that of 4203 cases treated allopathically in hospital, after deducting 385 dropsical and phthisical cases, but 50 died! But Dr. Giegler’s own report shows that the greater half of the patients so treated were afflicted with venereal, eye and other disorders, of which but few died, and of which diseases none were assigned to the homœopathic ward. Allowing for these, the ratio of 1 to 85 is increased to from 1 to 16.

The Council then quote the results of the expectant treatment: Total patients 341, cured 260, transferred to homœopathic ward 22, and to other wards 31 (of these latter 9 died). The proportion of deaths to cures is thus assumed to be 1 to 32½. This experiment, say the Council, proves clearly and irrefutably that a great proportion of patients admitted to the hospitals are curable by dietetic means alone, with regard also to sanitary conditions; “and thus it appears that the homœopathic system is nothing else but the *methodus expectans*, based on the *vis medicatrix nature*.” “Already, more than once, has the Medical Council expressed its opinions on the insignificance and uselessness of the homœopathic method, and is convinced that its introduction into military and other hospitals is not practicable.” Furthermore, “the Medical Council deems it necessary

to forbid the homœopathic treatment in all land, marine and civil hospitals, not only to the extraordinary but also to the ordinary physicians, unless the medical authorities ordained by the Emperor shall have given special permission."

It appears that the Medical Council had also before them a communication from the military governor of Podolia and Wolkynia, inclosing a petition of Dr. Tscherminsky, with attests from the military hospital at Schitzmir, setting forth that Dr. Tscherminsky has in twenty-two days treated homœopathically 122 patients with various diseases, of whom 55 are cured, 1 died, and 66 continue under his care. The Council profess to see nothing extraordinary in a return which leaves "this method far behind the expectant treatment as tested at St. Petersburg," and that the advantages claimed for it, in contrast with the regular method, of more limited periods of sickness and economy of expenditures, are "in direct contradiction to the nature of things and to sound reason." Besides, "as homœopathists refuse to treat external ailments, as well as mutilations and grave diseases which soldiers contract in service," the half of all hospital patients would in such hands be left helpless.

In order to deal justly by this decision of the Council, it must be admitted that the condition of homœopathy at the time, the rigid observance of the dogmas of Hahnemann, the exclusive use of high attenuations at long intervals, the vexatious meddling with external conditions supposed to counteract the effect of the minute doses, the aggressive attitude of the new school, and lastly the inexperience of Hermann in the machinations of Russian officials, all contributed to strengthen the prejudices of the opponents of homœopathy.

The above-mentioned Dr. Tscherminsky writes to the *Russian Journal of the Homœopathic Healing Art*, vol. ii, p. 23, to the effect that during the cholera epidemic in Schitzmir, in 1831, he had two quarters of the city under his care; that a highly favorable report of homœopathic treatment of that disease to the Minister of the Interior (Nowossiltzof) caused an order to be sent to the medical authority of Wolkynia to use that method in future epidemics, in consequence of which

Tscherminsky, in 1837, treated there in six weeks 400 patients, of whom twelve died.

It is curious to observe how persistently the highest officials (non-medical) continued to extend their favor to the new doctrines, while the local and central medical authorities, armed with a formidable power of repression, were bent on putting down the pestilent heresy. The former, it seems probable, recognized the conditions which attended the public trials of homœopathy, under the supervision and largely under the control of bitter opponents of the system, as rendering the reported results inconclusive, while the spread of the system in private practice amongst the educated classes would further tend to influence their action.

The next step taken by the opponents of homœopathy was the introduction of a project of law into the Imperial Diet, founded on the report of the Medical Council; and a day was chosen when Count Mordwinoff, an enlightened advocate of the system, was absent. This cunningly devised project proposed to forbid the dispensing of medicines by physicians, on the ground that homœopathy operated in the dark with remedies which were unknown, and could not be recognized when so administered. But by the influence of Prince Galitzin, formerly Minister of Instruction, and of the Imperial Controller Chitroff, the ultimate aim was defeated by the appointment of a commission, consisting of Drs. Hermann, Adam and Trinius, to devise a method of meeting the objections urged. Their report resulted in the legal establishment of a homœopathic central pharmacy in St. Petersburg under competent and trustworthy direction of their own nomination.* The obvious intention of the project of law being to compel homœopathic physicians to have their prescriptions made up at the pharmacies employed by their opponents, it will be readily understood how cleverly and completely this purpose was thwarted. But while the practice was thus protected, and allowed freely to prefer its claims to the confidence of the public, the interdiction against its introduction into government hospitals continued, and is yet unrepealed.

* Journal of the Homœopathic Art of Healing, vol. iii, No. 6, p. 32.

The Emperor Nicholas was notoriously in favor of the new doctrines, personally influenced many physicians to study them, and never went into the country without his case of homœopathic medicines. But even the Emperor, gifted with unequalled force of character, with an iron will, and, nominally at least, absolute in his position, could not, as Dr. Von Villers has well said, break down "the Chinese wall by which the medical hierarchy surrounds its domain." During the cholera epidemic of 1831, the restrictions excluding homœopathy from hospitals were relaxed, but little was gained thereby. Admiral Mordwinoff, not only an able officer, but a man of high literary and scientific attainments, writes thus to Kersakoff, another disciple of Hahnemann: "While the cholera is slaying its victims here (St. Petersburg), the new and old schools are quarrelling; the physicians, "superior by position and number, put everything at stake, "in order to destroy the results of the former" (new school). "Hermann writes to me that he had to give up the treatment of "cholera patients in the hospital, for all those who were sent to "him were dying, *and had already gone through the whole course "of allopathic treatment. All methods are admissible here, only "homœopathy is persistently persecuted."**

The extreme measures taken at the time referred to to discourage homœopathic practice in the hospitals and discredit any favorable results, are explained by the well-known intention of the Emperor to profit by the evidence, if in favor of his chosen system, to introduce homœopathy into the army, and to establish a professor's chair with the necessary support and facilities for teaching the system. It was therefore of vital importance to the physicians of the dominant school to prevent any fair trial of homœopathy in the hospitals under their charge.

After a hot contest between the few friends and numerous enemies of homœopathy in the Imperial Council, laws were enacted on the subject,† containing the following amongst many provisions:

The practice of homœopathy is confined to legally qualified

* Journ. of Hom. Art of Healing, vol. iii, No. 6, pp. 40-41.

† Codex Civilis, vol. xiii, part 1, edition, 1857.

physicians. Central pharmacies in St. Petersburg and Moscow shall supply provincial pharmacies and physicians, and shall only sell homœopathic preparations (not in a more crude form than the first dilution or trituration). Physicians must administer by written prescription, duly signed, excepting in urgent cases, or where no pharmacy is in the place. When dispensing himself, the physician must write on a printed formula, with a special stamp, the dose of the remedy, and the date when given; also (in Latin) the chief symptoms, name of remedy, name and social position of patient, and name of physician. He must record the changes at each visit in like manner.

When medicines are given from the physician's own case, the little packages must be *duplicated* and sealed by the physician; having name of patient, date, number of papers, and doctor's signature written on it. One packet is used by the patient, the other *kept with seal unbroken, to enable the medical authorities in case of death to open a trial, and test the remedies in presence of the attending physician.* Another section fixes the prices to be charged for the medicines. The carrying out of the law is intrusted to the central and provincial medical authorities, to whom reports from the homœopaths must be rendered monthly. Many minute and vexatious provisions have been passed over in this record; those cited being sufficient to show an ingenuity of malice in concocting them which is disgraceful to the authors. It is true that these laws have not been strictly enforced, but their very existence is an outrage, which only a disregard of justice and a forgetfulness of all that is due to the dignity of science could have allowed our opponents to commit.

But the prejudices bordering on fanaticism which originated those and other oppressive measures have so far attained their object, that during a period of thirty years all attempts to form a homœopathic society, and to found a public organ of the press for the new doctrine, have failed. It has been extremely difficult to get our writings published at all in Russia, because the medical censorship has been all along in the hands of our opponents. It must be frankly owned that the degree of success attending homœopathy in Russia is owing to the fostering care

of a few powerful official friends, who have stood between it and the assassins who sought its life.

The name of Dr. Brutzer of Riga may here be mentioned as having in 1833 made a bold stand in favor of the new doctrines. He put the question openly to a medical society of which he was a member, "Is it becoming in a conscientious physician, under present circumstances, to refuse to study homœopathy." Two years afterwards he repeated this question, and quoted cases from his own homœopathic practice. A violent commotion seems to have been created by this persistency, which resulted in Brutzer's resignation of his membership. Persecution by his late colleagues followed; but he gained a strong party amongst the more intelligent of the public, who presented him with a large silver cup in acknowledgment of his fearless championship. Since then both he and the system he defended have derived advantage from his great talents, noble character, and enormous activity; and full of years and memories of an honorable life, he still lives at Riga.

A fitting mention should also be made of some active and energetic laymen, who not only by personal example and influence, but by their marked success in treating disease when compelled by circumstances to undertake the task, rendered eminent services to our cause. Of these are the Admiral, later Count, Nicholas Mordwinoff; the Collegiate Counsellor Iseman Korsakoff, and the Chamberlain Swoff. Korsakoff was probably the earliest convert, for he wrote to Hahnemann in 1829 in regard to a new method of medicating homœopathic pellets, which suggests some previous study of and acquaintance with the subject. Although no physician, Korsakoff has perhaps done more than any one else to prepare a safe foundation for homœopathy in Russia. He went much further than a mere amateur: he studied, tried, examined, and succeeded in making discoveries of which no one before him had thought, not even the master himself, then living. That Hahnemann esteemed him highly is proved by a letter found amongst Korsakoff's papers, in which the venerable master says:

"I admire the zeal with which you devote yourself to the
"beneficial homœopathic art, not only in order to have help for

“your own family and neighbors, but also to penetrate the
 “secrets of nature, as proved by your valuable notes. I like
 “one of your last suggestions, handed to my nephew, to decide
 “on the suitable remedy by the test of smelling it. I have
 “myself seen such experiments confirmed. With my utmost
 “power I try above all things to find out what will be of most
 “use to my fellow-men. I take this for the best road, in which
 “the happiness of us mortals during this short life is to be found,
 “and I am convinced that you also are of this opinion. Con-
 “tinue an activity which satisfies a feeling heart and do not
 “relax. This is my desire to enjoy your favor.

“Your most devoted,

“S. HAHNEMANN.”

From other papers we learn that Korsakoff had occupied himself with medicine before his conversion to homœopathy. He left five books, containing 302 copies of allopathic prescriptions, and the particulars of cases treated up to June, 1828. From February, 1829, another journal of homœopathic treatment of family and dependents, continued till 1834, records 11,725 cases. From that time he seems to have made no record of cases, though he continued to administer as before to the sick on his estate, giving their claims at all times precedence of other affairs. He was an active and efficient propagandist, and his literary productions bear the stamp of an eminently original and thoughtful mind. In the cholera years 1830 and 1847, Korsakoff was elected by the nobility district inspector. From this appointment we derive notes on the character of the cholera in Orenburg; of its treatment in Kasau by Arnhold, and in Pensa by Peterson; its course in different European countries, also the results of homœopathic treatment of cholera in the old Catharine Hospital, under the management of Dr. Goldberg, showing that out of 1274 cases in 1841-4 the mortality was but 6 per cent. To facilitate the selection of a remedy by some general classification Korsakoff studied and recorded the mode of action of animal, vegetable and mineral substances, alkalies and acids, on different parts of the body. This work, though it bears the stamp of *laymanship*, gives some valuable hints. When Korsakoff

died, in 1853, he had labored faithfully and successfully for twenty-six years for the advancement of homœopathy. As originator of the high potencies, he did a great service to the cause of science, and it cannot be denied that he proved the efficacy of certain substances in a degree of attenuation far beyond all conceivable limits. Future times, perhaps, will know better how to appreciate such discoveries, which hitherto, it must be owned, have promoted discord and contention to a far greater extent than they have produced conviction.

In the *Memoirs of Admiral Mordwinoff*, by his daughter, published in 1873, we find the following: "In February, 1831, "my mother was taken sick. We had already treated ourselves "homœopathically, and this successful cure of a dangerous disease converted us completely. Soon afterwards my father published his treatise, *Pensées sur l'Efficacité des Remèdes Homœopathiques, dans le plus grande Atténuation*.* When the cholera "made its appearance at Moscow, we received letters from Swoff "and Korsakoff, written from Moscow and Saratoff, about the "successful results of homœopathy in this disease. Their own "and their neighbors' peasants were treated by them; many proprietors of estates followed their example, and the striking "results had such effect on the peasants that they everywhere "asked for help. When the cholera broke out in St. Petersburg, "my father procured full particulars of the disease, its various "stages, the treatment and statistics of results, which with extracts from letters he forwarded to the Russian consul in "America. Ten years later my father received an honorary "diploma from the 'homœopathic society' (American),† which "recognized him as one of the first introducers of homœopathy "into America."

Mordwinoff was a man of rare talents, energy and honesty, with an insatiable interest for everything promising to further the welfare of humanity. His efforts as a homœopathist were directed to the procuring of physicians from Germany; to establishing of schools in connection with hospitals; to bringing

* Gross und Stapf's Archiv, vol. x, part 8, p. 77.

† Probably New York.

constantly before the public the statistics of homœopathic and allopathic treatment; to translating homœopathic works into Russian; to employing the new method especially to counteract syphilis amongst the people; and in endeavors to constitute a homœopathic society independent of the medical faculty. The accession to our ranks of one such man outweighs all the antagonism and insults of the *profanum vulgus*.

The nobleman Swoff treated in Saratow 939 cholera cases with a loss of 78, or 8.30 per cent., using as chief remedies *Veratrum*³⁰ and *Arsenicum*³⁰. (Peterson, Hermann and Arnold's reports show that in cases of collapse, lower potencies were more efficacious.) Swoff, determined to have undoubted testimony from opponents of the efficacy of his treatment, caused the Cholera Committee and the District Physician Wagner, in Saratow, to certify his cures; and the physician who had received homœopathic remedies from Swoff for his private use, also certified that he had found them promptly curative in his own practice. A similar certificate was obtained from Dr. Mueller of Saratow.

The name of Alexander Peterson has already been mentioned in connection with the cholera in Pensa. Although a layman he was authorized in that great emergency, by the governor of the district, to render medical aid. He treated 175 cases with a loss of 29 or 16.57 per cent. Some articles of Peterson's published by Hartlaub and Trinks indicate great powers of observation and judgment, and he must have the credit of first recognizing the *carbo-nitrogenous* character of cholera, though that term was not then used to express the idea.

The report of Dr. Leider, of Wishni Wolotschock, in the Government Fever Hospital, is of unusual interest as presenting a comparison of the old and new methods of treatment carried out by himself. Of 209 cases of cholera, 93 absolutely refused to be treated homœopathically, and he was obliged to administer the ordinary remedies, while he treated the rest with homœopathic medicines. The results were as follows: Treated allopathically 93, died 69, a mortality of 74.2 per cent. Treated homœopathically 116, died 23, proportion of deaths 19.82 per cent.

A tabular statement prepared by Admiral Mordwinoff from reports of homœopathic treatment of cholera in 1830-31, in twelve different parts of the Russian Empire, was published in the *Journal* of the Ministry of the Interior of 1832, vol. vi, No. 1, p. 104. The totals are as follows: Treated 1273, cured 1162, died 111, proportion of deaths 8.7 per cent.

Dr. Jal, of St. Petersburg, where he arrived in 1840, laboriously collected a great mass of statistical information on the treatment of cholera by the rival methods. It appears from his report,* that of 901,413 cases treated allopathically, the deaths were 462,581 or 51.31 per cent, whereas of 16,436 cases treated homœopathically, but 1448 died, a proportion of 8.80 per cent.

During the time of the epidemic, which was a time generally speaking of great toleration towards homœopathy, the nobleman Wratzky translated the *Organon* into the Russian language.† The proofs of the efficacy of homœopathic treatment at this time, which were offered on all hands, might have been expected to break down the wall of official prejudice, and procure a favorable recognition of the new doctrine. But when the destroying angel had departed, and the public mind had become calm, all favors were forgotten. "The Moor has done his duty, the Moor may go!" This remark applies to persons in power under the influence of the dominant school, for the public at large, including many persons of rank and influence, construed the evidence before them intelligently, and the cause progressed accordingly. Up to the year 1865, homœopathy may be said, from the number of its influential supporters, to have had a semi-official recognition. In Moscow, Dr. Goldenberg had a department assigned to him for homœopathic treatment in the old Catharine Hospital, where from 1841 to 1844 he treated 1274 patients with a mortality of 6 per cent.‡

The General Schtscherbinni established in Babai, Government Charkow, a homœopathic hospital, in which, in 1842-43, Dr. Gastpeund treated 1048 patients, with a mortality of 5.82 per

* Rueckert, *Clinical Experience*, vol. i, pp. 906-8.

† *Journ. Hom. Art of Healing*, vol. iii, No. 6, p. 46.

‡ *Ibid.*, p. 88.

cent. Prince Lionel Galitzer at a later period founded one in Moscow, which, however, was closed at his death; and the nobleman Mikloschefskey established another, in 1848, in St. Petersburg, for working-men, but the exact details of its management could not be obtained in time for statement here.

While homœopathy was making headway in the cities and districts which have been referred to, it acquired a champion in the far east, on the borders of inhospitable Siberia, whose zeal spread a knowledge of it far and wide. This was Waldemar Dahl, whose father was fleet surgeon at Nicolajeff, on the Black Sea. After graduating as a physician, and serving in the army, he accepted a high office under the General Governor of Orenburg, and here became acquainted with homœopathy. His father-in-law was suffering from an enchondromatous degeneration of the bone of the left arm, with profuse suppuration. Amputation was deemed necessary, but as the swelling extended to the shoulder, and the boundary of degeneration could not be ascertained, some previous treatment was desirable. This was intrusted to Dr. Lessing, a homœopathist, and his success was so complete in a few weeks, in subduing the local symptoms and strengthening the patient, that, after amputation, the wound healed by the first intention, and the patient left his room eight days afterwards. Dahl, who had supervised the case and performed the operation, promptly commenced to make experiments on himself and others with high attenuations of inert substances; and these proving satisfactory, he was led onward to study the writings of Hahnemann, and to undertake the propagation of his doctrines. Some of the most striking results in his own practice occurred amongst the Baschkirs, a tribe partly nomadic and partly agricultural, living mostly on boiled mutton, and ignorant of the use of salt, and he ascribed his greater success amongst them to their simplicity of life, and their freedom from scrofulous affections. In 1849, while occupying the post of chief of chancery to the Minister of the Interior at St. Petersburg, he converted the minister to homœopathy, and obtained the assignment of a ward of one hundred beds in the large hospital for working-women. In order to test fairly the merits of homœopathy, a ward of sim-

ilar size was assigned to the allopathists; and the patients were admitted in turn as they applied, to avoid favoritism in their allotment. Both departments were placed under the supervision of Dr. Rosenberger; subsequently the treatment was continued by Dr. Steuder, with Lindgreen, Johannsen, Rosa and Gastfreund as assistants, and the comparative results, up to 1855, were these:

HOMŒOPATHIC WARD.

Treated,	5900
Cured,	5144
Died,	786
Mortality,	12.81 per cent.
Average duration of treatment,	24½ days.
Expenses for medicines during eight years,	960 rubles.

ALLOPATHIC WARD.

Treated,	2782
Cured,	2386
Died,	413
Mortality,	14.80 per cent.
Average duration of treatment,	27½ days.
Expenses of medicines for eight years,	5600 rubles.

Besides, the shorter duration of treatment under homœopathy caused a saving of 16,225 rations, equal at that time to 1298 rubles.

After Dahl had retired from office, and the minister Peroffsky was dead, the homœopathic ward was entirely neglected. Its very existence was scrupulously ignored in the annual reports of the medical department, and the very name of homœopathy avoided. It is said that not a scrap of paper could be found in the medical department which could testify to the existence of a homœopathic ward; and after Steuder's resignation in disgust, the ward itself was suppressed.

During the raging of this medical controversy attention was drawn for a time to what purported to be a new method of practice, called by its originator Mandt the "Atomistic Method." Mandt was the private physician of the Emperor Nicholas, and for twenty years, viz., from 1835 to 1855, when the Emperor

died, publicly taught his system. The writer of this essay was in 1838-9 a student of the military academy, and formed one of twelve who, shortly before graduation, became pupils of Mandt, and were called derisively the twelve apostles. Mandt was acknowledged to be an able diagnostician and clinical lecturer, and in general a man of great talent and profound learning. It is probable that he was a homœopathist who knowing the intrigues of the allopathic authorities, feared to imperil his influence and official position by open acknowledgment, for his system bears clear evidence of such derivation. He supposed the seat of all morbid affections to be in the mucous membranes, and on that theory he based the action and classification of his remedies, carefully ignoring the source from which he derived his knowledge of their specific properties. He used doses of $\frac{1}{30}$ th to $\frac{1}{60}$ th of a grain, prepared by trituration for two consecutive hours. The classes of remedies were three:

- I. Acting on the vegetative life, as
 - a. Chiefly on the mucous membranes: *Nux vomica*, *Carduus Mariæ*, *Bellad.*, *Nat. mur.*, etc.
 - b. On the process of assimilation: *Arsen.*, *Iod.*, *Sulph.*, *Calc. mur.*, *Carbo.*, *Ferrum*, etc.
 - c. Affecting the circulation: *Camph.*, *Moschus*, *Acon.*, *China*, *Digitalis*, *Arnica*, etc.
- II. Acting on the animal life, as
 - a. Corresponding with exaltation of nervous system: *Zincum*, *Cuprum*, *Rhus*, etc.
 - b. Corresponding with depression of the nervous system: *Hyos.*, *Opium*, etc.
- III. Specific remedies: For the mucosa of the duodenum, *Phosph.*; process of ulceration of intestines, *Argent. nit.*; for dysentery, *Merc. corr.*, etc.,

and so follow all the various remedies with their indications. The measure of success of this system with the cholera in 1848, and later in different military hospitals, induced the Emperor to cause a circular to be sent to the physicians of all military hospitals accompanied by explanations of the method, directing the

employment of the remedies accordingly. This important result and the pseudo-homœopathic character of the system, led to the introduction of the subject here.

A controversial curiosity appeared in the German paper of St. Petersburg in 1836 (No. 32) in the shape of an article signed by Seidlitz and Weiss, announcing, on the part of the Society of Allopathic Physicians, a prize for the treatise in relation to diseases and their development which "*suits most the expectations of the Society.*" The Society, starting with the "conviction that *all diseases running a course under homœopathic treatment are only examples of the natural development of morbid conditions of the organism, demand that the histories of diseases in the entire homœopathic literature be sifted, critically examined, and compiled, in order to show clearly the process of development of whole classes of diseases, as well as single diseases, the result being compared with the rules governing diseases as laid down by the Hippocratic school. Also must be pointed out those phenomena which usually precede the favorable as well as the unfavorable termination of diseases treated homœopathically,*" etc.

The prize was awarded the following year to a Dr. Simson of Breslau, who in the preface of his treatise declares that he has written with the "*purest scientific intentions, and with the deepest abhorrence of everything which has the slightest relation to homœopathy,*" declarations which evidently touched the hearts and opened the collective purse of the "Society" to the prize-seeker.

Amongst the men whose names and works are part of the history of homœopathy, Brutzer occupies a prominent position. He was dissatisfied with the scientific arguments propounded in the *Organon*. He held that the essence of homœopathy does not rest on the use of medicines producing like symptoms but like conditions. He would replace "*Similia similibus curantur*" by "*Idem efficientibus eodem debellantur,*" and the name Homœopathy by Isonomy or Isonergy. But whatever the value of such criticisms as these, he entertained some just views on the condition of the *Materia Medica*, which he characterized as defective, since it contains mostly subjective symptoms; paying no heed to the anatomical, pathological and chemical changes produced in

the organism. To this imperfection he attributed the frequent want of success of homœopathic remedies, and considered it to be the source of the famous psora theory. He urged the reproofing of remedies, with a studious regard to pathological anatomy, the aid of chemical analysis, and the light derived from experiments with animals with poisonous doses. Thus, he thought, we should learn the general characteristics of remedies, and by a proper classification of them, materially aid the selection of the proper remedy in a given case.

At the second advent of cholera in 1848, homœopathy had no organ of the press which could collect and publish the results of the treatment. The busy physicians of our school, comparatively few and scattered over the empire, had none to whom they could usefully report their cases, and the only sources of information of a reliable kind are the statements in foreign journals furnished by our colleagues in the Baltic provinces. Of these that of Lembke gives 6041 cases in Riga, between July 1st and August 8th, with a loss of 1953, and 449 still sick.*

In 1849, Dahl after quitting St. Petersburg went to Nischony Norvgorod, where he established hospitals throughout the crown domains. In these homœopathy was successfully practiced until 1863 when, with the abolition of bond-service, the hospitals were discontinued. In the Central Hospital were 22, afterwards 40 beds; 1766 cases were treated, of which 147 died or 8.32 per cent. The out-patients numbered 20,260, of whom 7513 were cured, 407 improved, 6 died, and the rest came but once for prescriptions or surgical treatment. Amongst all cases, 844 operations were performed, of which 74 (8.76 per cent.) proved fatal.

After the closing of the ward in the St. Petersburg Hospital before referred to, a petition was addressed to the new minister, Lansky, to authorize homœopathic physicians and laymen to form a society, which should have a dispensary, and eventually found a hospital. The reply was a refusal on the ground that though tolerated, homœopathy was a dangerous method, which while unproved it was necessary to put under special control.

* Universal Homœopathic Journal, vol. xxxvi, page 1.

That a medical society could not admit laymen, but that the homœopathic physicians were at liberty to appear before a committee appointed by the medical council, to give account of their doctrine, and prove its efficacy in accordance with a programme drawn up by that committee. This curious document is couched in the loftiest language of scientific certainty, as if the science of medicine as taught by allopathy was characterized by mathematical exactness, and its practice and the results were as certain as the operations of a well-constructed machine. Says the programme :

“ It needs but a little common sense to convince any one that for a successful and comprehensive treatment of diseases, two most important conditions are required of a physician.

“ 1. An accurate diagnosis of the disease in all its relations to the human organism, and a curative plan founded on such diagnosis.

“ 2. A timely and appropriate choice of the medical remedies, whose action on the diseased organism in regard to their effect, and the space of time necessary for carrying out the curative plan, traced by the physician, is *invariably and accurately defined*.

“ Medical science is the union of the different branches of knowledge that afford us the power to fulfil within human limits these two important conditions. Medical art is the practical application of the different branches of knowledge accumulated by medical science. Facts must prove how far these two main conditions in the treatment of diseases may be complied with according to the laws, rules and statutes of homœopathy.

“ 1. As regards the diagnosis of diseases :

“ Although homœopathy asserts a right to be considered a branch of medical science, entirely independent of the rational school of medicine, which it has arbitrarily denominated ‘allopathy,’ nevertheless such right rests only on the fact that the diagnosis of the homœopathic school is exclusively devoted to the analysis of the minutest symptoms of diseases, including the personal sensations of the patient, according to the rules of the *Organon*; entirely omitting both the study of those symptoms,

in their reference to the disease by which they are called forth, and their relation to the different changes in the textures of the body, which are of themselves an organic element of disease. This strange peculiarity of the homœopathic system is easily explained by the fact that all the experiments with drugs made by Hahnemann and his pupils, on themselves and others, in good and bad health, were confined to observations on subjective and functional symptoms, without entering into the critical analysis of the possible relation between casual and individual symptoms and the effective symptoms called forth by the drug. The physical examination of different organs, the chemical analysis of secretions and excretions, experiments on animals, accompanied by a careful study of the anatomical and pathological changes in the tissues produced by the medical drug, all these are points entirely lost sight of. . . . The necessary consequence of this is that in the homœopathic curative system, either there exists no diagnosis or such diagnosis must remain exclusively symptomatic.

“How far this limited fund of diagnostic material may prove sufficient for an effective plan of action in the treatment of diseases, is a point that may be easily decided by the experimental solution of the following questions.”

The questions are directed to ascertain how homœopaths proceed with chronic diseases “organically different and symptomatically alike,” in affections *ex parte latentes*, diseases of children, the insane, the deaf and dumb, etc.? How distinguish adynamic fever, an inflammation of brain and meninges, and inflammatory irritation of the small intestines, all symptomatically similar? How manage in the legion of chest diseases, and so on, and yet continue the programme. “So soon as homœopathy finds itself induced to accept the objective diagnosis, or a proper distinction between diseases, it comes into collision with a multitude of real symptoms, physical, organic and chemical, whereby the subjective symptoms lose all their signification, and the choice of a homœopathic remedy becomes impossible.” The programme then demands as a condition of admitting the possibility of homœopathic cures, “palpable proofs that drugs admin-

istered in homœopathic doses are really capable of calling forth in the human and animal frame *visible objective* effects, . . . accessible to the senses of any one ;” but insists that no dose below “the second dilution” shall be used in such trial.

But the most extraordinary conditions laid down are, that homœopathic medicines shall be able “at the will of the physician” to produce purging, vomiting, sweating, stimulation, etc., as in old-school practice ; such effects being gravely assumed to be absolutely necessary in treatment ; also that in such cases as of poisonous substances swallowed, the *homœopathic* remedy shall relieve the patient. If it cannot “fulfil all the above indications, which are facts of daily occurrence in the treatment of diseases,” “we must look forward to the opinion that the homœopathic treatment of disease is a social evil which ought to be restricted ;” and in conclusion : “Let any one judge, by his own personal feelings, in what state must be the conscience of the physician who, facing the suffering and danger of his patient, is obliged to own in all sincerity that he feels incapable of *fulfilling the above-mentioned conditions*, because he voluntarily rejects the *holy truths* acquired with so much labor by the science he disregards.”

In what state, it may be asked rather, must the conscience of the medical council have been, which could require the advocates of homœopathy to plead their cause on such conditions, before a tribunal predetermined to maintain the “holy truths” of allopathy ? All efforts made by different parties to induce concessions from the men in power and to give the proposed investigation some little color of fairness proving vain, the subject was laid aside. But the programme drew forth some able critical responses, amongst which Dr. Dericker’s furnishes a few quotations. Dr. Dericker properly complains that the authors of the programme have neglected the prime condition of a truly scientific examination, that is, “they have not even given themselves the trouble of studying the subject under examination out of its own literature,” confounding the *Organon* with the pharmacology, and the infinitesimal dose with the homœopathic law. They “require palpable proofs,” and “they nevertheless refuse

to acknowledge those which are daily to be observed in the treatment of diseases, and will not try experiments according to the indications of homœopathy." "They are told to study the action of a drug on a healthy subject, to acquire a thorough knowledge in all its details of how the animal frame is thus affected, and then give such drug to a patient who may be suffering with disease presenting like symptoms. But the answer is, 'Call forth dilatation of the pupil, increase salivation, produce diarrhœa!' We say: 'Prepare the ground and then sow:' they say, 'Let us sow the seed on the stone, and see if it will grow!'"

"The programme not only calls homœopathy to account for opinions on pathology and objective diagnostics announced half a century ago, but on the pretext of experimenting to test the efficacy of its remedies, offers a series of physico-chemical experiments, mostly useless, and applicable only from the allopathic point of view." The self-sufficiency with which these experiments are propounded, as if their solution were infallibly in the power of the allopathic school, appears to Dr. Dericker simply amazing, in the face of the uncertainties, contradictions, doubts and failures of which its daily experience is full, and to which its own highest authorities bear ample testimony. "Celebrated diagnosticians are known to have been mistaken in their diagnosis; if therefore every physician is left to act on his individual interpretation, every patient will have to be subjected to possible injury at the pleasure of his doctor. Homœopathy will have nothing to do with such fancies. Its disciples are called upon for an attentive observation of facts, and action strictly corresponding to the cause; by which means better results are obtained, with less self-sufficiency and parade." . . . "The fullest and most accurate allopathic diagnosis is limited in comparison with the homœopathic, and is in a great measure useless in therapeutics, as it only gives a general idea of the disease and determines its name. But the successful treatment of a complaint is always doubtful when the physician is guided by nothing but a general idea; it is the treatment of a *name*, not of a *patient*. Each separate individual suffering from the same complaint suffers in a different way, and can only be cured by remedies

corresponding to his state. . . . Notwithstanding all the complicated and very interesting experiments made on rabbits and dogs, the treatment of diseases remains exactly the same, and allopathic practitioners are still groping in the dark." Dr. Dericker's paper is a complete and masterly refutation of the assumptions and false positions of the programme; but as these controversies have since been repeated in almost every civilized country and in every tongue, everywhere presenting the same general characteristics, it is thought that the few extracts from the papers and descriptions given will suffice for the purpose of this history.

Although the formation of an official society had been prevented, the adherents of homœopathy succeeded, with some trouble, in obtaining permission to publish a journal, nominally under the editorship of Hering, but really conducted with great skill by Dr. Dericker. This *Journal of the Homœopathic Science of Healing* appeared in 1861, 1862 and 1863, when it ceased for want of pecuniary aid, not, however, without contributing largely to the spreading of true views of medical science during its short life.

Indeed, the period from the second great cholera epidemic to the middle of the sixties, thus about fifteen years, shows a constant advance of homœopathy, which, bidding defiance to every opposition, gained the public more and more to its side, and by the establishment of the journal took, as it were, a step towards its official existence. Though the existence of the journal was ephemeral, it afforded proof of the scientific capacity required in a public organ. The necessary means coming from private sources proved inadequate for such an undertaking, confined as it was to a small special circle of readers; but it is at least a satisfaction that the journal perished from financial and not intellectual insufficiency. One evidence of the increasing public interest in homœopathy is found in the increasing number of homœopathic physicians, not only in the chief cities, but throughout the empire to its Asiatic boundaries.

In St. Petersburg, from 1835 to 1845, there were practicing Adam, Eisenberg, Feuer, Grum, Herrmann, Hoffmann, Kleinenberg, Niemeyer, Ochs, Pryemitzki, Schering, Schmidt, Trinius,

Werther, Wagner, Zimmermann. From 1845 to 1855, Adam, Feuer, Jal, Johannson, Gastfreund, Lindgreen, Ochs, Hahn, Leidesdorf, Steuder, Rosa, Oblomlewski, Wedrinski, Schering, Bittich, Walz.

In the years 1855 to 1865, Beer, Delmas, Feuer, Gastfreund, Hering, Hubenett, Beck, Kasakewitsch, who was murdered in 1871 in the Caucasus, Lind, Sollier, Stender, Stetkewitsch, v. Villers.

In Moscow, where by the issue of various appropriate publications in the Russian language, as much was accomplished, if not more than in St. Petersburg, there were from 1835 to 1845 the following practicing homœopathic physicians: Beljawski, Goldenberg, Suboff, Roggenbau, Heinrichsen, Maurojani,* Hagen,* Förster,* Celut,* Smolian,* Dindgreen (brother of the professor in Kasan), Hiemer,* Schreckenfels, Major,* Schweikert,* Haas,* Eltz, Adamy, Hoffmann, Leidesdorf, Gastfreund, Leo, Delmas, Theuille, Johannson, Wladimiroff.

From 1845 to 1855, Delmas, Theuille, Johannson, Wladimiroff, Samson von Himmelstern,* Goldenberg, Hoffmann, Schweikert,* Suboff, Celut,* Roggenbau, Major,* Gassowsky,* Hiemer,* Strupp, Heesen, who with peculiar skill and intelligence thoroughly repelled an attack upon homœopathy by Professor Polunin, in a reply entitled *Where is the greater Rationalism, in Homœopathy or Allopathy?* Szokologorsky,* Wagner,* Maklakoff,* Dannenberg, dentist, Eisner.* From 1855 to 1865 the same and also Wedrinsky, Stern, Pahl,* Strothausen (field surgeon) and Bojanus. Quaglio moved to the interior of Russia; Heesen moved to St. Petersburg and retired from practice; Roggenbau and Wedrinsky died in 1860 and 1864 respectively.

From 1865 to 1875 the same, and Yegeroff and Lensky, who moved to St. Petersburg in 1872, and Lantzky, who moved to St. Petersburg in 1873; also v. Deutsch* and Trifanoffsky. In the interior of the empire the number of homœopaths also increased, as well as of those who exceptionally treated their patients homœopathically.

* Those whose names are marked * did not treat their patients exclusively homœopathically.

We find in Belgorod (Government Kursk), Labatschewsky ; in Brest-Litowsky (Litthauen), Lesedorf ; in Cherson, Pappenhut and Termolinsky ; in Podolien, Schuh ; in Kamnischen (Government Ssaratoff), Ignatowitsch. In the government city Saratow, Dr. Hempel, now in St. Petersburg, practiced from 1861 to 1864 ; besides there were at that time and are still practicing, more or less, Dr. Knorre, son of Dr. Knorre who died some years since in Pernau ; Theuille, son of Theuille, already well known to us, now dead ; Wrobluski, at present in Wilna. (Hempel and Knorre presented to the department of medicine a petition for the establishment, in Saratow, of an independent homœopathic pharmacy, which was, however, denied.) In Kischineff (Bessarabia), Scheinkewitsch. In Pensa, Tchirikoff. In Mitau, Meyer. In Reval, Heinrichsen and Schreckenfelt, and those already named. In Rostow, Samarin. In Schitomar, Tcherminsky. In Tchugniw (Charkow), Wolkogan. In Tiflis, besides Pribil, Ponciko. In Baku and Tiflis,* Kirsten, who was induced to come to Russia by Prince Gagarin, a zealous adherent of homœopathy, subsequently went to Grusien, where he treated the family of the ex-king, and in 1860, returned to Tiflis. He founded a polyclinic, of which he reported that of 55 patients 41 were cured, 3 improved, 1 went away, 3 were only once there, and 7 remained under treatment.† Unfortunately his premature death, in 1863,‡ put an end to his praiseworthy effort. About 1869 Kirsten was succeeded by Reichenbach, who is still practicing in Tiflis.

In Poland and the chiefly Polish-speaking provinces, the seed sown by Bigel in his day has borne a not inconsiderable harvest ; but here too, just as in Russia, we see homœopathy defended, spread abroad and practiced especially by the laity. Joseph Podwigotzky, a nobleman, translated into Polish, in 1856, Hering's *Domestic Practice*. By studies pursued day and night he gained such skill as enabled him to maintain an extensive unremunerated practice among poor and rich, and attained such repute that even

* Allg. Hom Zeit , Bd. 61, S. 56.

† Ibid., Bd. 61, S. 63-72, 80-87, 96, 196, 204.

‡ Zeitschrift für Hom. Klinik, Bd. 12, S. 161.

Field Marshal Paskewitsch intrusted himself to his care.* Presumably, though as yet there are no historical data on the subject, Podwigotzky was for Poland what Korsakoff was for Russia. Be that as it may, to judge from the reports in various periodicals, the reception in Poland of the new doctrine, and the position of its adherents, have a far more friendly aspect than in Russia, except perhaps in the Baltic provinces.

Already in 1867 we find in Warsaw five homœopathic physicians, of whom the most prominent were Wenjawsky, Kuschinsky and Woidzowitsch,† who by their zeal and brilliant success maintain a very reputable position beside the justly distinguished medical faculty. The understanding between the two schools is entirely harmonious and thoroughly cordial, making absolutely impossible the intrigues and mutual bitternesses unfortunately common in other places.

Dr. Wenjawsky had under his direction from October 1st, 1856, to July 1st, 1858, the hospital of Szczebrzeszin at Zamose in the government Lublin, belonging to the estate Zamoiski, and there among others attained the following results: Of 541 patients 18 died, or 3 per cent. The daily expense per patient for medicine was not more than $\frac{1}{20}$ kopaki (about $\frac{1}{2}$ centime).

Dr. Kuschinsky delivered public lectures on homœopathy in Warsaw in 1867. During the same year the administration of the clinical hospital of the faculty itself, the Hospital of the Holy Ghost, gave a ward to Dr. Wenjawsky to begin homœopathic treatment there. In August, 1868, with the gracious assent of the Emperor Alexander II, a homœopathic pharmacy was opened in Warsaw by H. Schmidt. In general it seems the Emperor is not averse to homœopathy, since in 1867 a valuable diamond ring was presented to Dr. A. Teste of Paris as a distinction for his *Systematisation de la Matière Médicale pure*, presented to the Emperor.‡ With this pharmacy Drs. Wenjawsky and Kuschinsky with an additional colleague combined a polyclinic, which, to judge from the published report for 1871,

* Zeitschrift für Hom. Klinik, Bd. 6, p. 104.

† Ibid., Bd. 12, p. 151.

‡ Allg. Hom. Zeit., Bd. 54, S. 176.

furnished right good results, and showed the greater range of their activity. According to this report there were treated 520 cases, of which 275 were cured, 56 improved, and of the remainder, only once there or remaining away, the result is unknown.

As the historical statistics in respect to various situations and occurrences affecting homœopathy are by no means finished, and we are far from pretending to give a completed history of homœopathy, the written communications of our colleagues Wenjawsky and Kuschinsky may find their place here, so much the more as they do not entirely correspond with what has been collected from the publications, and thus perchance may subsequently serve as material for a thoughtful writer with more leisure.

After Bigel had introduced homœopathy into Warsaw, the revolution of 1830 caused it to be entirely forgotten; from Lublin only came information in regard to it, through Dr. Kopersky, who practiced there after 1840. In 1850, Dr. Peletzky, in Kowno, published Hering's *Domestic Physician* in Polish, and in 1855 removed to Warsaw, where, however, he practiced secretly to escape the persecution of the medical authorities, and finally retired to Vienna. He was the only publicly practicing homœopathic physician after Bigel until 1859, when a young Dr. Weltschinsky practiced with brilliant success in Warsaw, dying about 1863. At that time the physicians of some provincial cities, Dr. Kuschinsky in Grubischew, Dr. Piramowitsch in Belgorai, Dr. Wenjawsky in Schtschebreschino on the estate of Count Zamoisky, were the only homœopathic physicians in the kingdom of Poland. In 1856 to 1858 Wenjawsky with Count Zamoisky conducted a homœopathic hospital, in which were treated 611 patients with only 18 deaths, hence 3.38 per cent., while in 1845 to 1856 as an allopath he was obliged to report a mortality of 9 and 11 per cent. He removed in 1865 to Warsaw.

Dr. Kuschinsky went in 1860 to Lemberg, became acquainted with Kaczkowsky, Bakody and Kirkarowittsch, and with them founded a homœopathic journal, *Homœopata Polski*, which lived

two years, and then died, partly for want of patronage and partly in consequence of the outbreak in Krakow. In 1867 Kuschinsky removed to Warsaw, and delivered lectures on homœopathy, which were subsequently printed. In 1869 the Minister of the Interior granted his request for permission to open a homœopathic polyclinic at the pharmacy, officially established the year before, and in 1868 appeared his popular *Homœopathic Therapeutics*. In 1868 there settled in Warsaw the homœopathic doctors Masurewitsch and Grigorowitsch, the latter ex-editor of the allopathic journal, *Drug Zdrawija (Friend of Health)*; but both died soon after, so that now there remain (in Poland only) in Warsaw, Kuschinsky, Wenjawsy; in Lublin, Kopersky; in Belgorai, Piramowitsch, and in Wilna, Wrublewsky.

As to the homœopathic department which Dr. Wenjawsy conducted in the Hospital of the Holy Ghost, and about which an anonymous writer in the *Zeitschrift für Hom. Klinik, l. c.*, told so much that was kindly and delightful on the part of his allopathic colleagues and the faculty, it turns out something different, and as follows:

After Dr. Wenjawsy had settled in Warsaw, General Pawlistscheff, a friend of Korsakoff and Hahnemann, opened to him the columns of the journal of which he was editor, the *Dzennik Warszawski (Warsaw Tageblatt)*, in which Wenjawsy declared freely and openly the advantages and excellencies of homœopathy; and thereupon (under what circumstances is not related) the establishment of a homœopathic ward in the Hospital of the Holy Ghost came under discussion, and resulted in its opening. But now this ward met with the misfortune of having assigned to it patients declared by the faculty incurable; thus it became an unpleasant and disagreeable neighbor, which they determined to get rid of, and to this end a nosocomial gangrene was fabricated as the occasion for a "temporary suspension," as it was officially designated; and, finally, the vacated premises were used for the reception of the dogs intended for vivisection. What principally moved the "*loyal and fraternal*," gentlemen to this step were the comparative tables published by Wenjawsy of the results of homœopathic and allopathic treatment. Thus

it may be seen that here also, just as with us, "*loyalty and fraternity*" are among the exotics.

Though a reopening of the hospital was promised, Wenjawsky had little hope of it, the nosocomial gangrene having evidently become chronic; so he moved for a concession for a hospital which should be founded under the name of "Hospital of the Adherents of Homœopathy," and supported by those adherents. The concession was indeed granted by the medical bureau, but the name was changed to the "Private Hospital of Dr. Wenjawsky," and the accumulation or collection of contributions was interdicted. It was, indeed, very cleverly manœuvred. The division in the Hospital of the Holy Ghost must be closed on account of nosocomial gangrene *quid faciendum?* The concession to Wenjawsky's hospital was given: "*Dixi et salvavi animam.*" But that the hospital might never be realized and again become an unpleasant neighbor, it was forbidden to collect contributions: "*Si cum Jesuitis non cum Jesu itis.*" Yes, yes, Father Samormain, were the idea not so exceedingly smart, one were tempted to call it downright stupid! So the hospital is still a *pium desiderium*.

The homœopathic publications which have appeared from time to time in the Polish language are the following:

Bielsky; *Homœopatica popularna*. Lwów, 1873.

Dluzniowski; *Wyjawienie sposobu leczenia cholery*. Lwów, 1857.

Dluzniowski; *Weterynarija homœopatyczna*. Lwów, 1858.

Hanemann; *Przemodnik w leczeniu Krupu*. Koklusza, 1858.

Hanemann; *Zapalein gardlanych*. Paryz, 1858.

Hausmann; *Dyrtytyka homœopatyczna*. Wilna, 1858.

T. P. (Podwysoczeky); *Leczebnik homœopatyczny domowy*. Kijow, 1854.

T. P. (Podwysoczeky); *O sposobie leczenia bydla rogatego*. Zitomirz, 18—.

Kaczkowsky; *Cholery azyatyckiej homœopatyczny sposob leczenia*. Lwów, 1872.

Kaczkowsky; *O dycie homœopatycznej*. Lwów, 1861.

Kaczkowsky; *Przerwalyne scodki dla zapobiezienia zarazie bydecey ospie o wieczej v wocieklizme.* Lwów, 1866.

Kuczynsky; *Terapia popularna.* Warczawa, 1863.

Lutze; *Nauka homœopatie.* Lwów, 1863.

Lewandowsky; *Poradnik weterynaryi.* Warczawa, 1858.

Miller; *Domowy lekarz homœopata.* Lipsk, 1858.

Podwysocky; *Domowy lekarz homœopatica.* Warczawa, 1858.

Podwysocky; *Slowko o homœopatie.* Warczawa, 1855.

Rapou; *Goraczka tyfoidalna.* Warczawa, 1855.

S. D.; *Dyetetyka homœopatyczna.* Warczawa, 1859.

The understanding between the adherents of the old and the new schools was thus as little edifying in Poland as in Russia; yet the Baltic provinces appear to be an exception, *e.g.*, Dr. Brauser, Fellow of the Society of Practicing Physicians in Riga,* is an example, which, so far as we know, all the rest of Russia has not exhibited. But the proposal, about twelve years ago, of the writer, as a member of the Physico-Medical Society of Moscow, aroused a storm, which even reached the newspapers, since the honor of the medical profession and of the university was thereby threatened. In respect to the Baltic provinces, we must mention that orthodox Dorpat still cherishes her hate of homœopathy and its adherents; yet even there it was possible, in 1875, to say in a dissertation that homœopathy has rendered a great service to medicine.†

After the *Journal of the Homœopathic Healing Art*, published in the Russian language in St. Petersburg, had ceased to appear, and the semi-official hospitals existing up to about the same period were closed, the new doctrine entered upon a phase in which it was restricted to acting in quiet upon the public, singly and alone by its results, until in 1872 it succeeded in attaining a permanent position.

For in the ten years which had elapsed since the first petition (for the organization of a homœopathic society) was presented to

* Allgem. Hom. Zeitung. Bd. 47, p. 23.

† Anton Jakowicki. On the Physiological Action of Transfusion. Dorpat, 1875.

the new minister, circumstances and relationships had changed. The orthodox corporation, however much they might desire it, could lay no further obstructions in the way, as Adjutant General Timascheff, the successor of Count Lanskoj, was personally an adherent of homœopathy, and would himself have no other treatment. The position of medical director in the department of the interior was no longer filled by Otzolich, but by Pelikan, an unprejudiced lover of justice, standing scientifically very high. Hence the petition presented was granted, and at last the "Homœopathic Medical Society of St. Petersburg" was officially instituted, and the associated hospital with polyclinic came into prospect. In accordance with the desire to make the Society an exclusively learned one, laymen were excluded, against the protest of both Dericker and Flemming. The existence of the Society on this basis for a year showed the correctness of their opposition by the want of means experienced, owing to which the realization of the hospital and polyclinic was indefinitely postponed. This potent reason occasioned the remodelling of the existing statutes, which in a condensed form are as follows :

The association is for the scientific advancement of homœopathy, endeavoring to present evidence of its practical value, and by combating the prevalent misunderstandings between it and the physiological school, to pave the way for a union of the two schools in support of one inseparable medical science.

To attain this aim the association takes for its purpose the development of the scientifically theoretical and practical side of homœopathy, which purpose is attained in part by exchange of views and opinions in the meetings, partly by special works, as prize essays and drug provings, partly also by the bringing together of facts showing the independence of homœopathy and its value as a law of cure. To this end a polyclinic and subsequently a hospital is to be established, to be open to every one willing to be convinced, but especially to the physicians of the physiological school. Moreover the hospital and polyclinic are to publish reports of their work, either in the form of special reports or of a journal, and the association proposes to establish a medical library, open for the use of any member. Hygienics and veteri-

nary surgery as a matter of course lie within the sphere of the Society. The members of the Society are either active, hence physicians, pharmacutists and veterinarians, or honorary, those who either in any scientific specialty or by service rendered especially to homœopathy, or who in material or immaterial manner have served the interests of homœopathy, and finally, so called auxiliary members, whose number is unlimited and among whom women may be admitted.

By the payment of not less than 5 rubles yearly a fund for philanthropic purposes is established, as also from the dues of active members (10 rubles yearly). The honorary members are subject to no dues and are at liberty by material or immaterial means, as may best suit them, to contribute to the general interest. The meetings consist of special, held semi-monthly, in which only active members participate, and plenary, held semi-annually; the first are purely scientific, the latter devoted to economic and philanthropic interests. All discussions are settled by majority vote by ballot. Every member present has a vote. The president has a right to call extra meetings. The officers consist of president, chosen for two years, secretary and treasurer according to existing regulations. For the administration of the polyclinic and hospital a special committee is chosen consisting of two active and two honorary or auxiliary members. The remaining rules of the Society do not differ essentially from those which are customary and requisite, and may accordingly for brevity's sake be omitted.

The first assemblage of this Society, thus organized after a long contest, voted unanimously on the 6th October, 1869, for the establishment of the polyclinic upon subscription, and there was collected at once 360 rubles,* so that the institution was opened to the public, July 26th, 1870;† the resident homœopathic physicians assuming the gratuitous care of the patients.

The results attained are reported as follows :

From Oct. 1st, 1870, to Oct. 1st, 1871, patients, 1831 ; cured,

* Journal of St. Petersburg Homœopathic Medical Society, Bd. i, p. 28.

† Ibid., p. 329.

579; improved, 287; died, 7; indefinite and under treatment, 958.

From Oct. 1st, 1871, to Oct. 1st, 1872, patients, 1926; cured, 611; improved, 287; died, 3; indefinite and cured, 1025.

From Oct. 1st, 1872, to Oct. 1st, 1873, patients, 2112; cured, 731; improved, 313; died, 1; indefinite, 963; under treatment, 104; 1067.

From Oct. 1st, 1873, to Oct. 1st, 1874, patients, 2430; cured, 866; improved, 353; died, 3; indefinite, 945; under treatment, 263; 1208.*

From the record for the four years of the existence of the polyclinic we perceive the number of patients seeking assistance steadily increasing, those coming once and remaining away steadily decreasing. The number of cured and essentially improved increased in like ratio. Who will question that these are facts which attest not only the effective management of the matter, but also increasing confidence in the new doctrine and its spread amongst the community. Though up to 1870 the number of members of the Society had increased from 59 to 128, and its vitality was thus sufficiently demonstrated, not satisfied with this alone, it was proposed to establish a public organ to lay before the public the doings of the Society, not only in a scientific but in a more extended direction.

The fourth plenary assemblage of the Society, April 30th, 1871, considered the question, and though upon careful consideration of the matter it appeared that a deficit of about 500 rubles could not be avoided, the publication of the journal was nevertheless voted, as the pharmacist Flemming offered to assume the cost of the publication to the amount of 800 rubles annually, on condition that every issue of the journal should be his, and at the same time also the deficit of 500 rubles was to be paid from the means of the Society, H. W. Dericker consenting to be appointed editor.

But since 1870 the number of members had increased 60.

* Journal of the St. Petersburg Homœopathic Medical Society, Bd. i, page 28.

Gradually a fund of 6000 rubles was raised, and many impatient spirits were urgent for the establishment of a permanent hospital. The representations of the more prudent minority (Dericker and Flemming) concerning the relatively scanty means at command, which scarcely permitted the erection of a very small hospital, necessarily possessing great disadvantages, were unheeded in the general enthusiasm, and it was decided upon the 22d of March, 1873, to establish a permanent hospital of 10 beds at the location of the polyclinic. On the 14th September of the same year, in the presence of the inspector of the Medical Bureau, Baron von Maydl, it was opened with the utmost solemnity. After a time it was arranged to lengthen the hours from 10 to 2 o'clock for the reception of patients, and subsequently, when it should be necessary, to appoint special hours for the reception of sick children. The head of the police department of St. Petersburg informed of this arrangement, at once notified the people through the *Police Gazette*. Thus for the first time by official recognition on the part of the administration was homœopathy placed on an equality with her older sister. It is apparent that so small a hospital, for lack of means, could not receive all patients gratuitously or for such a very small sum as compared with similar institutions; and hence it is limited to an extremely modest numerical data. Accordingly, for the present, any judgment pro or contra would surely be premature. The number of patients from September 8th, 1873, to October 1st, 1874, was 22, of whom 18 recovered, 2 died, and 2 remain under treatment; there is accordingly at most reason to hope for the enlargement of the hospital by more abundant means.

To complete what has already been said in respect to the spread of homœopathy in the interior of the empire, we must add that in Krasnoslobodsk des Gouvernement Pensa, Dr. Slubimoff, and in Koselsck des Gouvernement Kaluga, Dr. Koslowsky are practicing. The first treated the cholera there in 1872 with good success, losing only 5 out of 200 patients with cholera and cholerine. Dr. Uljaninsky in Gouvernement Wolhynien, in the same disease showed 80 per cent. of cures; he gives a statistical review of his private practice for 1873, according to which

of 553 patients, 469 recovered, 23 died, and 61 remained under treatment. The town of Kotzka in Government Sedletz in Poland, has two homœopathic physicians, who are in the seventies to be sure, Drs. Koisowitsch and Kopersky; in Kownoist the nobleman Kuschelewsky is successfully active in the spread of homœopathy. The Governments Wjatka, Kanas and Orenburg are strongly inclined toward homœopathy, prepared for it during many years by the Forstmeister Dalmatoff; the practice being for the most part in the hands of the priests provided with handbooks and domestic cases. In Governments Tula, Kriese Beljew, homœopathy was introduced by the Lantag (Lemstwo) at the instigation of Baron Tcherkassoff for treatment of the serfs. The copy of the act of the Lantag, bearing date September 5th, 1869, was sent to us for use by the favor of the president, Baron Tcherkassow, and may find place here. The act reads:

“At the session of the Landtag of Kreis Beljew on September 5th, 1869, was considered the motion of the president to intrust experimentally to the clergy of the Kreis the homœopathic treatment of the peasants in order to provide a larger sphere of activity for the medical department of the administration. The president was led to this proposal by an article in the *Eparchial Zeitung*, No. 15, 1865, entitled ‘Concerning the most Effective Mode of Medical Treatment of the Common People.’ It was determined by the Landtag, that the administration to try the experiment, may propose to the clergy of the Kreis whether they are inclined to furnish aid to their sick after the homœopathic method of treatment, and in case of assent, all assenting clergy to be supplied with handbooks and medicines, for which purpose the annual sum of 150 rubles is appropriated, and that amount shall be entered in the annual budget as a constant item.”

REPORT.

In accordance with the resolution of the Landtag of Kreis Beljew, of date September 5th, 1869, 20 homœopathic cases with the appropriate handbooks were distributed to the clergy. Of the annual appropriation of 150 rubles included in the budgets of 1870-71-72, only 300 rubles were expended and 150 returned

as economized. According to the reports received from 13 priests concerning their efficacy, the homœopathic method of treatment was thoroughly successful, especially in the treatment of uncomplicated cases. These reports are entirely trustworthy, for the priests reporting took the matter up *con amore*, as is shown by the number of patients seeking aid from them, as follows:

In the village of Kamenki, by Priest Fleroff, in 1870-73 were 2606 patients.

In the village of Pogorelowo, by Priest Preobrajensky, in 1870-73 were treated 1533 patients.

In the village of Seemionowskoje, by Priest Uspensky, in 1870-73 were treated 815 patients.

In the village of Ssnuichowo, by Priest Snamensky, in 1870-73 were treated 823 patients.

In the village of Nownich-Doletz, by Priest Ssergijewsky, in 1870-73 were treated 751 patients.

In the village of Labodino, by Priest Troitzky, in 1870-73 were treated 250 patients.

In the village of Pesskawatowo, by Priest Darsky, in 1870-73 were treated 304 patients.

In the period before the reports were sent to the administration, the priests in the villages of Saizowo, Kusminky and Stromka treated 275 additional patients. Thus it follows that in the course of 3 years, at an expense of 300 rubles, 7357 patients were effectively treated.

From the villages Durakowa, Lutschek, Komarewo, Poronino, Temrossuja and Twamordino no reports were returned. . . . There is no doubt that the priests from whom no report has been received have had similar good results. The general result thus proves altogether favorable.

(Signed),

BARON TCHERKASSOW.

(A true copy), KASANSKY,

(Secretary.)

So far as was practicable a similar course was adopted partially in Spassk des Gouvernement Kasan, in Kostroma, and in

Bogoroditzk des Gouvernement Moscow. In the veterinary field, which in every respect is yet in its infancy in Russia, we perceive a movement though insignificant. Veterinary surgeon Basaransky practices in Gouvernement Twer, and treated the rinderpest there with great success. Veterinary surgeon Hempel in St. Petersburg publishes a yearly report of his treatment of different domestic animals, which for the years 1872, 1873, 1874 runs as follows :

Of 601 sick horses, cows, dogs, cats, birds and monkeys, 13 died, unimproved or result unknown on account of sale 10, improved 2; all the rest recovered. Before proceeding to the dry statistical details of the condition of the pharmacies, and the number of practicing homœopathic physicians, we cannot leave unreported two occurrences which happened, one in 1864 the other in 1871-72.

Upon the occasion, in 1864, of the reorganization of the medical military academy in St. Petersburg, by order of the higher authorities, there was in the programme arranged for discussion one paragraph calling for the institution of a chair of homœopathic clinics. This was declined without discussion by the experts of the advisory committee, on the pretext that homœopathy is no science, so much the more readily as the lay members were not in position to make an effective opposition.* In 1871-73 Dr. von Grauvogl was invited by the Count Adlerberg, Governor-General of Finland, to come to Helsingfors to lecture on homœopathy, and thus to diffuse the light of the new doctrine in a land in which it had hitherto never shone. But we will hear Dr. von Grauvogl himself, whose express desire it is that his communication shall appear here word for word.

“To officiate at an interrupted sacrificial feast is bad enough, to recall it or narrate it is still worse. Since you really desire it I can very briefly give the most unpleasant episode of my life.

“Even before the French war the governor-general of Finland, Count Adelberg, tormented me to go to him at Helsingfors, and that for a whole year, at once to introduce homœopathy,

* Dr. von Villers, in Weimar, in a letter, July 15th, 1875.

because there was not nor had there been a single homœopathic physician there, and it would be a great thing to be the first to lecture on the science of homœopathy at the Helsingfors University, etc., etc. The intrigues, animosity and hindrances which I should encounter, as matters easily settled, the count did not take into consideration at all. As provisional honorarium he could only promise me 1000 gulden, hence it did not occur to me to think of fulfilling his expectations. Scarcely was the war over, which I passed through as a senior field surgeon of the first rank, gaining the iron cross, etc. (orders and nobility are of prime importance to secure a reception in Russia), when the attempts at persuasion were renewed, and after I had again declined the count wrote me that he was now in negotiation with Dr. T., who appeared inclined to accept. Now there was a question of upholding the honor and reputation of homœopathy, for this man was in no single aspect fitted to accomplish such a task in the midst of the most bitter enemies of homœopathy, and he had also not the slightest qualification as a representative even less for making an impression, and to spare homœopathy a fiasco so scandalous I chose rather to make a great sacrifice, and consented, with the condition that I should be permitted to take with me a reliable homœopathic pharmacist, under guarantee for the safety of his existence, which was readily granted, for one person at least I must have upon whom I could rely.

“In November, 1871, I began my lectures and had listeners, especially two military surgeons of high rank and the chief of the medical department of the university, a practical physician. I took no students. Only the first two remained constant. Then by order of the Emperor, there were transferred to me two wards in the Helsingfors Military Hospital for exclusively homœopathic treatment of the soldiers, with assistants, likewise older military surgeons, separate nurses, etc., and for the year 4000 rubles appropriated as honorarium. The homœopathic treatment of the patients in these wards lasted from January 1st to July 25th, 1875. A right nice practice also soon sprang up in Helsingfors, which frequently called me even to St. Petersburg. For filling up the two wards they took two days in order to select for me

the most difficult, even incurable cases, giving me not a single acute case which was not already spoiled; and so the practice continued in spite of my repeated complaints to the governor-general, and requests that, of the daily receipts, at least an equal number of acute and chronic cases be given me. But even the Count did not succeed. The medical director in Helsingfors was an outspoken enemy of homœopathy, and was supported in his intrigues at St. Petersburg. Such a procedure, in spite of and contrary to the intention of the Emperor and his representative, is possible only in Russia. Consequently all my patients were a long time in hospital, and I was able to discharge fewer, hence, receive fewer, than if I had had acute cases to treat, so that in the first half year in 20 beds I could treat only 81 cases, of which 52 recovered, 10 went under allopathic treatment, 5 died, and 14 remained. As a curiosity I will enumerate them.

	Cases.		Cases.
Chronic bronchial catarrh,	10	Pleuritis cum œdemate pulmonum,	1
Induratio pylori,	4	Tuberculosis pulm.,	6
Rheumatismus articularis cum vitio cordis,	2	Periostitis capitis radii,	1
Paralysis musculorum brachii,	1	Rheumatalgia syphilitica,	4
Erysipelas faciei,	2	Icterus chronicus,	1
Febris intermittens,	7	Angina catarrhalis,	4
Gonorrhœa chronica,	5	Ulcera syphilitica,	12
Prolapsus ani,	1	Pneumonia,	1
Mania,	1	Otitis,	1
Inflam. chron. articul. femoris,	1	Orchitis,	1
		Hæmoptysis,	1

“But these are wholly the diagnoses of the military assistant surgeon, who also kept the case-books, and neither with the one nor with the contents of the other did I agree; but I let it pass to avoid every appearance of dealing simply *pro domo*, and wishing to color things. Hence it had always to be kept open to the inspection of any one, and there were also the three following momenta, all of which taxed my patience:

“1. That all these sick soldiers without exception suffered from chronic mercurialismus, which is very common in the Russian army;

“2. That the most malignant nosocomial diseases were speedily

developed in these wards, in addition to the disease already existing, which the military surgeon, in cold blood, declared to be a well-known and common occurrence;

"3. That homœopathy, my hearers and I myself were attacked in the bitterest manner in the Helsingfors papers, and every conceivable opposition was constantly placed in my way.

"As already indicated, the support in every direction, which was promised by the Count, was not rendered. Although the building of a new pavilion for my patients was already in prospect and the site determined, nevertheless, to prolong the whole misery by denying even this project (upon the carrying out of which I insisted with all possible emphasis), it was not taken promptly in hand. I desired, therefore, to make an end of the matter. Therapeutically I noted, as the sole gain of importance, the discovery of Calc. iod. as the only but certain remedy for the cure of the frightful combination of syphilis with mercurialismus, for the use of which, certainly, in the world, there can nowhere else be so much occasion.

"Now the Count invited me to a fourteen days' journey of inspection through all Finland. After we had gone for thirty hours uninterruptedly, in a screw steamer, on the great Saimo Sea, and were only a few hours distant from Kuopio, the Count took cold by sleeping one very cold night with all the windows of his cabin open and getting the clothes off, so that he woke about 4 A.M. with a pain in the nape, and was taken with a chill. He wakened me, but without being able to speak plainly, and beckoned me to follow him, when I found a tremendous cold draft through his cabin. His left arm was paralyzed, the tongue protruded to one side. I gave him paper and pencil to write, for I saw he wanted to say something. He wrote a word entirely unknown to me, and he could not make his servant understand him. I desired him to move the left foot, but he moved the right only. I asked to land immediately to procure from the nearest apothecary some Arg. nit. to make the third dilution, as this drug had not been brought with us. Fortunately the captain of the steamer, a Finlander, knew of a neighboring island on which there was an establishment for making iron steamships. A half

hour later both feet and arms were paralyzed. Up to this time the Count remembered everything, but how he got into the boat and came to land he could not remember at all. Under the use of Arg. nit., and subsequently of Bell., his condition improved from hour to hour. Yet his retinue desired that another physician should be consulted, which the Count roundly refused; but under my persuasion he finally yielded. This physician diagnosed cerebral apoplexy, and declared that, unless he was immediately bled freely, his case was hopeless. I assured the physician that I considered it a rheumatic paralysis, and permitted no venesection whatever, to which the Count assented by nodding his head. My situation was by no means enviable. When the Emperor learned of it, I must send a daily bulletin. In short, it was dreadful; for I thought at the same time of my task at Helsingfors, which now could not so very soon be completed. After six weeks all paralytic symptoms had disappeared, with the exception of some awkwardness of the tongue, and some days the Count would say things quite other than what he intended. The whole company, with the Count and myself, returned by my advice to the charming villa Anjula for a few weeks, with the view of having the Count go afterwards to Wildbad in Würtemberg for his complete restoration. Then I thought to resume my clinic in Helsingfors, and continue my lectures; but the Emperor expressed the wish that I should accompany the Count to Wildbad, and that I should not leave him at all for the present. Naturally that was equivalent to a command; and so the remaining half year passed by, and in Helsingfors all the work had ceased. Three months later the Count resumed his service as governor-general, and, in the best of health, continues it to this day. Any one may imagine how they would have attacked homœopathy, if I had not cured this important personage. So the affair ended not without honor, for the Emperor gave me the order of St. Ann, second class. Now I am very glad that I have briefly written out this story for your instruction; but I shall always refer to this letter whenever any one wishes to hear about these miserable occurrences, for I desire so little to remember them, that I have forgotten the most of the

names and places concerned. I would beg you in addition to embody this letter, word for word, in your report, which is not long, as these ever memorable occurrences therein contained belong to the history of homœopathy."*

Here then is a side play to Hermann's almost half century old passion play. Prejudices descend like an eternal disease. In Hermann's drama we heard the other side, here we hear only the one; but taught thoroughly by personal and others' experience, we know accurately and definitely this much, that gentlemen rulers of the medical hierarchy have here again set up for themselves a monument of their *noble* and *honorable* dealing, *ad majoram ipsam gloriam*, and who knows what sleeps in the lap of time? Come they finally to an assemblage of such monuments, taken to be sure in a different sense; it will stand worthily by the side of a Père Lachaise.

The necessary question how the position attained by homœopathy at present compares with that of her older sister is best shown by the position of the pharmacutists and the number of physicians; here and there the need of the latter is acutely felt.

The St. Petersburg Society of Homœopathic Physicians numbers at present 218 members, of whom 38 are active, 15 in St. Petersburg, and 23 in the interior, 9 foreign honorary members, 72 non-contributing honorary members, and 99 auxiliary or contributing members.†

St. Petersburg has at present 17 practicing homœopathic physicians, of whom 3 are veterinary surgeons. Drs. Adams, Gastfreund, Carl Hempel, Adolph Hempel, Hering, v. Hubbenet, Delmas, Dericker, Ditmann, Tuvenel, Krutulewsy, Lantzky, Lensky, Stetkewitsch.

Veterinarians, Basaraninow, Wilhelm Hempel and Voigt.

The Central Homœopathic Pharmacy opened August 23d, 1834, put up 2000 prescriptions up to the following January. From that time the number increased steadily, so that at present it amounts to 16,000 annually.

* Dr. Dericker, in a letter dated August 29th and 30th, 1875.

† Letter from H. Dericker.

Moscow has 7 practicing homœopathic physicians, viz., Goldenberg, Tegeroff, Strupp, Trifanowsky, Bojanus, v. Deutsch and Schweikert; the two latter also treat allopathically.

The Central Pharmacy of Moscow, founded in 1835, dispensed the first year 3206 prescriptions. This number increased with fluctuation to 6613 in 1839, then decreased till 1849, and rose again in 1850 to 6500, since which time the number has increased, with individual fluctuations, to over 10,000 in 1875.

In Riga there are at present practicing Drs. Brauser, Worms, Henke, the untiring elaborator of the *Materia Medica* from practical material, and Lembke, who has also reproved many remedies, and during many years has published much of value in the *Allg. Hom. Zeitung*. Dr. Brutzer, very old and weak, has retired from practice entirely. Dr. Vespasian v. Gruezewsky, a layman, a zealous adherent and assiduous promoter of the interests of homœopathy, in order to put an end to the eternal dose-darkness (Gaben-Hoder), especially in respect to high potencies, and bring the whole matter within the sphere of observation and experiment, published a paper *On the Incompetence of the Proofs for and against Homœopathy, as respects the Conditio sine qua non; how to settle the whole Homœopathic Dispute*. This paper, however, perhaps not quite justly, met with a condemnatory judgment at the meeting of the Central Association, August, 9th, 1874. This caused Jos. von Billivicz, candidate for Ph.D. in 1875, to issue a defence, entitled *Roma Locuta Est*, and Dr. v. Gruezewsky a similar one, styled *A Review of a Paper on the Incompetence*, etc. This whole question, belonging to the immediate future and far from definitely settled, as well as that of the homœopathic doses in general as of the high potencies in particular, naturally, for that very reason, lies outside the domain of a historical decision; nevertheless, thankfully acknowledging the praiseworthy effort of these gentlemen, we must express our opinion to this extent, that the matter in question certainly should be decided experimentally rather than theoretically, which latter attempt leads to strife and darkness, seeing that the whole matter is no longer a new thing, similar attempts having already been instituted in Vienna and published at the

time in the *Œst. Zeitschrift*. The pharmacy in Riga was founded in 1834 by a union of all the allopathic pharmacutists with a special overseer to superintend it. In the first ten years the number of prescriptions steadily increased, without fluctuation, from 2983 to 9309, then in 1855 to 13,301, in 1865 to 14,708, and at the close of 1874 reached 23,420.

From this it is apparent that the Riga pharmacy does the most business, and taking into consideration that by the quantity of family cases, which scarcely any family is without, the number of prescriptions is greatly lessened, it is easily seen that the homœopathic public of Russia in general, but especially of the Baltic provinces (where the general culture is of a higher grade), is a very considerable one, and with a greater number of good homœopathic physicians, of whom there is generally a great lack, would increase materially.

The practicing homœopathic physicians scattered throughout the great Russian Empire, or those in part homœopathic, according to the list published in 1866, by H. Bremer, manager of the Moscow Homœopathic Pharmacy, are the following :

Gouvernement.	City.	Name.
Archangel,	Archangel,	P. M. Paioloff Ssilwansky.
Wjatka,	Yelabuga,	Matuschewitsch.
Taroslav,	Peschechonui,	Dzewulsky.
Wladimir,	Murom,	Dreyer.
Orenburg,	Werchneuralsk,	Ssokoloff.
"	Orenburg,	Kurbatoff (veterinarian).
"	Tscheljabinsk,	Pokrowsky.
"	Ssantinsky-Sawod,	Gordinsky.
"	Troitzk,	Maluischewsky.
Ufa,	Slatouïst,	Padilowsky.
"	Menselinsk,	Twanoff, Klauss.
"	Ufa,	Ssergatcheff, Barkowsky (veterinarian).
"	Belebej,	Woronzoff, Boginsky, Yakowleff.
Omsk (Siberia),	Omsk,	Lewenewsky.
Smolensk,	Dorogobusch,	Schoor.
Witebsk,	Dünaburg,	Kuritzky.
Mogilew,	Homel,	Doroschkewitsch.
Tchermgow,	Konotop,	Doroschinsky.
"	Neschin,	Wolkogon.

Gouvernement.	City.	Name.
Wolhynien,	Brazow,	Grocholsky, Tcherwinsky.
"	Ljubar,	Nadeschdin.
"	Ostrog,	Gorbatschewsky.
"	Staroy-Konstantinow,	Uljaninsky, Schuljakowsky.
Shtomir,	Shtomir,	Richlinsky, Tcherminsky.
Kijew,	Berditschew,	Koritzky.
Poltawa,	Senjkowo,	Oskerko.
Podolien,	Kamenetz-Podolsk,	Lösch.
Kowno,	Kowno,	Tawlowsky.
Lublin,	Lublin,	Kopersky, Masurkewitsch.
Cherson,	Odessa,	Lewitzky, Lukomsky Stern.
"	Wosnesenk,	Nepokaitschitzky.
Kursk,	Belgorod,	Lobatschewsky.
Ekaterinoslaw,	Ekaterinoslaw,	Hennig.
Ssamara,	Ssamara,	Stanilawsky.
Ssaratow,	Ssaratow,	Knorre.
Woronesh,	Sadonsk,	Bohuschewsky.
Kaluga,	Koelsk,	Koslowsky.
Pensa,	Krasnoslobodsk,	Llubimoff.
"	Pensa,	Dwitrewsky.
"	Inssar,	Ssarossek.
Tiflis,	Tiflis,	Reichenbach.
Taurien,	Berdjansk,	Schiffer.
Bessarabien,	Beljzni,	A. Novitzky.
"	Kischenew,	Schimkewitsch.

For the correctness of these data, however, we cannot be answerable, the more as it is already ten years since they were collected, and time is unfortunately wanting for a special correspondence of inquiry; we must for the present be satisfied with it as given, since, and that is the principal thing, it presents evidence of the spread of homœopathy.

We perceive from this brief sketch that, as elsewhere so also in Russia, homœopathy has advanced, *per aspera* indeed, but by no means *ad astra*; still, and this every one will recognize, the Russian government has *never* interdicted homœopathy, has *never* legally prosecuted a homœopathic physician for his practice. On the contrary, in comparison with others, it has always been tolerant, and had it not been deceived by the professional rivals of homœopathy, it would have put all the rest of Europe to the blush by what it was ready to do. This we thankfully acknowl-

edge, and hope that the day will come, in whose light all unfairness toward Hahnemann and his doctrine will vanish.

That this paper cannot lay claim to completeness arises partly from the fact that, as the first attempt, it had to be laboriously wrought from a mass of raw material scattered through many, very many volumes, in part also from the comparatively very brief time (eight months) allowed for its completion, which was much reduced by professional and other unavoidable duties. We are fully convinced that much has been omitted, much, perhaps, through no fault of ours, incorrectly reported, for which we beg indulgence, and herewith express in advance our most hearty thanks to all those who will consider it worth their while to correct and enlighten us, as well as to all our colleagues who kindly and willingly assisted us in our work. All our readers to whom the bearing of this work may seem too polemic, we take the liberty to entreat to imagine themselves in the position of truth opposed by every fine-spun and slyly executed intrigue, and to judge of the spirit which is warm through love to it alone, for

"That man is sure a sorry wight
Who knows the truth and hides its light."

Moscow,

Jan. 20th (Feb. 1st), 1876.

NOTE.—Appended to this treatise is a paper by Dr. Dericker on "Russian Homœopathic Literature," to which the reader is referred for information on a subject not discussed in the preceding pages, though connected with the history of homœopathy.

PART II.

RUSSIAN HOMŒOPATHIC LITERATURE.

BY W. DERICKEE, M.D.

THE homœopathic literature of Russia cannot boast of more than sixty works, including pamphlets; and it mainly consists of translations from foreign languages. Nor could it well have been otherwise, for this literature owes its existence not to physicians but to cultivated laymen, who untrammelled by the traditions of medical schools, and independent of medical societies, could allow full sway to their interest in science and philanthropy.

Our literature in short arose and developed itself as did the homœopathic doctrine, in a manner different from the experience of foreign countries. There, where learning is much more equally and liberally diffused than it is here, and where active members in every society and of every scientific specialty (medical included) are so much more numerous, the homœopathic doctrine, though slowly and with difficulty, still acquired adherents amongst physicians, who were more or less compelled to abandon the old practice for the new. There non-practitioners who took any active interest in the propagation of the doctrine could be regarded only as exceptions to the general rule. In Russia, on the contrary, there always was, and continues to be, a very limited number of physicians, comparatively speaking, and the practice of homœopathy, as well as other methods of advancing its interests, has therefore devolved to a far greater extent than elsewhere upon the laity.

Proprietors of estates far distant from cities or towns where medical assistance could be had, have been obliged to provide themselves with a household medicine-chest, and many of them (ladies especially) could not avoid prescribing, not only for

the sick on their own lands, but also for those amongst the surrounding peasantry, who otherwise could have had no assistance. To such persons, who warmly interested themselves in the great questions of health preservation, the discovery of new medicaments and easier means of treatment, and whatever touched upon the improvement of medical science, were heartily welcome. Benevolent men like Toulinoſſ, Korsakoff and Mordwinoff, having become acquainted with homœopathic publications in the French language, at once interested themselves in the translation of manuals of practice into Russian, in offering inducements to practitioners in Germany to settle in Russia, in converting such native physicians as would listen to new doctrines and in establishing homœopathic pharmacies.

As only Mordwinoff and Korsakoff ever openly appeared in print (and they only in French), we are unable to give the names of the earlier translators or editors. But in 1831, during the cholera epidemic, Count Mordwinoff published his first pamphlet *On Homœopathy* (translated afterward into German by Eckstein). Two years later appeared, in St. Petersburg, the translation of Trinks's *Epistle to Dr. Hufeland*, and, in 1834, there appeared in Moscow, Hartlaub's *Explanation of the Homœopathic Method of Treatment for Non-professional Persons*, probably translated by Toulinoſſ. There were successively published at Moscow, in 1835, a translation of the *Organon*; in 1836, one of Gross's *Treatment of Mothers and Infants*; Rückert's *Review of Homœopathic Remedies*; Hartlaub's *Art of Preserving Health, and Attaining a Great Age*; and Beliaſſky's *Unfailing Means of curing the Maladies of Women and Children according to Hahnemann's Doctrine; for the use of Affectionate Mothers. Compiled from the most recent Homœopathic Writings and Practical Observations*. This was the first original Russian compilation on homœopathy, but it met with scant favor, for some of its 1000 copies may even now, forty years after its publication, be found on sale.

Here followed a long interval until 1842, when the homœopathic apothecary in Moscow, Mr. Forbricher, published a translation of C. Hering's *Homœopathiſche Hausarzt* (the third edition of

which appeared in 1858); 1847 produced Caspari's *Household and Travelling Homœopathic Dispensary*, and Vedrinsky's *Concise System of Homœopathic Treatment of Epidemic Cholera*; in 1838 Dr. Dahl published his *Letter on Homœopathy, addressed to Prince Odowsky*, in which he ably and warmly maintains the efficiency of homœopathic medicine. In 1850, Forbricher, the only one in Moscow who since that period has published any works on homœopathy, issued Jahr's *Manual of Homœopathic Treatment* translated from the French. The translation, however, was so unskilfully performed that the book in its original French was generally preferred by persons fit to use it. The same year appeared Rosenberg's *Homœopathic Dietetics*; in 1852 Jahr's *First Notions of Homœopathy*, and an anonymous *Letter to a Friend on Homœopathy and Homœopathic Treatment*; in 1853 appeared Fellur's *Homœopathic Pocket Guide for the Use of Women*; in 1854 Malakoff's (an allopath) *Essay on the Employment of Homœopathic Treatment*. Forbricher also published a translation of Hartmann's *Special Therapeutics in Acute and Chronic Diseases*. About this time Forbricher found a competitor in Flemming, of St. Petersburg, who published Müller's *Homœopathic Guide*, translated and completed by Dericker, of which the fifth edition is about to be issued. Then followed Jahr's *Clinical Instructions*, and Teste's *Homœopathic Treatment adapted to Children's Diseases*, translated with many additions by Dericker. The Crimean war suggested to Dr. Dericker to write a *Military Dispensary*, which, however, was prohibited by the Medical Censor, and only appeared in 1862 in the *Journal of Homœopathic Treatment*; in 1855 Moscow produced Hartmann's *Children's Diseases and their Treatment*, and about the same time Jahr's *Homœopathic Posology*, and an *Alphabetical List of Diseases, composed according to German Dispensaries*; in 1856 appeared Gunther's *Children's Diseases*, Apelt's *Arnica Tincture and Precepts relative to Dietetic Precautions*. In St. Petersburg, Sharpe's *What is Homœopathy?* translated from the English. In Moscow, 1857, Altschul's *Homœopathic Dentist*; in 1859 Gunther's *Women's Diseases and their Treatment*; in 1860 Moli-nari's *Manual of Homœopathy*, Dericker's *Homœopathic Treat-*

ment of *Siberian Plague*, and Shafer's *Homœopathic Veterinary Guide*; in 1861 Chepmel's *Domestic Physician*; in Nijny-Novgorod, Bojanus's *Essay on the Use of Homœopathy in Surgery*, with drawings illustrating difficult cases successfully treated by homœopathic remedies in the public hospital. It is to be regretted that surgeons are, for the most part, adherents of allopathy, and disinclined to accept any evidence favoring the homœopathic system, so that the instructive facts in Bojanus's admirable book are little likely to work any marked change in their medical practice. In Moscow, 1862, appeared a translation of Hirschel's *Domestic Practice*, one of the best homœopathic manuals; in St. Petersburg, Dericker's translation of Croserio's *Manual of Obstetrics*, and Grauvogl's *Letter to Dr. Liebig*; also Dericker's *On Preservative and Medical Remedies for the Plague of Horned Cattle*. Of this pamphlet 10,000 copies were printed, and either sold at a low price for wide circulation or distributed gratis at the expense of H. I. H. the late Grand Duchess Helena Paulowna. In 1863 Dericker published his original *Popular Dispensary*; 7000 copies were printed. A second edition appeared in 1873. The author in this work addresses himself to people of humble intelligence, with a view of supplanting quack medicines in their favor, and substituting a safe for a dangerous mode of domestic treatment. It was preceded by an article in a popular journal on "Quacks and Home Treatment amongst the People." About this time was published a *Programme for Proving the Efficacy of Homœopathic Treatment and the Possibility of admitting Homœopathy as a Medical Art*, by Professors Kozloff and Zdekauer, and the answer to it made by Drs. Beck, Bojanus, Willers and Hübbernet under the revision of Dericker. The history of this programme, with some quotations from it, and the reply, are given in the preceding History of Homœopathy in Russia.

In Moscow, 1864, appeared a translation of Brücker's *Homœopathic Pocket Dispensary*; at St. Petersburg, 1865, Hesar's pamphlet, *The Rationality of Allopathy and Homœopathy Discussed*, wherein the author compares the ancient empiricism with the

new method of treatment, founded on an immutable law of nature, and rules deduced therefrom.

In Moscow, 1866, Altschul's *Homœopathic Home and Traveling Almanac*; in St. Petersburg, Dericker's *Homœopathic Treatment of Cholera Morbus, for the Use of Practitioners and Non-practitioners*, and *Collections of all the Popular Means of Treatment used in Russia, by Vulgar Quacks and Conjurors*, by the same author. This collection was the fruit of many years' diligent research, which along with a rich variety of popular receipts, brought to light a curious fact, that many of them are unconsciously applied on the principle of *similia similibus*.

In Moscow, 1867, Günther's *Homœopathic Veterinary Doctor*, the sole manual of the kind we possess. In 1869, Gerhardt's *Practical Manual of Homœopathy*, mostly plagiarized from Lütze, and very far from answering its title.

In St. Petersburg, 1867-9, Dericker's *Homœopathic Pharmacology*, in four volumes, composed after the method of Trinks's *Materia Medica*. It contains a collection of all the medicaments, and what was known about them, up to 1869, as recorded in German, English and French writings. The book was dedicated to Russian practitioners; but they have not extended that welcome to it which would have justified the author in publishing a corrected edition.

In 1869 appeared a work by Bouracheck entitled *The Organism of Man, and of Nature in General, is a mere Homœopathic Laboratory of Vital Processes*, wherein the author eloquently strives to prove by polemical arguments and mathematical formulæ, that the physiological processes of the organism are governed by the very same law on which the curative action of homœopathic medicines is based. This work contains much that is suggestive and noteworthy, and it is to be regretted that its influence should be impaired by a mysticism, repellent to scientific inquirers.

At St. Petersburg, in 1871, appeared Dericker's *Preservative Means against Small-pox, and its Homœopathic Treatment*. The agent recommended is a disinfectant, Kali hypermanganicum, which when pulverized is found to annihilate all filthy and con-

tagious emanations, in the atmosphere of the sick-room. The same drug is recommended for ablution as a preservative against syphilis. In 1873 was published Gullon and Sorokin's *Infants' Diseases and their Homœopathic Treatment*. In 1874, Müller's *Characterization of Thirty Principal Homœopathic Remedies*, translated by Dr. Dittman.

At Moscow, 1875, appeared Bojanus's translation of Wolser's lecture, *Allopathy and Homœopathy Analyzed*, in which the author endeavors to explain the action of remedies by the law of polarity. He holds that the only difference between allopathy and homœopathy lies in the *quantity* of the dose, specific action being destroyed by the power of the more bulky dose; while the effect desired in the administration of large doses is equally defeated by the reduction of the quantity to a degree which develops the specific action of the remedy. The conclusion is that both systems being imperfect, their adherents should "forsake their prejudices," join hands, and interchangeably employ each other's methods! Forbricher issued in 1870 a *Homœopathic Miscellany*, in three volumes, containing all the articles on homœopathy which had been translated into Russian from the French; including the Theory of Homœopathy from Jahr's *Principles*, and Special Therapeutics and Pharmacology from various periodicals. The publication, however, met with but little encouragement.

Reference should here be made to a homœopathic journal published at St. Petersburg by Flemming in 1861, 1862 and 1863, under the editorship of Dr. Dericker. Owing to the limited number of homœopathic physicians in Russia, and the absence of interest in such an undertaking by allopaths, the subscribers were almost exclusively laymen, and their number proving insufficient, the publication was abandoned at the end of three years. It was an attempt to address at once the profession and the public, and as the latter complained of its erudite character, one reason for the failure of the enterprise is manifest. About ten years afterwards another attempt was made by the same publisher and editor to maintain a homœopathic periodical, and the *Journal of the Society of Homœopathic Physicians of St. Petersburg* was issued. But this journal had not even the good for-

tune which attended its predecessor, of attracting the notice and provoking the denunciation of the allopaths, but died of sheer neglect.

In Russia the policy of allopathic journals has been to ignore homœopathy as far as possible. At long intervals the stubborn vitality of the pestilent thing has stirred their virtuous indignation; and then, for a time, articles and books have appeared, which, it seems to have been hoped, would by the ferocity of denunciation, or the blight of sarcasm, purge away the heresy. These wise and witty productions have rarely been of home manufacture, but republications from German writers of various degrees of notoriety. The literary and political newspapers have manifested a complete submission to the dominant school in medical matters. With one or two insignificant exceptions, no mention has ever been made in their columns of even the best of our Russian homœopathic publications; and whenever the obnoxious doctrines were made the subject of sport or censure by some contributor, it has rarely been possible to gain admission to their pages for a reply. Under this policy of suppression it is hardly to be wondered at that allopathic doctors should innocently ask us, whether we have any manuals other than the *Organon*!

Only one work against homœopathy of those alluded to need be cited here, and that is done not because of its intrinsic worth (for its main characteristics are the ignorance and vanity of its author), but because it incited a very able and impartial inquirer to a keen and careful analysis of Hahnemann's doctrines and practice. The opponent of homœopathy was Volsky, the critical inquirer Senkovsky.

A critique of Volsky's work by Dr. Nikitin, which after thorough revision by the editor, Senkovsky, appeared in *The Library*, contains so much matter of interest to homœopaths that we venture to transcribe freely from it.

"We are far," it says, "from being Hahnemann's adherents; but, notwithstanding, ask every one to whom his doctrine is known, whether the above-quoted paragraphs" (from Volsky's work) "and coarse jests show any traces of knowledge, even of

the first principles of homœopathy. Whether we have any right thus to assail a doctrine which has had power enough to deprive the classical method of treatment of nearly half of its adherents abroad? What must that medical science, that famous allopathy be, in the name of which the pragmatic work so unmercifully consigns homœopathy to nought? It must undoubtedly be the height of indubitable knowledge; a storehouse of secular truths; a very overflow of incontestable wisdom, which to oppose would be utterly impossible! Far from it. It is the most imperfect science that ever existed. Putting aside the opinions which some of the most sensible allopathic doctors have lately formed of it, we may easily realize its nothingness, its desperate situation, when we find that the honorable author of the pragmatic work himself, having undertaken the defence of allopathy, can find nothing better to do than annihilate all its proved and adopted theses, replace them by new ones, and invent an entirely new method of treatment, to wit, the 'methodus medendi dynamica symmetrica!' Yes, that same allopathy, which so exclusively assumes the denomination of *medical science*, has for a long time past been liable to those charges it now imputes to homœopathy, namely, absurdity and illusive principles. We are sorry to say, it is itself standing far too low to have any right so rigorously to criticize other systems. . . .

"Now the homœopathic doctrine is, perchance, not a whit better than any other medical theory, but if it is to be fought against, assuredly it deserves to be combated by fairer means than derision and banter, and sarcastic comparisons.

"Medical theories, generally speaking, have arisen from such philosophical ideas as were dominant at the time. Homœopathy had a similar origin. Considering the ideas that speculative philosophy was propagating in Germany towards the close of the last century, *homœopathy could not but have arisen*.

"Kant, a man of grand intellect, and one of the greatest philosophers of Germany, who was accustomed to discuss physical phenomena in metaphysical language, chanced to enunciate an ingenious paradox. He assumed that every substance is nothing more than the equilibrium of two opposite forces, contraction and

expansion, for in case of the condensing power obtaining the mastery, the substance itself would undoubtedly be brought to a mathematical point, namely, to nought, while the victory of the dilating power would transform the substance into pure space. Consequently in both cases the matter would disappear, leaving only the primitive and unsubstantial power. This strange idea, founded most probably on a mere play upon words, was eagerly accepted by Kant's numerous disciples, and they applied words meant for matter in general to substances in particular. The result is clear enough. Every substance possesses a great many qualities or properties, which if infinitely condensed would all be brought to a mathematical point, or if expanded would be dispersed as immaterial powers in space. Now one may easily realize that a doctor who reverently listens to such a theory may quite naturally come to the following logical conclusion. 'If I take a body which has the power to produce diarrhœa, fever or any other disease, and dilute it infinitely, I shall free it from the matter and obtain in its place a pure immaterial diarrhœa, an absolute purgative principle, a pure abstract fever, an absolute immaterial disease. . . . But how is it to be diluted? Very easily. . . . The substance is to be dissolved in a glass of water. Then a thousandth part of the solution, say a drop, should be further diluted in ten glasses of water, and the diluting must be continued till the primitive solution be weakened up to the tenth potency, containing only a decillionth part of the original substance.'

“ ‘Each substance is the equilibrium of two opposite and contending powers; each disease is a power too. Dynamics show us that two opposite powers always create a third malady. Two such powers or maladies, a condensing and dilating one, give birth to a third disease, substance or matter, and the classical medicine evidently acts against all the laws of nature, sense and philosophy, by prescribing medicaments, that is to say *powers*, opposite to the given disease, as cooling substances against fever, composing draughts against irritation, etc. The inevitable consequences of such a doctrine must be the manifestation of new maladies in the body. Similar agents alone have the power of

reciprocally destroying each other. Two dilating powers cannot possibly exist together; the most powerful of the two is sure to expel the other, and transform it into pure space. Out of two condensing powers put together, the most powerful will annihilate the weaker one, and reduce it to a cipher. It is now very clear that a given disease can only be annihilated by a *similar* disease, separately obtained in the form of an immaterial power by infinitely dilating it. As for the kind of power or disease which may be obtained out of a given substance, its efficacy may easily be ascertained by trying its effects on a perfectly healthy individual.'

"However strange all these deductions may appear, they still are quite logical, and faultlessly issue from each other. They could not but have occurred to a mind which, like Hahnemann's, was penetrated with the theoretical doctrine of dynamics, to a physician endowed with a vivid imagination and great logical power. Instead of slandering Hahnemann's life and morals, we ought respectfully to recognize the power of his noble enthusiasm, which, having devoted itself to the abstract idea, considered at the time as a glorious discovery of philosophy, subjected to that idea his whole existence, all his thoughts, exertions and aims, and pursued its development to its fullest limits. He toiled conscientiously, honestly and logically; and provided Kant's idea be right, homœopathy, notwithstanding the singularity of the preceding deductions, ought to be considered as the only sound, conceivable and well-grounded medical doctrine.

"Now, personally, I do not believe in the idea; I should rather call it a paradox. Why? I cannot say. I am even nourishing a secret hope that it will be found an absurdity, but to prove it so myself, I humbly confess my inability, that very nonsense having all the insignia of sense, and that paradox being as simple as truth ought to be."

And this avowal was evidently sincere. Sankovsky did not believe in homœopathy, and in the frequent attacks of sickness to which he was subject never resorted to it. Being, however, an erudite scholar and a man of clear judgment, and *not* a doctor, he brought an impartial mind to the consideration of Hahne-

mann's conscientious labors in the cause of true science. He is, no doubt, correct in attributing the theories of Hahnemann concerning the origin of disease and medical powers, to the dogma of Kant; but Hahnemann, as will be seen in the *Organon* (page 280), never assumes to employ disembodied powers, but only exceedingly small portions of matter, the least of which "is enough for creating an artificial disease capable of conquering and forcing out a natural or casually acquired disease." That theory is undoubtedly founded on an hypothesis, viz., that medical substances have more power over the vital processes than natural or casually acquired diseases, and is open to question as unsatisfactory. Yet a theory when it is only the explanation of a fact or law can be altered, while the fact and law remain untouched. Many have been the theoretical explanations of the effects of medicine, mostly founded on new hypotheses, harmonizing with some general law of nature.

Altschul, in 1852, and Wolser, in 1872, founded their explanations on the law of polarity. Grauvogl cites a whole series of laws. Dericker (in the introduction to his *Pharmacology*) strives to explain the origin of organic reaction by the law of reflection. Every one is free to make his own theory, but the law of *similia* will remain unshaken. Hahnemann himself, feeling satisfied with the immutable law he had discovered, never stopped long to explain it. Besides he was not a blind follower of Kant's ideas, but in the construction of his doctrines used material of his own gathering.

Just at this time there is a verbal truce with homœopathy in the papers and periodicals controlled by its opponents, partly perhaps from a repugnance to the topic, and partly, it may be, because many allopathic doctors, more or less famous, have become prescribers of *very small quantities of simple medicine dissolved in pure water!* These may be symptoms of observation and experiment, the forerunners of serious study. May heaven grant it!

HISTORICAL AND STATISTICAL

REPORT

ON

HOMŒOPATHY IN BELGIUM.

PREPARED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE HOMŒOPATHIC
MEDICAL SOCIETY OF FLANDERS.

CONTENTS.

**Historical and Statistical Sketch of Homœopathy in
Belgium, Drs. STOCKMAN AND SCHEPENS.**

*HISTORICAL SKETCH OF HOMŒOPATHY IN
BELGIUM.*

MADE ON BEHALF OF THE HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY
OF FLANDERS, AT GHENT.

BY T. F. STOCKMAN, M.D., AND DR. SCHEPENS.

BELGIUM, situated in the centre of Western Europe, is bounded on the north by Holland, on the east by the German Empire, on the south and southwest by France, and on the west by the North Sea, which separates it from England.

It has a population of 9,000,000 on a surface of 30,000 square kilometres. Notwithstanding the narrowness of its boundaries, three languages are spoken within it: in the northern provinces Flemish, in the southern French, and in some of the eastern districts German.

Belgium has always excited the covetousness of her powerful neighbors; thus, during the last five centuries, we see her occupied in turn by France, Spain and Germany. Not until 1830 was she separated from Holland to form an independent country. Her topographical situation, her history and even the origin of her inhabitants, have all contributed to make Belgium participate in the scientific, philosophical or religious movements which have taken place in France and Germany. The religious wars of the sixteenth century show us that ideas of reform had found numerous adherents here, and the present generation still feels the influence of the philosophic ideas of the French writers of the last century.

This disposition could not fail to show itself with regard to homœopathy, so that scarcely had the genius of Hahnemann given to the world the sublime truths of his doctrine, when some Belgian physicians resolved to become acquainted with the new medicine. At the head of these courageous men, who were rebuffed neither by the difficulties of the undertaking nor by the railleries to which they were exposed, we find Dr. De Moor of Alost,* titular surgeon of the Civil Hospital of that city. This good man was not satisfied with being himself in possession of medical truth, but to the end of his career he made himself the apostle of our doctrine. At that epoch, much more than in our days, one did not labor with impunity in the propagation of homœopathy; moreover his allopathic associates gave him considerable annoyance, and were the cause of the difficulties which stirred up the administrative commission of the hospital of Alost against him. But in addition to the satisfaction of duty accomplished, he had the happiness to see his eldest son, our learned colleague, shine in the first rank of the Belgian homœopaths.

Toward 1832 homœopathy made its appearance at Brussels; Drs. Varlez† and Carlier were the first who practiced the new medicine in that city. In 1835 Varlez founded a gratuitous homœopathic dispensary there, which he did not abandon until his benevolent intentions were frustrated by his failing strength. It was Varlez and Carlier who, in 1837, with Brixhe, Dugniolle, Van Meerbur, Dunemberg, etc., founded the Belgian Homœopathic Society. This society, after having gained other members, such as Charles De Moor of Alost, Bernard of Thuin, Gauthier of Hyon, and Darn of Brussels, established a second dispensary, which after many transformations has become the Hahnemann Dispensary.

In 1835 the homœopaths must have already given umbrage to their allopathic colleagues, for at the medical congress of Belgium, held that year at Brussels, Dr. Marcq of Charleroi pro-

* The practice of homœopathy since 1829.

† Dr. Carlier has practiced homœopathy since 1831; some months earlier than Varlez. It was the pharmacist Dr. Darn who had the first homœopathic pharmacy in Belgium.

posed to imitate the Academy of Medicine of Paris, and to condemn homœopathy by a solemn vote. But wiser counsels prevailed; after having heard the observations of Messrs. Lebeau, Dugniolle, Limage, Mouremans, etc., the assembly refused to vote upon it and declared themselves incompetent to reject one system more than another.

From this moment an impetus was given, and in different cities of our country courageous men arose who braved the opinion of their associates and openly declared themselves partisans of the new doctrine. Among this number we find Drs. Demeester at St. Nicholas, Bron at Namur, Brixie and Malaise at Liege, Bernard at Thuin, Dupire at Tournay, De Boey at Courtray, Bosteels at Ninove, Stockman and Schauwenberge at Ghent, etc., etc. We will also mention Dr. Gauthier of Hyon, who when forty-two years old, began the study of German, left his practice and his country to go to Germany and study at its sources the Hahnemannian doctrine. In 1853, the Society of Science, Art and Letters, at Hainaut, having put to the meeting the following question: To investigate and report the positive value of homœopathy principally in the effects which it produces or the results which it obtains, Dr. Gauthier, for all reply, sent the results of his medical practice, founded on the rules given by Hahnemann, during the year in which this question was put. But these results probably did not answer the purpose of the organizers of the meeting, for three years after he demanded his paper, which had not yet been reported on.

In 1841 the Royal Academy was created. A good number of the professors of different universities as well as other scientific notabilities of the country were created members of it. Homœopathy was never again completely set aside; thus we find Mr. Gaudy (Senior) among the titular members, and soon after Drs. Varlez, Carlier and Dugniolle occupied among the corresponding members the place which was justly theirs by merit and learning.

Although surrounded by allopaths, the representatives of homœopathy never allowed any opportunity to escape for declaring their principles and defending their flag. In 1849, among others, on the occasion of a work by Dr. Carlier on the

homœopathic treatment of cholera, Messrs. Varlez, Carlier and Dugniolle delivered several remarkable discourses in favor of homœopathy, which were conclusive for whoever was capable of forming an impartial judgment; but everywhere there are deaf who will not hear, and notwithstanding the unhopèd for and eloquent support which homœopathy received from Professor François of Louvain, the more violent than scientific address of Professor Lombard of Liège obtained the approbation of the majority of the Academy.

While the homœopathic physicians, members of the Academy of Medicine, defended their principles in the midst of this assembly, others of our associates sent communications, as well surgical as medical, to the medical societies of Brussels, Antwerp, Willebroek, Bruges, etc., but the learned body in which homœopaths have most frequently made their voice heard is without doubt the Medical Society of Ghent.

In the month of January, 1837, Dr. De Meester of St. Nicolas sent a memoir to this Society, having for title *Some Remarks upon Homœopathic Medicine*. In this memoir the author expounds the doctrine of Hahnemann in so far as it relates to the law of similars and to the dynamic action of medicaments; a second memoir was to treat of the employment of infinitesimal doses; but whether on account of the unfavorable reception accorded to his work by the committee of this Society, or for some other reason, the second part never appeared.

At the risk of wounding the well-known modesty of our honored president, Mr. Stockman, we ought nevertheless to state that he was the homœopath who showed himself the most indefatigable in forcing his convictions upon the Medical Society of Ghent, of which he was one of the most active members. Neither the isolation in which he found himself in the midst of unfriendly colleagues nor their railleries weakened his zeal; and never in a conversation did he allow an opportunity escape him of attributing to the law of similars the cures which his associates often made without being able to give a satisfactory explanation of them.

Among the numerous works which Mr. Stockman addressed to this Society we signalize among others :

1st. January, 1845, *Cure of an Hallucination by Datura Stramonium.*

2d. August, 1845, *Epilepsy Cured by Sulphate of Ammoniacal Copper.*

3d. *On Cholera—Parallel between the Homœopathic and Allopathic Treatment of this Affection.*

4th. 1851, *Symptomatic Hemiplegia cured by Arnica*¹².

5th. 1867, *Reply to the Attacks of Dr. Brenier on Homœopathy.*

Dr. Ch. De Moor also sent some works to the same Society.

1st. 1844, *An Account of the Cure of an Injury of the Brain by means of Acon., Arn. and Bell., given in Massive Doses, but according to Homœopathic Indications.*

2d. 1847, *Monograph on Croup, followed by the Recital of Six Cases of Cure obtained by the Hahnemannian Method.*

The sending of this work procured, at least for Dr. De Moor, the satisfaction of hearing Dr. Dumont, to whom the work was referred to report to the Academy, avow, while declaring himself allopathic, that the principles of homœopathy ought not to be disavowed by a conscientious physician. It is right to say that some years later we counted Dr. Dumont among our brethren in Hahnemann.

In 1846, Dr. De Moor represented Belgium at the Homœopathic Congress of Paris, and in one of the most remarkable discourses retraced the history of homœopathy in our country.

The best proof that De Moor performed his task well, and that Belgium had succeeded in taking rank from a homœopathic point of view among the other nations of Europe, was the choice of the city of Brussels as the place of meeting of the International Homœopathic Medical Congress, which took place in 1856.

This congress, which had a happy influence upon the development of homœopathy in Belgium, was opened at Brussels the 24th of September, 1856. The limited extent of this sketch does not permit us to give the history of this congress; we shall content ourselves with citing several names which by themselves

alone will give a sufficiently exact idea of the importance of this meeting.

Honorary Presidents, Bönninghausen, of Munster; Petroz, of Paris; Varlez, of Brussels. President, Mr. Carlier, of Brussels. Vice-Presidents, L. Simon, Sr., of Paris. General Secretary, Molin, of Paris. Secretaries, L. Simon, Jr., of Paris, and Jorez, of Brussels. Treasurer, Dugniolle, of Brussels.

A large number of Belgian and foreign physicians were present, and numerous letters were sent thither by the Belgian, French, English, German, Italian and other physicians.

Among the audience, among others, were Mr. Fallot, president of the Royal Academy of Medicine, and other members of that assembly; Baron Seutin, surgeon-in-chief of the Hospital of St. Pierre, of Brussels; Mr. Martens, professor of the University of Louvain, etc.

July 15th, 1856, a monthly publication appeared at Brussels under the title of *International Review of Homœopathic Medicine*. Dr. Yorez undertook its introduction and direction, and an association of homœopathic physicians worked together upon it. It was issued until November, 1862.

Another event which took place this year, and which produced the most fruitful results for homœopathy, was the creation of the Hahnemann Dispensary of Brussels. This dispensary, which exists to-day, has served as a practical school to most of the living Belgian homœopaths. Among its principal founders we find Dr. Mouremans, M. Ph. De Molinari and M. Van Berckelaar.

The first, a physician of talent and reputation, had practiced homœopathy for a number of years; he was the soul of the dispensary, where he loved to instruct young doctors who were eager to know the new doctrine. It is also to the enterprise of Dr. Mouremans that we owe the creation of dispensaries at Antwerp, at Bruges, at Arlon, at Wilemont and at Namur.

Mr. Ph. De Molinari although not a regularly graduated doctor of medicine was not the less one of the most distinguished homœopaths of the country. His support was very advanta-

geous to the dispensary, for the prosperity of which he did not cease to work till the close of his life.

Mr. Von Berckelaar established at Brussels a special homœopathic pharmacy, located the dispensary there, and by so doing rendered a signal service to homœopathy.

In the second year of its existence the dispensary issued a journal, *The Belgian Homœopath*, which was published under the direction of Dr. Molinari, and of which Dr. Loin of Antwerp was the principal editor.

In 1862, a monthly review appeared under the title of *Journal of the Hahnemann Dispensary*. This review was published under the direction of Dr. Mouremans; its editors were successively Drs. Leon, Gaudy and Gailliard. After the death of Dr. Mouremans (August 17th, 1874), an association of homœopathic physicians, all of whom were formerly his pupils, continued and still continue the dispensary; as for the journal, it has taken the title of *The Belgian Homœopathic Review*, and is published under the direction of Dr. Martiny.

The French-German war of 1870 had a happy influence upon the development of homœopathy in Belgium. In consequence of the edict of proscription which affected the Germans resident at Paris, Madame Hahnemann and Dr. Jahr removed to Brussels. During eight months the former accepted the hospitality which Mr. and Mrs. Mouremans offered her. The latter, received with open arms by all in Belgium who were partisans of homœopathy, forgot his age and his misfortunes, to work with redoubled ardor for the propagation of our doctrine. After some consultations at the "Maison du Roi," he definitely established himself at the Hahnemann Dispensary, whose chief, Dr. Mouremans, had been for some time withdrawn from active service by the cruel malady which last year took him from us. Twice a week Jahr gave a lecture on the Theory of Homœopathy, and the numerous patients who attended his consultations enabled him to hold a regular clinique, which was complete so far as concerned the treatment of chronic diseases.

Unfortunately, the Belgic law forbids the practice of medicine

to those who have not obtained their diploma of doctor of medicine in Belgium. Dr. Jahr was of this number, and neither his merits nor his learning found favor with the medical commission (composed of allopaths); it was necessary to submit to the law. These annoyances had a disastrous influence upon the variable health of our master. Death robbed us of him July 12th, 1875.

Among the principal homœopathic publications which have appeared in Belgium, besides the periodicals which we have mentioned, we will cite:

Dr. Dugniolle, of Brussels:

1. *Les doses en Homœopathie* (Brussels, 1836).
2. *Mémoire sur la Cholérine* (1838).

Dr. Malaise, of Liège:

Clinique Homœopathique à l'usage des Médecines, et des gens du monde (1837).

Dr. De Meester, of St. Nicholas:

Considerations sur la Médecine Homœopathique (1837).

Dr. Bron, of Namur:

1. *Guérison d'une Cataracte lenticulaire obtenue en 20 jours par Cannabis Sativa.*
2. *De la Vulgarization de l'homœopathie.*

Dr. Varlez, of Brussels:

1. *Coup d'œil sur la Cholera Asiatique* (1837).
2. *Réponse aux Dernières attaques dirigées contre l'homœopathie* (1850).

Dr. De Molinari, of Brussels:

1. *Essais pratiques Homœopathiques* (1854).
2. *Nouveaux essais pratiques Homœopathiques* (1855).
3. *L'homœopathie en Présence des Autres Méthodes Curatives.* Traduit du Hollandais du Dr. Vervez (1856).
4. *Les côtés du Corps ainsi que les Affinités des Médicaments.* Traduit du Dr. Von Bönninghausen (1857).
5. *Les Caractéristiques des Expectorations, des Médicaments Homœopathiques.* Traduit du Dr. Von Bönninghausen (1857).
6. *Guide de l'homœopathe* (1861).

Dr. Mouremans, of Brussels :

Les aphorisms d'Hippocrate suivi des gloses d'un Homœopathe.

Traduit de Von Bönninghausen (1864).

Dr. Ch. De Moor d'Alost :

1. *Observations et Communications nombreuses envoyées aux Sociétés de Médecine de Gand, Anvers, Willebroeck, Bruges, ainsi qu'aux Archives de la Médecine Belge.*

2. *Lettre à un détracteur de l'homœopathie ; réponse au Dr. Bulekens de Malines* (1845).

3. *Mémoire sur la Pleuropneumonie* (1845).

4. *Monographie du Croup* (1847).

Dr. De Moor has moreover contributed to the following pathogeneses :

(a.) In the *Archives de la Médecine Homœopathique*, second series, fourth year. Teucrium marum, Crocus sativus, Rhododendron chrysanthemum.

(b.) In the *Journal de la Doctrine Hahnemannienne* (1840), Nux moschata.

(c.) In the *Revue Retrospective de la Matière Médicale Spécifique*, by Roth :

Cuprum, Plumbum, Ranunc. bulb., Ranunc. scélérat, Plat., Polyg. seneg., Térébenthine, Grat. officin., Valerian, Coff. Arab., Junip., Sabina, Iodium, Cantharid., Euphorb., Tart. emetic.

(d.) In the *Journal de la Médecine Homœopathique*, published by the Hahnemannian Society of Paris (1845-50).

(e.) Sang. canad., Chloro, Brome, Acid hydrocyan., Amande amère, Laurier cerise, Lachesis.

(f.) In the *Bulletin de la Société de Médecine Homœopathique*. Thuja occidentalis.

(g.) In the *Bibliothèque Homœopathique de Paris* (1869), Cyanure de mercure, Arg. fol., Arg. nitric, Cobalt, Corall., Iris versicolor, Indigo.

(h.) In the *Revue Homœopathique*, Belge, 1874, Baryta, 1875, Eupion.

Mr. Sentin, physician, at Brussels.

Reponse au Dr. Hemptiene.

Dr. Dobbelaere, of Bruges :

Samenspraak tusschen eenen apotheker van het oude en een doktor van het nieuwe Stelsel (1866).

Dr. Gailliard, of Brussels :

L'homœopathie vengée (1868).

Dr. Bernard, of Mons :

Justification de l'homœopathie dans ses Principes Essentiels (Ghent, 1868).

Dr. Flasschoen, of Brussels :

1. *L'homœopathie prouvée par ses adversaires* (1870).

2. *Traitement Homœopathique du Choléra et de la Cholérine et des moyens de prévenir les atteintes de ces maladies* (1871).

3. *Principes de l'homœopathie Clairement et Succinctement exposés au gens du monde* (1874).

Mouteville, of Namur (pseudonyme) :

La vérité de l'homœopathie (1870).

Dr. Martiny, of Brussels :

Etat actuel de l'homœopathie (1875).

Two societies of homœopathic medicine exist in Belgium. 1. The Society of the Hahnemann Dispensary, at Brussels (founded in 1874). 2. The Homœopathic Medical Society of Flanders, at Ghent (founded in 1872).

Up to the present time we regret to say we have not had a homœopathic hospital in Belgium, for we cannot consider as such the hospitals of Alost and of Ledeberglez-Ghent, where Drs. De Moor and Van Ootegem practice according to the method of Hahnemann ; for a change in the medical staff would certainly cause a change of method. On the other hand, all the large cities of the country have dispensaries ; Brussels, Antwerp, Ghent, Liège, Bruges, etc., and the favor which these establishments enjoy, shows that homœopathy has struck deep roots in our land. And yet the propagation of homœopathic medicine here is surrounded with many difficulties. In the state universities as well as in the independent ones, homœopathy is completely neglected, and if by chance one or the other of the professors condescends

to make allusion to it in one of his lectures, it is only to excite merriment among his audience.

The only source to which physicians desirous to become acquainted with the practical difficulties of the new doctrine could go to draw knowledge was the Dispensary Hahnemann of Brussels, where Mouremans and Jahr placed at their service their profound knowledge in this matter; unhappily death has taken from us both these men.

Another very serious event for homœopathy took place last year. The law about the art of curing, passed in 1818, forbade the union of pharmacy and medicine, even when the doctor of medicine was also doctor of pharmacy; the only exception was in favor of country doctors.

Now, the homœopathic physicians in different cities did not always find pharmacutists disposed to prepare medicaments prescribed by them according to the principles of the new school; they were therefore obliged to obtain their medicines themselves from some rural or foreign pharmacy, and to furnish them directly to their patients. This state of things lasted until the year 1863, when, on the complaint of the Medical Commission, an action was brought for the illegal use of the pharmacist's art against Drs. Gits and Van Campenhout of Antwerp, but the Court of Correction of that city, at its session, February 26th, 1863, acquitted the accused, and the Court of Appeals at Brussels confirmed the judgment by a decree stated at length, and rendered the 25th April the same year. This same ruling was adopted the following year by the tribunals of Arlon and of Tournay.

The Belgian homœopaths believed this matter to be fully settled in their favor, when, ten years after, in 1873, the subject came before the Court of Antwerp, which this time decided in favor of the pharmacutists, and the judgment was confirmed when appealed. The Belgian homœopathists, too confident in the justice of their cause, did not fail to provoke a decision from the Supreme Court, which should definitely fix the law in this matter. The decision which followed was contrary to our views; it forbade us henceforth to furnish medicines to our patients

without the direct intervention of a pharmacist. This decision, which was calculated to have an unhappy influence upon the development of homœopathy, if the latter had not been deeply rooted in our land, has the rather been favorable to us, for it has caused the establishment of special homœopathic pharmacies in our principal cities.

GHENT, November 30th, 1875.

HISTORICAL AND STATISTICAL

REPORT

ON

HOMŒOPATHY IN SPAIN AND ITS
COLONIES.

PREPARED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE HOMŒOPATHIC
MEDICAL SOCIETY OF MADRID.

CONTENTS

The History of Homœopathy in Spain and its Colonies.

*HISTORY OF HOMŒOPATHY IN SPAIN AND ITS
COLONIES.*

THE Homœopathic Society of Madrid desires to respond heartily to the invitation of the committee of the World's Homœopathic Convention, and sends this historical sketch to that reunion of its numerous and distinguished colleagues, as a testimonial of its allegiance and respect, reciting as briefly as possible the introduction of homœopathy into Spain, its development and present status.

In 1829 there came to Madrid a royal commission sent by the King of Naples, to attend the marriage of Donna Maria Christina with Don Ferdinand VII, to which commission, Dr. Horatiis, a practitioner of homœopathy, was attached as physician. But as his stay in Spain was short, he left no notable results of the reformed medicine which he practiced. Of more importance were the services rendered by a layman, called Zuarte, a merchant of Cadiz, who, when travelling for his health, made the acquaintance of Dr. Necker, and became an enthusiast on the subject of homœopathic treatment. Said Zuarte was a friend of Señor Vilalba of the Diplomatic Corps, and they together travelled to Coethen, to visit Hahnemann, and to consult him concerning the illness of the former. Hahnemann advised him to go to Lyons, where he recovered his health under the care of Dr. Desquidi, and full of gratitude for this new method of healing, to which he owed his cure, he bought a large number of copies of Hahnemann's works, and distributed them among the various physicians of Andalusia. Moreover, he sent to Leipsic, at his own expense, a medical student, nephew of his friend Vilalba, to study

this new system of medicine with the most distinguished German homœopaths, but having a preference like his uncle for a diplomatic career, he did not carry out the intentions of Zuarte.

The reform of Samuel Hahnemann became known then in Spain in 1829 and 1830, and was first practiced in the Andalusian provinces, as we have seen above. Before going further, however, we cannot do less than mention the curious fact, not through any pride of nationality but as a just tribute to historical accuracy, and that is, that in the latter part of the 17th century, a professor in the University of Saragossa, named Don José de Caralite, produced a thesis whose title was *Diseases are Cured by their Similars*, a proposition which made much noise and gave great offence. The conclusion of this dissertation may be found copied in a book which was published in Saragossa, in 1699, by Dr. Tomas Lonyas, under the title *Enchiridion novæ et Antiquæ Medicinæ Dogmaticæ pro Ematione febris Malignæ*. But this idea, analogous to the principle of similars formulated by Hahnemann many years afterward, bore no other fruit than the transient discussion which it produced in the university. In giving this historic fact, we do not claim any priority in the conception of the Hahnemannian principle, for the idea of Dr. Caralite merely presaged that therapeutic law which had been dimly foreshadowed by Hippocrates, Paracelsus, Van Helmont and various others, who cannot on this account be considered as founders of homœopathy, the glory of which is due to Samuel Hahnemann, who promulgated a complete doctrine with its pathology, its physiology, its materia medica and its therapeutics, giving the science of the laws and the means for relieving human sufferings. But the formula of Caralite is notable in that it absolutely affirms that diseases are cured by their similars.

In 1831, the Spanish government sent a commission to Germany to study the cholera, and Dr. Folch, professor at Barcelona, as one of this commission, became acquainted with homœopathy, and on his return devoted himself to its study in conjunction with Dr. Janer, practicing it secretly. But some years afterward Folch abandoned it and became one of its antagonists, although his belief was revived in the latter years of his life.

A few years after the first glimmerings of homœopathy due to Zuarte there appeared three distinguished physicians who firmly and courageously taught and practiced the new doctrine; these were Drs. Lopez Pinciano, Rino y Hurtado and Purdentic Querol, two of whom have passed away, while Dr. Rino, sole survivor, is to-day the senior of Spanish homœopathic physicians, and who, in 1833, lived in Badajoz, where he was assisted by the pharmacist, Don Juan Rubiales, who prepared his medicines, particularly in combating the cholera which raged there at that time. In 1842, a periodical was published entitled *Archives of Homœopathic Medicine*, which sustained an animated controversy with the *Bulletin of Medicine*, an allopathic journal, which intrusted its polemics to the vigorous and elegant pen of Don Cazetano Balseiro, who was afterwards converted to homœopathy and practiced it as long as he lived. We cannot conclude the record of Dr. Don Pedro Rino y Hurtado without stating that he contributed largely, by his example and his writings, to the spread of the doctrines of Hahnemann at the time of its introduction into Spain, and that, notwithstanding his advanced age, he still shows his ability and his love of work in his retirement at Badajoz, where he still resides.

Dr. Lopez Pinciano, a graduate of the College of Montpellier, a man of great merit and distinction, was appointed physician-in-chief of the canal of Castile, and as there were many cases of severe fevers among the workmen, he employed the homœopathic treatment, the result justifying his convictions of the superiority of this treatment. In 1834 he treated many cases of cholera in Madrid, and at the same time published a periodical called *The Medico-Chirurgical Monitor*, with the intent of giving publicity to the Hahnemannian doctrine. Pinciano was an indefatigable worker, and published from 1835 and onwards, translations of the *Organon*; of Desguidi's *Letters to Physicians*; of the *Dietetic Manual of Homœopathy*, by Bigel; of the *Homœopathic Pharmacopœia*, by Hartmann; of the *Medico-Homœopathic Memorandum*, by Hass; of the *Manual of Homœopathic Remedies*, by Jahr; of the *Therapeutics of Intermittent Fever*, by Boeninghausen; of the *Pathogenetic Effect of Drugs*, by Weber; of the

Examination of Homœopathic Doctrine, by Guizard; and of Hahnemann's *Materia Medica*, of which latter he published only two volumes, leaving the translation unfinished.

Dr. Querol resided in Seville, and was among the first Spanish converts to homœopathy. He removed to Madrid in 1834, with the object of treating the epidemic of cholera which then raged there by the new system. He translated the *Clinica* of Beauvoais de Sangratién, which he left incomplete, and he also translated the *Organon*.

At the same time the French journal entitled *Archives of Homœopathic Medicine* was translated in Cadiz by some physicians, converts to homœopathy. But the place which was really the focus of propagandism was the city of Seville, which enlightened all the Andalusian provinces, and produced such distinguished homœopathic physicians as Lopez de Baño, member of the Military Board of Health and deputy to the Cortes, who made another translation of the *Organon*; Don José Nostench; Don Juan Lorenzo Pelez, who translated the lectures of Leon Simon; Don Francisco de Paula Caldas, of Alcala la Real, who converted many of his colleagues; and various professors who practiced in Jaen, Baesa, Frales, Albuñol, Malaga and Granada. In this last city, Dr. Manuel Gidela was prosecuted for practicing homœopathy, and was acquitted by the tribunal; and a short time afterwards Dr. José Lopez, one of the prosecutors of Gidela, became insane, and having recovered under the care of the homœopathic physician, Don Felipe Gil, who practiced in Zubia, he was himself converted to homœopathy.

In the province of Zamora, Don Sebastian Coll practiced upon the new system, and was aided by the pharmacist of the city of Toso, Don Alexander Rodriguez Tejedor, who prepared his medicines.

This Dr. Coll maintained a violent controversy with the faculty of the University of Valladolid, which culminated in a public discussion. Among his adversaries were the Drs. Ara and Pio Hernandez, who, having conversed with Dr. Coll and become acquainted with homœopathy, adopted and practiced it.

The new system spread more slowly in Madrid, for it did

not arouse antagonism until 1843, although several physicians were practicing it; among others, Dr. Andres Marino, who was made honorary physician to the Queen, and is one of the most reputable physicians in Madrid. The civil war, which terminated in 1840 after having lasted seven years, was not a favorable time for the study and cultivation of scientific discoveries; this was one reason, among others, why homœopathy was not propagated more rapidly. But as soon as these bloody conflicts terminated and peace began to bear its fruits, scientific investigation commenced anew and the Hahnemannian reform took its place in intellectual discussion.

Some professors in the University of Madrid had acquired some ideas of homœopathy, and not only practiced it but inculcated on their alumni favorable views of the new doctrine, guarded, however, by a certain reservation, partly because their conversion was not yet complete, partly out of regard for the institution in which they taught, which was far from being independent at that time. Nevertheless, the Drs. Hyesern, Obrador, Toca and Argumosa, all professors in the university, were more or less adepts in homœopathy.

In 1843 there existed then, in Madrid, two pharmacies and a number of homœopathic physicians, and in the Esculapian Academy which they had formed, one of the members read a dissertation in which he made a complete exposition of the homœopathic doctrine, and invited the allopaths to a discussion of it. It was believed that these meetings would prove interesting, and by reason of the large attendance upon the first day, it was arranged that they should be held in the Chapel of Ysidro, the hall of the Academy being deemed too small for the purpose. Stenographers were engaged and through the public press such allopaths were invited as might desire to take part in the debates. But to the astonishment of all, the homœopaths and their disciples alone were present, and when the various papers in defence of homœopathy were read, no controversy was possible because there was no one to attack them. A short time after this abortive attempt at discussion, the subject was mooted in the Medical Institute, an allopathic society, when no one defended the

Hahnemannian doctrine, and an adverse decision was unanimously rendered, not only denouncing the homœopaths, but full of personal attacks, which demonstrated the bad faith which animated the opponents of the new doctrine. This was followed by violent and bitter articles on both sides, thus preventing the serious and tranquil discussion of the doctrines in question.

Up to this time public attention had been fixed upon these heated discussions without comprehending the theoretical points, which were but dimly seen in the mass of personalities which filled up the debates ; but the merit of the cures which the homœopaths had effected in private practice, by reason both of their surprising character and the social position of the persons cured, forcibly challenged public attention. This glory belonged to Dr. José Nunez, who having studied homœopathy with Hahnemann himself and his first disciples, had already practiced it with great success in Bordeaux ; and returning to Spain, in 1844, with the object of receiving the degrees of licentiate and doctor in medicine, he continued his practice with such zeal and brilliant results that he became the admiration of all and the object of the attacks of the allopaths. One of his first cures occurred in a person of high position at court, who had been treated by the most distinguished allopathic physicians and by them pronounced incurable. When Dr. Nunez was called in, with complete confidence he predicted his cure by means of homœopathic remedies. Similar cases were very quickly repeated in the practice of this distinguished physician, and in a short time his clientage became so fabulously large that he had to summon to his assistance several other physicians, who thoroughly demonstrated to the public the superiority and advantages of homœopathic medicine. The growing reputation of Dr. Nunez carried him even into the palace of the Queen of Spain, and he remained one of the physicians of the bed-chamber until the revolution in 1868 ; the government of Her Majesty having previously rewarded his merits by the title of Marquis of Nunez, and the grand crosses of Charles III and of the Civil Order of Beneficiencia.

This gave such vitality to the new doctrine that after the year 1845 several journals were published with the object of propa-

gating it, and of controverting the attacks of the allopathic press. The first was *La Gazeta Homœopathica*, under the conduct of Don Roman Fernandez del Rio and Don Pio Hernandez. This was followed by *La Homœopatica*, then by *El Propagador y la Reforma Medica*, later by *La Decada Homœopatica*, and finally by *El Debate* and also *La Reforma*. All these had special polemic objects and therefore their existence was not prolonged; one after the other disappeared, the journal of the Hahnemannian Society of Madrid alone surviving. This corporation was founded in 1845 by Dr. Nunez, and started its official journal in 1846, since which time it has been published without interruption, first under the title of *Boletan de la Sociedad Hahnemanniana*, then under that of *Annales de Medicina Homopatica*, and since 1860 under that of *El Criterio Medico*. This, without doubt, has fulfilled a most important mission in Spain, for it has expounded and fully discussed the new doctrine, has propagated it with enthusiasm, has fought its battles, has kept pace with its growth, in a word, has been the expression of the Hahnemannian Society, which has always maintained the integrity and purity of the doctrines of the master without impeding the natural progress due to study and experience. This periodical is not only the record of Spanish homœopathy for the last thirty years but of the homœopathy of the whole world, because it has collated from all sources, both foreign and domestic, whatever affects the advance of the genuine homœopathic doctrine.

The greater number of the homœopathic physicians and pharmacutists of Madrid, and even some from the provinces, united in forming the above society, but dissensions soon arose which resulted in the separation of many individuals who had been frequently hostile to this association and whose deplorable strife was taken advantage of by the allopaths. With this design and in consequence of this schism, was founded the Homœopathic Institute of Spain, of which Dr. Don Joaquin de Hyssem was president; but this corporation was short-lived, being replaced by the Homœopathic Academy. In 1859, these personal dissensions being smoothed over, the Hahnemannian Society and the Academy came together and assumed the name of the former,

because that had been sanctioned by the government. Peace, however, was not of long duration. Antagonisms were revived, the new associates seceded and reformed the Academy with Dr. Hyssem as president. This grouping of homœopathic physicians has remained characteristic, for many of the members adopted a standard and rule of conduct in practice which were rejected by the Hahnemannian Society, which never admitted, as did many of the former, either the necessity or advantage of mixing allopathic treatment with the homœopathic, such as bloodletting in certain cases, the preference of mother tinctures and first triturations, etc. These and other differences have established a line of separation between the Hahnemannian Society and the Academy.

Notwithstanding these lamentable dissensions, which interfered with its growth, the homœopathic doctrine received such enthusiastic support from the public, especially after the advent of Dr. Nunez, and its clientage became so numerous and distinguished, that in 1850 the allopaths could no longer restrain their wrath and bitterness in seeing their rich patients desert to our camp. After having written long articles in the journals the faculty of the traditional school gathered together every weapon of attack, even those which dignity ordinarily forbids. Drs. Frau, Conal and Mata each delivered addresses attacking homœopathic medicine, the two first in the University and the third in the Athenæum. The place chosen by Dr. Mata, his great eloquence and reputation as professor, filled the Athenæum with a large and select audience. Without a doubt never was homœopathy so spread abroad, never did it have such enthusiastic proselytes as then, as well in the provinces as in Madrid. In addition to the replies to these attacks which appeared in the homœopathic periodicals, we must mention some addresses, which were given also in the Athenæum, by Dr. Pio Hernandez, in refutation of those given by Dr. Pedro Mata, and although the latter had a great advantage over the former, by reason of his finer oratory and more persuasive style, adorned with poetic phrases, his gigantic force produced results contrary to his expectations. Dr. Mata had never devoted himself to practice, had never studied homœopathic therapeutics, and was universally admitted to have

made a superficial and incomplete lecture on the works of Hahnemann. The result was that his addresses, which were shortly after published, are an exposition of his physiological and pathological doctrines, rather than a serious attack upon homœopathic medicine.

Inasmuch as the addresses of the three professors mentioned above did not produce the results which the allopaths desired, they resorted to personal defamation of the most distinguished homœopaths, publishing for that purpose a periodical called the *Medical Lantern*. To counteract this, *El Guende Homœopatica* (the homœopathic hobgoblin) was started, which at its fourth number, was suspended by royal order and was replaced by the *Sentinel*, which lasted until the *Lantern* was extinguished in October, 1851.

These discussions were not confined to the homœopathic periodicals of Madrid, but several in the provinces, such as *El Castellano Homœopatica* in Valladolid, *El Progreso Medico* in Alcoy, and *El Propagador Balear* in Palma, took active part in the work of propagandism; and though not long-lived they proved that a knowledge of homœopathy was diffused throughout the whole peninsula, and that it embraced a very respectable number of practitioners.

Inasmuch as there have always existed in Spain legal restrictions concerning the teaching and practice of the professions, the habit of homœopathic physicians of carrying their medicines with them, and administering them to the sick was pronounced an infringement of the rights of the pharmacies, and the persecution now took this shape. The Spanish homœopaths could not do differently, because they had no pharmacies of their own, and the few that did keep homœopathic medicines were allopathic drug stores at the same time. On the other hand it happened that in many pharmacies, unmedicated globules and water were dispensed as homœopathic remedies. The pharmacutists themselves, as well as the allopathic physicians, confessed these facts, and it was simply impossible to intrust our cures and the credit of our doctrines to the bad faith of a majority of our opponents. The homœopaths either prepared their own medicines or obtained

them from the few pharmacies in which they had confidence, and resisted to the utmost the enforcement of the letter of the law. They carried their case into the courts, and obtained a decision in their favor, giving them the right to dispense their own medicines. Notwithstanding, there is no lack, even in these days, of persons who reopen this question and impugn before the authorities this indisputable right of the homœopaths.

The Hahnemannian Society of Madrid, which, as has been stated, has represented in Spain the true interests of the homœopathic school, and has always zealously labored for the spread of this doctrine, besought from the government in 1848, a clinique in which to make an official comparison of the advantages of the new therapeutics. This request was referred to the Council for Public Instruction, and caused long and heated discussions, which resulted in two reports; the majority report refused the granting of a clinique, while the minority favored it and were supported by Dr. Joaquin Hyssem and Felix Janer, both professors in the College of Madrid, and members of the council, the latter being its secretary. The enlightened intelligence of these two physicians, who had belonged to the old school and now were partisans of the Hahnemannian reform, called so much attention to the numerous and weighty reasons urged in defence of the petition of the Society that Senior Seijas Lozano, the minister, approved the minority report, and in consequence a royal mandate was issued on the 18th of January, 1850, which granted to the Hahnemannian Society a professorship and a clinique for teaching the new doctrine, it being understood that the professors should serve gratuitously and provisionally during the trial of this curative method. Dr. Nunez was appointed Clinical Professor, and Dr. Fernando del Rio, Professor of Homœopathic Institutes; while a commission of inspectors, composed of Dr. Bonafacio Jutiérrez, Senior of the College; Dr. Tomas Conal, Professor of the Diseases of Women; Drs. Robustiano Tones and Joaquin Lanio, homœopathic physicians; and Dr. Juan Pon y Campos, Professor of Pharmacy, was appointed to investigate and report to the government any result which might be obtained.

This experiment, however, bore no fruit, for the homœopaths

were not allowed the exclusive use of a ward, where the attendants and service would be under their complete control; but the senior and other college professors insisted that the clinics should be held in any hall of the college they chose, without any change in the customary service or regimen, and selected for trial three chronic and incurable cases, so that Drs. Nunez and Fernando del Rio failing to get any assurance that their prescriptions, whether dietetical or medical, would be followed, and finding themselves embarrassed and hampered on every side, resigned their position, and in consequence the royal ordinance never went into effect.

During the next fifteen years the development of homœopathic medicine was limited to discussions in periodicals, to translations of foreign works, and to its demonstration in private practice, with a steady increase in the number of its practitioners. The centralizing system of the government of Spain is such that the state absorbs the liberty and the autonomy of the individual, and all official teachings must have its sanction, and in all the public asylums and charitable institutions the traditional allopathic practice is alone allowed. Inasmuch as no free schools were permitted, it was impossible to teach the homœopathic doctrines in the colleges, or to introduce its therapeutics into the hospitals. Under these circumstances the Hahnemannian Society, which had gathered its forces for a new campaign, drew up a statement of its position, which was circulated through the whole country, and was signed by more than fifty thousand names, which included many corporations, high dignitaries of the state, and even a goodly number of allopathic physicians. As a consequence, another royal order was promulgated on the 5th of January, 1865, reaffirming that of 1850, and commanding that professorships and clinics of homœopathic medicine be established in a place exclusively devoted to that object, and the duties of which should be gratuitously discharged by members of the Hahnemannian Society, who should volunteer their services. But this also was illusory, for when the Minister of Finance was asked to insert in his estimate the expenses of the homœopathic hospital, the objection was raised that there was no

such hospital in the list of public buildings, and all efforts to cut this red tape failed. The result was that this second royal mandate of 1865 was a nullity, and all the benefits which the poor were to have derived from it were brought to naught. The free dispensaries, however, which the Hahnemannian Society and the profession at large had established in Madrid and in the provinces, remained constantly open for the indigent classes.

With the revolution of 1868, greater freedom of thought became possible, the exaggerated pretensions of the dominant school of medicine were diminished, and the Hahnemannian Society, which had always advocated liberty of instruction, found the road open for the accomplishment of its object. But in Spain, alas, little public spirit could be found for these grand enterprises, and although all acknowledged the necessity for erecting a homœopathic college, and the possibility of its successful completion at this time, the means essential to its success, especially money, were wanting; for in our country physicians rarely become rich, and consequently are wanting in those elements of activity, of association, of enthusiasm and of wealth, which are united with such wonderful ease and promptitude in the United States, and even in England, where are created institutions which command our admiration, but which here are entirely dependent upon the action of the state. The homœopathic school derived therefore few advantages from the establishment of liberty of instruction. One member only of the Hahnemannian Society, Dr. Garcia Lopez, who was made professor of physiology in the University of Salamanca, gave in it a free course of homœopathic medicine in 1872, and his lectures were published by order of said Society. In the same year, the office of homœopathic physician was established in each of the houses of succor of Madrid, by order of the municipality; but the small salary, the thankless and hard work and the obstacles and annoyances which their allopathic brethren put in their way, shortly compelled them to resign their positions.

Each day was showing more clearly the necessity of an establishment where homœopathy could be taught, and the sick poor relieved. The older homœopathic physicians were gradually dying off, and a younger generation ought to be educated to fill

their places. Homœopathic medication had gained a great reputation among the poorer classes, but they could obtain it only in those cases of chronic ailments which allowed patients to attend the free consulting rooms and private dispensaries, and were deprived of its advantages in acute cases, where they were reluctantly compelled to go to an allopathic hospital. To accomplish these two grand objects of educating homœopathic physicians and treating acute as well as chronic cases among the poor, the Hahnemannian Society undertook, in 1873, the work of founding a homœopathic hospital, and in truth its members subscribed beyond their means, especially the Marquis of Nunez, who not only bought the site for the hospital, but also contributed a considerable sum of money ; public subscription lists were also opened with very fair results, though not sufficient as yet to cover the estimated cost of construction, and the work still goes slowly on. In anticipation of its accomplishment, the younger members of the Society, under the direction of the president, have just commenced a series of outdoor visitations among the poor, which supplements to a certain extent the shortcomings of the official Board of Charity.

It will be understood from what has been already said, that we have in Spain no recognized school of instruction in homœopathy. All physicians obtain their diplomas in allopathic universities, but the practice of homœopathy and the dispensation of its medicines are permitted, although there are no exclusively homœopathic pharmacies, and those which do exist are, perforce, also allopathic. This is the actual legal position of homœopathic physicians in Spain at the present day.

Many people of high rank and social position have been treated by the new system, and have contributed largely to its public consideration and triumph. Members even of the royal family and of the government have, on various occasions, given tokens of their appreciation. Dr. Pelhier, Sr., by reason of having cured His Royal Highness, the Infante Don Sebastian Gabriel, of a very serious illness, was named first physician of the bed-chamber, and also honorary physician to Her Majesty the Queen, and also Knight of the Order of Charles III, and of the Grand

Cross of Isabella the Catholic, which orders were also bestowed upon Don Andres Marino and Don Anastasio Alvarez, members of the Hahnemannian Society. The consideration which the royal family of Spain has shown to the homœopaths was even more marked in exile, for the Infante Don Sebastian appointed Dr. Pelhier, Jr., as second physician of the bed-chamber, and in Paris, Her Majesty, Queen Isabella II, chose Dr. Leon Simon to take charge of her health.

In regard to the number of physicians in the Peninsula and its colonies, the census taken some ten years ago gave about six hundred, which number has probably somewhat diminished since that time. Although there are two societies in Madrid, there is in reality but one periodical, *El Criterio*, published for *La Reforma*, an official organ of the Academy, suspended publication a few months ago. The greater number of homœopathic physicians always have centred in the large cities, and our school has consequently never attained much importance among the rural population. The scanty means for instructing our youth in the Hahnemannian doctrine, especially in the practical or clinical part, has prevented any increase in our number, the young physicians scarcely sufficing to fill up the vacancies made by death among the elders. Hence it results that there is a scarcity of homœopathic practitioners, except in the larger cities Madrid and Barcelona.

To complete our historical sketch, we will add a few words in regard to our school in the colonies. In the Balearic Islands, Dr. Tons has published a journal devoted to the interests of the new system.

In the Canaries it met a hearty welcome. Among its practitioners we may mention Drs. Bramgulez and Yzguerdo, the former of whom was chief of the military sanitary commission.

In regard to the Antilles, we may say that our school has had and still has numerous practitioners, both Spanish and foreigners, especially in Havana and Santiago de Cuba. Drs. Catalá, Fontanels, Piña, Gresa, Bramon, Estugnes, Ytunalde, Navarro, Sorvilla, Heneso, Cabanellas, Plana y Cunill y Castroverde, who was Dean and Rector of the University of Havana, practiced

The new system with remarkable success. We ought to make special mention of Dr. Querol, Jr., who practiced gratuitously. In the island of Porto Rico, the new system was first introduced by Drs. Comeling and Cruzent. The latter returned to the Peninsula, where he published an able work on homœopathy, which, although attacking some of the theories of Hahnemann, shows vast learning and unusual ability. Drs. Moyo, Orenga, and some others, also practiced homœopathy in Porto Rico.

Of the Philippines we have scanty knowledge, and can only say with certainty, that Dr. Giromiere practiced many years in Luzon; though there are some missionaries and priests who prescribe homœopathic remedies.

Recognizing the necessity of brevity in all contributions to a scientific congress, we have condensed into as few words as possible this one report upon the history of homœopathy in Spain and her colonies, from the period of its introduction in 1830 until the present day. In cordially greeting the homœopathic convention which is to meet in Philadelphia in June, 1876, the Hahnemannian Society of Madrid congratulates it upon the realization of the grand idea of thus assembling together from all parts of the world the representatives and exponents of the reformed school of medicine.



REPORT

ON

HOMŒOPATHY IN SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

CONTENTS.

Report on Homeopathy in Sweden and Norway, DR. P. J. LIEBDECK.

HOMŒOPATHY IN SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

BY DR. P. J. LIEDBECK, OF STOCKHOLM.

STOCKHOLM, March, 1875.

TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS
OF THE WORLD'S HOMŒOPATHIC CONVENTION OF PHILA-
DELPHIA.

MY DEAR COLLEAGUE: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st of November last, and, having given its subject matter a mature consideration, I am glad to express my entire sympathy with the aim you have set before you.

During the last twenty years it has been more and more evident to me that the principal doctrines of homœopathy would become generally embraced in practical America, and this the more because it has been there associated and combined in practice with modern surgery. (See *American Observer*.) Nothing more seems wanting with you for the completion of a therapeutic system worthy of our time, but the adoption of Ling's movement-cure (Kinesi-therapeutics), a system which, with almost mathematical nicety, lays hold of and exhibits the motorial phenomena of the human frame, controls in a great measure the waste and repair of the various bodily tissues, and by its force-developing influence and plastic operations becomes, as a new *organic tonic*, a most important adjunct to the modern treatment of chronic disease. Let us hope that Dr. Taylor's practice of this treatment in New York will ultimately lead to such a desirable result.*

* I have much pleasure in appending the two following documents, of which the one, a testimonial of Ling himself, will explain in some measure the interest I take in Ling's System of Gymnastics; the other showing the present organization of the institution in Stockholm, which has a development and organization not equalled in any other country.

Notwithstanding, I must confess I was not prepared to see so magnificent a manifestation as the one you propose to carry out

No. 1. I hereby testify that Peter Jacob Liedbeck, Licentiate of Medicine and Master of Surgery, has since November, 1829, at the Royal Central Gymnastic Institution, practiced certain parts of the hygienic gymnastics, and partly during nine months practiced medico-gymnastic manipulations. He has during this time tried to obtain all the necessary skill and carefulness in the practical parts, as well as such an amount of theory as can only be gained during so short a time by those who, out of real zeal for a cause, and with a previous strict scientific training, are able to unite science and experience. Dr. Liedbeck has also during some months given lectures on anatomy to the pupil teachers of the institution.

P. HENRY LING,

STOCKHOLM, January 14th, 1831.

Director of the Central Institution.

No. 2. The object of the Gymnastic Central Institution in Stockholm is the practice of Ling's System of Gymnastics, and the education of properly qualified practitioners of the system in its various branches. For this purpose it is divided into three departments, viz.: the *medical*, the *educational*, and the *military*, each under the direction of a separate professor, assisted by a principal instructor and an efficient staff, who, in the two former divisions, are both male and female. It is required that the professor at the head of the medical department shall be a physician, and over the military department an officer of the army.

The control of the institution is vested in a board, composed of a president and three members, appointed by the government. Of these members one must be a doctor of medicine, one a member of the board of education or a certificated master of public schools, and one a military officer.

For such persons as desire to obtain the qualification enabling them to obtain appointments at the public schools, and under which alone they can practice gymnastics in Sweden, a regular curriculum is prescribed. This course of study includes the following subjects: Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, Hygiene, together with instruction in the theory and practice of gymnastics, educational, military, and medical. The full course extends over two years, at the end of which time examinations are held on the various subjects taught, and certificates of proficiency granted.

Physicians who may wish to obtain the necessary diploma to enable them to practice medical gymnastics, are exempted from so long a continuance of study as well as from attendance at the various lectures on anatomy, etc. They are merely instructed, and, at the end of their course, examined in the theory and practice of gymnastics as applied to the treatment of disease (Kinesi-therapeutics). In the case of the commissioned officers who are training for army and navy instructors, as well as for those who only intend to practice educational gymnastics, the course of study, as well as the examination, is somewhat modified.

on the occasion of the Universal Exhibition in Philadelphia in 1876, "The World's Homœopathic Convention." May it be the harbinger of a more general victory of our noble science of therapeutics! It is a grand idea, worthy of Constantine Hering, and in full harmony with the spirit of the age. May the worthy veteran live, not only to see its realization, but for many more years to come!

Though I understand enough of the Anglo-American tongue to read what has been published on the subject of our noble science, yet as I am unable to speak it, this would in itself be a great obstacle to my appearance at your Universal Convention—still more so, my seventy-four years, which I shall have attained at that time. I shall then, if I live, be a year older than the great founder of our homœopathy, when he wrote the following sentence, well worth remembering: "Ein höherer Wirk in die Ewigkeit, was in meinem 73ten Lebensjahre nicht unwahrscheinlich war." (S. Hahnemann, *Chron. Krankheiten*, 1828, p. 8.)

Your questions with reference to the state of homœopathy in Sweden and Norway I am only able partly to answer. For as regards Norway, I have hitherto had no intercourse with my colleagues there, and it is only since I received your letter that I have put myself into communication with them. Having a married daughter at Stevanger, I have asked her by letter to request her physician, Dr. Sigurland, to answer your four points respecting homœopathy in that country. I also wrote shortly afterwards to Dr. Kaurin, in Christiania, with the same request. No doubt Dr. Kaurin would be pleased to receive a similar invitation to that with which you have honored me.

For aught I know neither Dr. Kaurin nor any other homœopathic physician in Norway has published anything in that language on homœopathy, but Dr. Kaurin has once communicated his ideas in Germany. It appears, however, that, in spite of this silence, a greater success has been attained in making converts among the public and among the profession in Norway than here in Sweden, where I, besides being engaged in an extensive practice, have published a great number of books, pamphlets, etc., with a view to making our new mode of treatment known and

appreciated. I have been told that there is a homœopathic chemist in Christiania, a proof of advancement to which we have not yet attained in Sweden.

The honor of having introduced homœopathy into Sweden belongs by right to my venerable teacher, Dr. George Wahlenberg, Professor Linneanus at the University of Upsala. Having to lecture on botany and *pharmacia organica* in 1826, he felt himself bound to study even works on homœopathy. He never practiced homœopathy himself, but having obtained some medicines from Dr. Stapf in Germany, he soon became convinced of the truth of the fundamental doctrines of homœopathy. It was at his lectures that I first heard of the system, and of Hahnemann's *Organon and Materia Medica Pura*. I then resolved to put the new doctrine to a practical test. My friend and fellow-student, Dr. Soudén, having come to the same resolution, we were the first Swedish physicians who practically embraced homœopathy. We soon made a convert of Dr. Sönderberg, an eminent botanist and ornithologist, who had settled in the ancient little town, Sigtuna. Unfortunately his useful and promising career was cut short in 1835 by typhus fever.

Of the few physicians who had at that time embraced the homœopathic system, I am the only one still in practice. Professor Wahlenberg, M.D., our teacher, died in 1850 of *marasmus senilis*, etc.

Dr. Soudén gave up the practice of homœopathy almost simultaneously with that of all practice of medicine, except that of psychiatry. He was about the same time appointed councillor of medicine, from which dignity he has lately retired with a pension.

Dr. Selldén likewise retired with a pension as surgeon major, seeming rather to have preferred to make for himself a reputation in the army service than to brave the wearisome annoyances inevitably attending a private homœopathic practice in Sweden.

Dr. Bergman died of small-pox soon after I had sent my account to Dr. Grieselich in 1835 about the state of homœopathy in Sweden.

Professor Branting, Ling's successor, as director of the Central Gymnastic Institution, Stockholm, from which he has retired with a pension, here well known and acknowledged as an excellent anatomist and physiologist, and as the first kinesiatic practitioner, seems lately in his practice to prefer the use of water treatment *à la* Priestnitz to homœopathy.

Dr. Franz Nozeus, my only pupil in homœopathy during the time of my anatomical teachership at Upsala, practiced homœopathy with great success in Norrköping, the greatest manufacturing town in Sweden, where his father had enjoyed a large allopathic practice. Unfortunately he was carried off by an organic disease of the liver in 1860. In a short sketch of his life published by myself, principally taken from his letters to me, it is evident how deep was his conviction of the importance of our medical reform, how warm his zeal in propagating its truths, and how incessantly he had to struggle against economical and other difficulties which beset him on all sides.

My only living colleague, Dr. Petterson, in Calmar, is autodidact like myself in the Hahnemannian system of medicine.*

A glance at the preceding short account of the introduction of homœopathy into Sweden, and of its first practitioners, explains without any further comment why we have no homœopathic societies, institutions, or hospitals. An attempt that way was first made in 1854, when one of my patients and early converts to homœopathy, Count Adolph de Rosen,† brought in a bill at the Diet, proposing to establish a Homœopathic Polyclinic in Stockholm. This motion meeting a compact resistance in the bureaucratic party, united to that of the state medicine, was thrown out,

* I would have mentioned here also Professor Georgū, formerly teacher of anatomy, and subdirector of the Royal Central Gymnastic Institution, Stockholm, as one of my pupils in homœopathy, but for his having for many years settled in London, where he is engaged in kinesiatic practice. I am glad to acknowledge my obligations to him for his translations of such of my articles as have been inserted in the British Journal of Homœopathy, the Homœopathic Times, and the Monthly Homœopathic Review. He is also well acquainted with the principles of the homœoplastic treatment, which I have introduced as a part of physiological medicine.

† Count de Rosen was also the introducer of the first railway in Sweden.

but was again brought forward by the same gentleman for the second time at the Diet of 1856 unfortunately with the same result.*

The arrival in Stockholm of an American homœopathist, Dr. T. E. Smith,† in 1865, brought the question of a polyclinic again to the front. We soon agreed to organize one in Stockholm of a private character, when Dr. Smith all of a sudden had an attack of hæmoptysis, and it was considered more prudent that, instead of remaining at Stockholm, he should go to Norrköping, and commence practice there, both on account of the climate

* See further *Zeitschrift der Verein der Homœopathischen Oerste Oesterreichs*, p. 298. Jahrgang, 1857. Briefliche Mittheilung von Herrn, Dr. P. T. Liedbeck in Stockholm.

† Dr. Smith's arrival in Sweden forms an episode in the history of homœopathy there, as he was the only foreign homœopathic physician who has visited the country with the intention of practicing there. He brought with him a letter of introduction from Dr. T. P. Wilson, Professor of Physiology of the Homœopathic College, Cleveland, together with Dr. Wilson's photograph, showing a considerable frontal development of the head. It was interesting to see Dr. Smith's travelling case of medicines, such as are used by Armenial physicians and practitioners on their journeys in the country. I found in Dr. Smith a sagacious and experienced homœopathist; we were seldom at variance as to the dose. He met with success in Norrköping, and by energy and great activity he succeeded in organizing a lay society there, called "The Friends of Homœopathy," which society had the courtesy to enrol me as honorary member, but I am not aware that it has had any influence in promoting the interests of homœopathy.

In the meantime it appears that the success and zeal of Dr. Smith had attracted the notice of the medical authorities, and as the laws in Sweden are positive respecting medical men from other countries wishing to practice medicine in this country, laws which had not been fulfilled by Dr. Smith, he was summoned to appear before a court of justice at Norrköping. He received a warning not to practice medicine there till he had complied with the law, viz, till he had passed such an examination at any of the Universities of Upsala, Lund, or at the Carolinian Medico-surgical Institute at Stockholm as is required for the qualification of native practitioners of medicine in Sweden. Even as regards Norway and Denmark this prohibition holds good.

This action no doubt diminished Dr. Smith's practice, but still more so did his failing health. On that account he wished to go to Norway, his native country, but near Youköping, on his way thither, he died. The medico-legal examination of his body confirmed my opinion that both his lungs were studded with tubercles—an opinion I had based on the whole habitus of the man. *Sit Ei terra lenis Sueciæ!*

being more favorable, and also because the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. Nozeus could thus be filled.

Thus again interrupted, it was not till 1868 that I succeeded, with the pecuniary assistance of one of my oldest patients, Captain F. Sterley, in establishing a Homœopathic Polyclinic in Stockholm. Though a private establishment, a yearly report had to be sent to the Royal College of Health in accordance with the laws of the country. The arrangement with Captain Sterley ceased in 1870, since when the polyclinic has been continued on a smaller scale at my own expense by my seeing at my own house one hour two days a week non-paying patients, constituting a voluntary supplement to the duty of every Swedish physician, who, according to a law as far back as 1688, is enjoined to "serve the poor gratuitously." This duty falls thus still upon every private practitioner here, though at present district physicians in the pay of the government are appointed to attend the poor.

HOMŒOPATHIC LITERATURE IN SWEDEN.

(a.) *Publications by Dr. Leidbeck.*

- On the Action of Alcohol on Man. Stockholm, 1831. 8vo.
 On Homœopathic Medicine and its Literature. Upsala, 1832. 8vo.
 Is there a Remedy in Consumption? Upsala, 1841. 8vo.
 On Vomiting and the ordinary Emetics in relation to Congestion and Inflammation of the Brain and other Viscera. Upsala, 1843. 8vo.
 De Cerebello Humano Observato. Upsala, 1845. Translated and inserted in Hygea, VII, 617.
 De Veneficio Phosphoreo Acuto, a translation inserted in Hygea and in Magazine for Physiological and Clinical Medicine and Toxicology, IV. Leipzig, 1846.
 How to cure Congelations, Frostbites, and other injuries from Cold, and how to heal Burns. Stockholm, 1850. 12mo.
 Homœopathic Information for the Swedish People, Nos. 1-5. Stockholm, 1855; No. 1-12. Stockholm, 1856.*

* This is the only attempt at establishing a homœopathic periodical in Sweden. Not being sufficiently supported, its publication had to be discontinued after the second year.

- On Popular Medicine, in contradistinction both "to Scientific Medicine and to Quackery." Stockholm, 1858. 12mo.
- Some Traits of the Life of Dr. Franz Noreus. Stockholm, 1860. 12mo.
- On the different Factions amongst Physicians of the present day, and their peculiar divergencies. Stockholm, 1862. 8vo.
- Spirit of Camphor alone an efficient Remedy in Cholera. Stockholm, 1866. 2d edition increased 1866.
- Reports of the Homœopathic Polyclinic in Stockholm, 1868—1869.
- On Highland Air in the Cure of Incipient Phthisis, inserted in the American Observer from the Monthly Homœopathic Review. London, 1871.

Contributions to the following homœopathic periodicals: The British Journal of Homœopathy, the Homœopathic Times, the Monthly Homœopathic Review, Dr. Grieselich's *Hygea*, *Die Allgem. Homœop. Zeitung*, *Archiv für Homœop. Heilk.* and *Jahrbücher für Homœopathie*.

(b.) *Translations.*

- Hahnemann's *Organon*, translated by Dr. Leidbeck. Stockholm, 1835.
- Hering, Dr. Const. Review of the Homœopathic Medicine. Norrköping, 1835.
- Quin, Dr. F. F. On the Homœopathic Treatment of Cholera. Stockholm, 1834.
- Roth, Dr. I. S. The Use of Homœopathy in Cholera. 1854.
- Hartmann, Dr. Fr. Homœopathic Domestic Medicine, from the 8th original edition. Stockholm, 1853.
- Joslin, Dr. B. F. The Homœopathic Treatment of Diarrhœa, Dysentery and Cholera.

There is no special law affecting homœopathy or its practitioners in Sweden. I have the privilege of dispensing my own medicines, and like every other properly qualified Swedish physician, the right to import drugs for my own practice, after having first given due notice to the Royal College of Health.

As to my own practice, I would only briefly mention that, having first filled several official medical appointments, I obtained the post of *Professeur Agregé* (*Prosector Anatomix*) at the University of Upsala in 1831. This made me in some measure in-

dependent of the uncertainty of practice, giving me at the same time liberty to practice homœopathy. As I had on several occasions officiated instead of the professor of anatomy in giving lectures, holding examinations, etc., I had a fair prospect at his retirement of succeeding to the chair of anatomy. My medical heterodoxy was, however, too well known not to influence to my prejudice in the appointment of a successor, and I therefore removed in 1846 to Stockholm, where I have since continued as a private practitioner of homœopathy.

Though, as I have said before, neither the success of my practice nor my publications seem to have had any influence on the medical profession at large in making converts among them, yet homœopathy has not a few patrons and followers in all classes of society, and several of the clergy have in this country as elsewhere been warm advocates and even practitioners of the system.*

As to the question of dose, it will be seen from sundry articles emanating from my pen from time to time, that I belong rather to those who follow Hahnemann in his early practice than in his old age, when he advocated almost exclusively the higher attenuations. Not to make this letter too long, I must also refer you to the homœopathic literature as regards the homœoplastic treatment I have introduced as a supplement to our homœopathy.

From what has been mentioned above, it is evident that homœopathy is losing ground in Sweden (*si parva magis componere licent*) more so than anywhere else in Europe, where the same complaint is heard, viz., that the young generation does not supply enough homœopathic practitioners to replace those who pass away. Our ranks grow thinner everywhere. It remains to be seen if the Buda-Pesth professors, with their new chair of homœopathy, will be able to prevent this decline in defiance of the complaint raised against them by the despotic dean of the faculty. Many look towards the West in the hope of discovering there a more

* As a pleasing tribute to the good effected by homœopathy, and the interest taken in the cause, I may mention that in 1858, on the occasion of my silver wedding, I was presented with a testimonial consisting of a splendid silver service of great value.

glorious future for the new but as yet partly elaborated doctrine of Father Hahnemann: *Similia similibus curantur*.

With great esteem, I remain,

Your faithful friend and colleague,

P. J. LEIDBECK, M.D.

I hereby testify, that my friend and son-in-law, Professor Georgū, has always translated my articles into English to my entire satisfaction, and that his translations are by me considered authentic.

P. JAKOB LEIDBECK, M.D.

STOCKHOLM, March, 1875.

REPORT

ON

HOMCEOPATHY IN CUBA AND JAMAICA.

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HOMŒOPATHY IN CUBA.

BY DR. JOSÉ J. NAVARRO, OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

HOMŒOPATHY was introduced into Santiago de Cuba in the year 1845 by Dr. Joaquin Bramon, who came from Barcelona, Spain. He remained in full practice until 1847.

About this time Dr. Manuel A. Aranda, an eminent surgeon of this city, turned his attention to the homœopathic system, studied it thoroughly, and practiced it faithfully whenever medical attendance was required in his almost exclusively surgical practice. He continued an ardent disciple of homœopathy until his death, which took place in 1870.

Dr. Bramon returned in 1849, and at the same period Dr. Cayetano Cruzent came from Porto Rico. Both parties succeeded in establishing excellent practices; but they left for Spain in 1853, leaving as successor Dr. Martin A. Cabanellas, who labored here until 1864.

In 1858 Dr. Victor Iturralde arrived from Spain, and made a very great reputation and a first-class practice. He also left in 1863. In the same year Dr. Gerardo Vilardell came from Spain, and the author of this report, Dr. José J. Navarro, from New York.

In 1864 Dr. Mariano Omedes came from Havana, and practiced here until 1866, in which year he left for Havana again.

In 1870 Dr. Vilardell left for Spain, and Dr. Navarro for New Orleans, U. S., and after having visited several of the West India Islands, the latter settled in Kingston, Jamaica, where he practiced till 1873.

In 1871 Dr. Lasala came from Porto Rico, returning, however, a few months after to the same place.

In 1872 Dr. Vilardell again visited Santiago, and remained till 1874, leaving at that time for Havana, where he is at present established.

In 1873 Dr. Navarro returned to his native place, where he is now in full practice.

In 1875 Dr. José C. Chacon came from Spain, and is the only other qualified homœopathic physician besides Dr. Navarro; so that at present this population of 40,000 souls counts but two homœopathic practitioners, although at the same time there are numberless amateurs.

It is, however, worthy of remark that Dr. José M. Aviles, the actual *subdelegado*, Dr. José Maury, one of the poor doctors, and Dr. Lucas Giron, a retired army doctor, although allopaths treat their patients in many cases homœopathically.

In 1850 a venerable and respected priest, Rev. Wenceslao Callejas, devoted himself to the study and practice of the homœopathic system. Although without any regular medical education, and consequently without a diploma, he studied hard and became very successful in his practice. By treating all persons gratuitously, by his influence as a well-known and respected priest, and by his many contributions to the public press, he did a great deal towards the spreading of homœopathy not only in this city, but also throughout the island. Although an invalid, he devoted all his time to writing and the preparation of medicines, of which he left a great quantity in all dilutions, from the crude drugs to the 6000th potency. He published also a family *Manual* in two volumes, which contributed in a great degree to popularize homœopathy in Cuba. This man, to whom our system owes so much of its reputation in this island, died in 1869, to the last a friend of suffering humanity, and a devoted champion of homœopathy.

The *status* of homœopathy here is very satisfactory. It has spread solely by its effects on the public mind, that is to say, by palpable results in the great number of cures made by the homœopaths in difficult cases given up by the allopaths. Here there has never been, as in other places, violent controversy or great opposition from the practitioners of the old system. There are

in this city sixteen allopathic physicians, while, as before stated, there are but two of the new system ; and it is pleasant to record in this report the unbroken harmony which exists between all parties, and the utter absence of animosity and prejudice. Members of both schools frequently meet, and discuss most amicably, and even agree in some points of practice as far as is consistent with the principles of each. Efforts are being made for the establishment of a medico-pharmaceutical society, the idea emanating from the allopathic side, and it is not uncommon to see at the meetings homœopathic physicians discussing the by-laws with their allopathic confrères.

The laws here make no distinction between homœopathy and allopathy. The members of both schools are employed by the government and judicial authorities, without regard to medical opinions. The *subdelegado* or head doctor is also appointed by the government without regard to system or practice. From 1864 to 1866 Dr. Omedes, a homœopath, was the *subdelegado* ; and Dr. Aviles, who now occupies that position, is, as before mentioned, partially a homœopath. There is also no distinction in regard to the recognition of services rendered by the medical profession. Drs. Vilardell and Navarro, both strict homœopaths, have been rewarded by the superior government at Madrid with the *Cross of Beneficence*, as also several of the allopaths, for their services during the cholera epidemic of 1869.

In regard to public acceptance, homœopathy has all that can be desired. As a general thing, the majority of persons believe the system superior to the old one. There are a large number of families who will only be treated homœopathically ; and even those that generally employ allopathic physicians, prefer homœopathic treatment for certain diseases, namely, affections of the throat and mouth, yellow fever, dysentery, small-pox, etc., and also diseases of children. In fact, such is the pressure of public opinion here in favor of homœopathy, that on the signs of every drug store in the city may be read, "*Homœopathic medicines for sale*;" "*Good homœopathic remedies kept here*," etc., etc.

The city of Santiago de Cuba also possesses a good homœopathic pharmacy opened two years ago by Dr. Bottino, a drug-

gist and importer. The pharmacy is separate from, although close to his allopathic drug store, and is well supplied with a complete stock of homœopathic medicines from New York, Philadelphia, Paris, and Germany, including Dr. Dunham's preparations (the 200th potency), which have a great name here. This establishment does a good business by selling remedies and medicine-chests for the city and country, and by putting up prescriptions sent by the practitioners of homœopathy.

The writer deems it a duty to improve this opportunity of calling the attention of the profession to a very interesting fact in the history of homœopathy in Cuba. Dr. Iturralde, who, as before stated, was engaged in practice in Santiago from 1858 to 1863, and who was a physician of undoubted merit, occupied part of his leisure time in studying attentively the Cuban "Flora Medica." He made on himself several provings, and at last discovered in one of our plants what may be called a *specific* for the cure of yellow fever. Iturralde used the plant largely in his practice, and with great success. He gave it also for clinical experiments to the other practitioners, and to the above-named Rev. Señor Callejas, and the most flattering results were obtained from its use. Nearly every case of yellow fever that occurs here is treated homœopathically, and this is owing in a great measure to the successful treatment of this disease by the almost exclusive use of the new remedy. The author of this report is happy to be able to add his personal testimony to the excellent results of this Cuban remedy. In the summer of 1864 Dr. Aviles experimented with it in the treatment of yellow fever on the patients of the Charity Hospital, of which institution Dr. Aviles was visiting physician at that time. The patients were all sailors of different nationalities, Spanish, French, English, Americans, Swedish and Germans. The medicament was administered in globules at the 3d dilution. In a few cases, when the patients were very robust and the fever was very high, Aconite 3d was given in alternation for the first few hours and then discontinued; no accessory treatment was resorted to. The results were, out of 107 cases treated but 13 deaths occurred.

After such encouraging antecedents, readers will naturally

await with anxiety the name of such a precious remedy ; but it is greatly to be lamented that it is not possible to satisfy this reasonable desire, for Dr. Iturralde refused to communicate to anybody the name of the plant from which he prepared the remedy ; and as his death took place in Spain a few years ago, he has carried to the grave the secret of such a valuable discovery. In lieu of its proper name we are accustomed to call the remedy "*Fiebre amarilla,*" literally, *yellow fever*. Dr. Iturralde left here a great quantity of the medicament prepared, sufficient to last for many years ; but as it consists of globules of the 3d, 6th, 12th, and 30th dilutions, no chemical analysis can untie the Gordian knot. For this reason the writer did not make public the existence of such specific when he was in New Orleans in 1870, for fear of being blamed by his confrères with fathering a mystery, and thus becoming liable to a charge of charlatanism. He intended to use the remedy in as many cases as possible, and according to the results, communicate the facts to the profession ; but this design was frustrated by the departure of Dr. Navarro from New Orleans before the yellow fever set in, on account of sickness in his family.

Having said so much for homœopathy in Santiago de Cuba, we would add that lack of time has impeded the acquisition of information on the same subject from the other cities in the island. In Matanzas, Puerto Principe, Cienfuegos, Trinidad, and some other places, homœopathy is well and favorably known, and in each city are qualified practitioners of the system, as well as amateurs, who abound throughout the island, both in city and country.

From Havana, the capital of this island, the author has been able to glean the following facts through Dr. Catalá, who in 1846 established in that city a special homœopathic pharmacy, which is still in a flourishing condition.

Homœopathy was introduced into Havana, a city containing 250,000 inhabitants, about the year 1842, by Dr. Francisco de P. Escopet, who came from Spain at that time. From that period until the present time there has been no lack of practitioners of the new school, the most prominent of whom are Drs.

Zunzunegui, Castroverde, Melgares, Gonzales, Palacios, Pifia, Felix, Struch, Torres, Cruzent, Omedes, Masnata, Fraschieri, Bellido de Luna, Esparragos, Terradas, Querol, Bramon, Fonseca, Lapatero and several others.

At present there are sixteen qualified physicians practicing homœopathically in Havana, viz., Drs. Comas, Segarra, Perez, Utrera, Torres, Escovedo, Vilardell, Belot, Mendoza, Trujillo, Cavero, Caballero, Villaverde, Delgado, Amistoy and Hevia, besides a great number of amateurs.

There is but one special homœopathic pharmacy, which we have already mentioned, of Dr. Catalá; but, as in Santiago, homœopathic medicines are kept for sale in all drug stores.

Dr. Belot has established a "*Casa de Salud*" or private hospital, where he prescribes homœopathically in many cases.

Dr. Struch published in 1857 a manual called *Medicina Domestica Homœopatica*, adapted to the use of families, in which he paid special attention to the diseases peculiar to Cuba. The work reached two editions.

Dr. Lapatero published and sustained for some time a journal called *La Bandera de la Homœopatía* (the Flag of Homœopathy).

Two other journals were also published at different periods by Drs. Espárrago and Terradas. At the present time there is no homœopathic publication.

The author, before drawing to a close, would express the pleasure he experiences in presenting these limited notes on the introduction and progress of homœopathy in the island of Cuba, desiring to contribute, so far as lies in his power, to the furtherance of this efficacious system of practice, the influence of which is already manifested by the beneficial modification in the treatment of their patients by members of the old school of medicine.

HOMŒOPATHY IN JAMAICA.

BY DR. JOSÉ J. NAVARRO, OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

As there is at present no homœopathic physician resident in Jamaica, and having practiced in that island myself, I voluntarily submit to the attention of homœopathists a part of my personal experience on that hardly fought battle-field.

When I arrived in Jamaica, in 1870, I found that homœopathy was totally unknown; only a few families who had been in England knew the existence of such a system of medicine.

Kingston, the first commercial city in the island, with 32,000 inhabitants, had about ten allopathic practitioners, that is to say, two M. D.'s, and the remainder licentiates of the Royal College of Surgeons, or of the Apothecaries' Hall of Great Britain. In the treatment of their patients they follow the orthodox method, favored by the most ancient and fanatical disciples of the allopathic school; the popular points of their treatment being, unlimited purging, vomiting and cupping, with the administering in great quantities, for almost all diseases without distinction, of Calomel, Turpentine and Quinine. The rival kings, *de l'ancien régime*, "knife and red-hot iron," reign supreme.

I learned that there was in force a Jamaica Medical Act, which enacted that no medical diploma be recognized (not even those from Canada) except English ones. The law did not forbid any one to practice medicine or surgery even without a diploma, and no certificate of death is required for burial; but no one was authorized to collect or receive fees for medical or surgical services, unless registered in the island as medical or surgical practitioner.

To be registered as such, the candidate was obliged, besides exhibiting his diploma and making an affidavit before a magis-

trate, to establish his identity, to pass an examination, like a medical student, before a committee of doctors appointed by the government. Before revealing my homœopathic principles, I decided to take the first step for my registration, and with that object consulted some of the first lawyers in the city; they unanimously advised me to make no attempt to register myself, as disappointment would be the result. They informed me that other foreign physicians had tried in vain before me. None had succeeded; some had been rejected, after passing perfectly their examination, the committee alleging that the candidates were deficient in medical knowledge. It is the custom in Jamaica for doctors generally to dispense their own medicines, and I was advised to begin practice at once, charging only for the medicine, which any one is authorized to sell. I acted accordingly, and treated successfully some chronic cases already given up by the allopaths; and that circumstance called the public attention towards homœopathy. Soon after this, yellow fever broke out in the harbor, and the results of homœopathic treatment in this disease tended to confirm the public faith in the efficacy of our system. The first thirteen cases all died under allopathic care, and I was requested to take charge of the fourteenth case; the result was complete recovery; after this, I treated all the other cases, twenty-six in number, and only one death occurred. Although this result built up the reputation of homœopathy, it tended to exasperate my confrères, and a war of persecution was begun and sustained by them during the time of my residence in the islands. First, a rumor was spread to the effect that I was not a regular doctor and possessed no diploma. This attack I parried by inserting a card in the newspapers, inviting all to come and inspect my diplomas, or to inquire of the Spanish and American consuls, who had already seen them. I also stated in the card that I was not registered in the island, and did not intend to be, under the actual medical act; for having graduated at two first class universities, those of New York and Havana, and thus being twice accredited a doctor of medicine and surgery, by virtue of two different diplomas, I considered it derogatory to my position to submit to be examined by a few private medical men

who did not constitute any college or university, and whom I did not recognize as my equals as regards professional position, for the reason that the greater number of them were only licentiates in surgery.

I was then indirectly threatened with a coroner's inquest on my first fatal case. Three days after this information one of my patients died, and I challenged my confrères to make good their menace; but they did not see fit to make a complaint, and no inquest was held.

A few weeks after, a gentleman, newly arrived from Cuba, where small-pox was raging at the time, was taken ill and sent for me to attend him. Finding that it was a case of confluent variola, I reported to the Board of Health, as I considered it my duty; and what was my astonishment, when on the next visit to my patient I was prevented from entering the house by a policeman, placed there by order of the Board of Health, with special instructions not to allow me to enter. I complained of this outrage to the Superior Board of Health located in Spanish Town, capital of the island, but received no answer to my letter; and after waiting three days, I complained to Sir John Peter Grant, Governor-General of the island.

In the meantime, all the Kingston doctors went to visit the patient, and offered their services even gratis. This kind offer was absolutely declined by the patient, who refused to be treated by any medical man other than Dr. Navarro. The family also protested against the cruelty of depriving the patient of the services of a doctor in whom he had confidence, and who had been always his family physician in Cuba. The Spanish consul communicated with the mayor of the city about the injustice of acting in that manner with a Spanish subject. However, the Board of Health appointed the "poor doctor" to visit the patient every day, and I must say that this gentleman accomplished his task most faithfully, although the patient refused to take his remedies, as they were not prescribed by the doctor he had chosen. A few days after, I received from His Excellency the Governor an answer to my letter, saying that I was allowed to take charge of my patient by special permit of the Board of

Health, at the patient's request. I am sorry to add, when I received the Governor's letter the poor patient was already dead and buried, leaving a wife and five children destitute in a foreign country.

A few months after this, the Legislative Council held its annual session; and in one of its first meetings the Governor-General presented a motion to the effect of amending the existing Medical Act, so that diplomas from Canada and other British Colonies would be admitted to registration in the same way as the British diplomas from the mother country. This, like an alarm bell, aroused all my confrères in Kingston; they presented a petition to the council opposing the proposition of the Governor, alleging that it was neither right nor just to allow foreign doctors to come to an English colony and compete with the English ones, whose education was so expensive; and more so, as many foreigners obtained their diplomas through influence or otherwise, and devoted themselves to practice as a business, forgetting the nobler and higher ends of the profession.

I also immediately presented a petition, protesting before the Legislative Council of Jamaica and the world at large, against the stigma which the Jamaica doctors were striving to impose upon the foreign medical schools and foreign physicians and surgeons. I also stated the fact that several Spanish doctors had been by their confrères of Kingston, driven from the island, the pretext for such persecution being the very Medical Act that was under projected amendment. I related how I had been driven from the bedside of a patient by the egotism of the medical men of Kingston. I ended my petition by asking that the same privileges intended to be conferred on the Canadian diplomas be extended to mine.

Another popular petition was presented to the council, signed by over one hundred residents of Kingston, both Cubans and English, representing that having experienced the very satisfactory results of treatment by the Cuban physicians, they greatly preferred it to that of the Jamaica doctors. They therefore prayed that the same privileges to be conferred on the Canadian diplomas be extended to the Spanish ones.

These measures produced a storm. A petition came in signed by all the practitioners of the island, fifty-one in number, in which they repeated the charge against foreign practitioners, adding that many obtained their certificates by purchase; they also deprecated the idea of foreigners coming to the island to compete with them in pecuniary advantages, etc., etc.

They quoted from the *Lancet*, March 6th, 1869, a paragraph alluding to the Medical Act of Upper Canada thus: "Another remarkable and most objectionable feature of this measure is that it gives a representation in the council to the number of five members to licensed practitioners in homœopathy, and makes special provision for the examination of homœopaths, by stipulating that they shall only be examined on certain subjects by examiners approved by the homœopathic representatives in the council, and a similar provision for special examination is to believers in the 'Eclectic System of Medicine,' whatever that may be."

By request of the Colonial Secretary, information was sent in by the Board of Medical Examiners of Jamaica, which was of course adverse to the intended amendment. They spoke of the "duty of the government to maintain a high standard of medical education, to save life and prevent distress and penury, pauperism and crime;" they spoke of "State Medicine," and at last gave birth to a great truth in the following words, "that the loss of a single life from preventible causes becomes a national calamity." Paragraph II of this information deserves to be printed in gilded letters, viz.: "That to the British medical schools belong the high distinction of taking the first rank from their curriculum of study. They send forth to the world a class of practitioners who have been educated to the highest standard, and have undergone an examination and expense unequalled by any school or university in any part of the world."

Then they alluded to the manifest injustice of allowing *persons whose education had been less expensive and whose course of study was of a lower standard, to compete for public favor with any expensively educated British practitioner.* They spoke also of the lower standard and cheapness of education in Canada, of pre-

venting charlatanism and quackery in Jamaica, and expressed their disapproval of the intended amendment, insisting on the necessity of local examinations. They, however, suggested that a Board of Medical Examiners be formed in England for the colonies; that sealed questions be sent by the Board to the Colonial Governor, who would transmit them to the local Board of Examiners; that the candidate should write his answers before the board, *whose members would "examine him practically in anatomy, medicine, surgery, pharmacy, midwifery, etc., and then transmit their report to the Home Board, together with the answers of the candidate, for decision, which should be final."* *Risum teneatis, amici.*

They also suggested that rather than to have foreign practitioners, being of a lower standard and cheaper education, it was better to have unregistered assistants and dispensers and nurses trained in the hospitals of Jamaica, and licensed by the Medical Board of Jamaica.

All through the report repeated mention was made of expense, professional fees, the increasing of salaries for district medical officers, etc., etc.

All of these documents were of course sent to a select committee of the council, composed of the Hons. Edward E. Rushworth, Colonial Secretary, and John W. Stratton, Auditor-General. I regret my inability through want of space to copy in full the report of the committee, for it is a very remarkable document. Among many good things it says in Paragraph IX:

"The Board of Medical Examiners have recorded opinions adverse to the registration and admission to practice, without special examination, of any persons other than registered British practitioners, and opinions adverse generally to any amendment of the laws of Jamaica relating to medical practitioners, that seem to them not likely to have the effect of protecting the existing registered practitioners of British schools in the enjoyment of the pecuniary advantages incidental to the close monopoly that they at present practically hold. In these opinions the committee are not able to coincide on any grounds; but least of all, if at all, would it be possible to do so on the heterogeneous

grounds maintained by the board that '*it would be a manifest injustice in any British colony for persons whose education had been less expensive, and whose course of study was of a lower standard, to be allowed to compete for public favor with any expensively educated British practitioner,*' 'it being at the same time their expressed opinion that all those British practitioners,' '*have undergone an examination and expense unequalled by any school or university in any part of the world,*' 'so that they do not admit the possible existence at present of any person whom it would be just to allow to compete here with the' '*expensively educated*' 'British practitioner.' In coming to their expressed opinion about the '*unequalled*' examinations of British schools, the board must have left out of their '*mature consideration*' the many eminent universities and schools in the chief capitals of Europe, which have in past centuries produced, and probably in centuries to come, will produce men of scientific attainments and professional skill, quite equal, at least, to the most '*expensively educated*' of the least distinguished registered British practitioners; and it is not obvious to the committee how the healing of sick persons in Jamaica can, with justice to them, be kept by law dependent upon the chance that any, not to say an adequate number of '*expensively educated*' British practitioners may think fit to practice in Jamaica. Notwithstanding the expressed opinion of those '*expensively educated*' British practitioners, who are petitioning for a continuance of protection from the '*encroachments*' of all other practitioners, it may perhaps be doubted by some persons whether there are more of them than of any other practitioners who think fit to select Jamaica as the field of their career, for any reason other than the reason that at the time of their selection it seems to offer them the highest attractions of '*pecuniary advantage*' without regard to any '*higher and nobler aims and objects.*' Of those British practitioners who are now practicing in Jamaica, it is twice stated by the Board of Medical Examiners in their report, that some are exacting high rates of fees '*when the opportunity offers, from a class of persons whose worldly means are not adequate to the demand.*'"

Paragraph 11 is also worthy of attention, viz.:

“Amongst the petitions under reference to the committee is one from Don José J. Navarro, a native of Cuba, reciting that he holds two diplomas of physician and surgeon ‘*from colleges, conferring legitimate degrees in physic and surgery, valid in the respective countries in which they were granted,*’ namely, the New York Medical College and the Royal University of Havana; that he gained these diplomas, the first, ‘*after a regular course of study and prescribed curriculum,*’ and the second, after having undergone, as an indispensable condition, ‘*rigid examinations, both practical and theoretical;*’ that under these diplomas, accordingly, he has been in full practice for ten years, first of all in the city of New York, and afterwards in Cuba; that at St. Jago de Cuba he held the appointments of quarantine doctor and visiting physician and surgeon to the St. Joseph Asylum, and that his Havana diploma entitles him to practice, not only in Cuba, but in Spain, and wherever graduates of the Spanish colleges of physic and surgery are admitted to practice. The prayer of this petition is that ‘the Council will afford him such relief as is proposed to be extended to Canadian practitioners by giving to the diplomas he holds the same vitality of privileges the bill now under report is intended to confer upon the faculty of Canada.’ Another petition from one hundred Cubans and others resident in Kingston, recites that there are now resident in Kingston several medical gentlemen educated in the Royal University of Havana, and holding its diplomas, whose attendance the petitioners much prefer to that of the registered medical practitioners of Jamaica, which latter practitioners exclusively they are, nevertheless, by law forced to consult; one case in particular having recently occurred in which, as is alleged, Dr. Navarro was actually ‘*driven from the bedside*’ of a sick Cuban whom he was attending, and superseded in his attendance by a registered practitioner. The prayer of this petition is, that the same rights may be conferred on the holders of diplomas from the Havana college, as the bill now under report seeks to confer on the qualified practitioners from the Dominion of Canada.”

Finally I will quote Paragraph XIII, for it is necessary as a

complement to the preceding: "It cannot be necessary for the committee to say much about the character of this enactment as affecting personally any unregistered practitioner like Dr. Navarro, and as entailing extreme hardship upon a patient in any case where it prevents him from consulting some unregistered practitioner he particularly desires to consult, and forces him to consult some registered practitioner whom he, rightly or wrongly, dislikes or distrusts; to a highly nervous woman the consequent vexation and agitation might prove seriously injurious. To the Cuban exiles now in Jamaica, of whom, it is alleged, more than two thousand are resident in Kingston, it must be peculiarly vexatious that they should be debarred from consulting, if they wish to do so, one of their own countrymen living in their midst, who speaks their own language, and whose habits of life and manners are the same as their own; and that they should be forced to consult a foreigner (to them) who, although '*expensively educated*,' 'is, perhaps, scarcely able to carry on conversation with them, except through the medium of an interpreter.'"

The committee proposed to admit all diplomas, and to divide the doctors by categories, according to their qualifications.

While these discussions were going on in the legislative council, the press took up the matter all through the island, and I must acknowledge I was most generously supported by it. As an example of this, I insert the following, which appeared in a paper of Montego Bay, ably edited by Mr. Sidney Levien, in response to an ambiguous allusion to me in one of the daily journals:

"HOMŒOPATHY.—Dr. J. J. Navarro, a physician of the school of medicine above designated, a gentleman to whom belongs the merit of having effected a reform in the medical jurisprudence of the colony, in respect to the admission of foreign diplomas, has received a signal mark of approbation from his sovereign, the King of Spain. *La Bandera Española* of Santiago de Cuba (date 10th September, 1872) states that His Majesty, King Amadeus, has been graciously pleased to confer the decoration of the Cross of Benevolence on him, in recognition of services rendered by the Doctor in his professional capacity, and

for his humane conduct on various emergencies in the Island of Cuba.

"We have much pleasure, says the *Colonial Standard* of Kingston, from which we quote the extract from the Spanish paper, in noticing this honorable award to Dr. Navarro, who is now among us. We go farther. We reproduce the announcement of Dr. Navarro's well-earned honor, because he has been most ungenerously treated by certain members of the medical profession in Kingston. Instead of hailing the presence of an accomplished physician as an acquisition to the talent of the colony, all the interest the faculty possessed was arrayed against him, and the most violent opposition tendered to the new and liberal medical bill, just passed the Council."

"Dr. Navarro has made some astounding cures since he has been located among us, and homœopathy, under his administration, is gaining ground daily. His practice at this moment embraces a large circle of the *élite* of Kingston, while obstinate cases do, most undoubtedly, yield to his treatment, demonstrating beyond cavil that his method of treatment is as skilful as it is pleasant, in contrast with the administration of large doses of nauseating medicine."

At last the bill was passed and approved by the Governor-General, and, becoming a law, was called "The Medical Law, 1872." Among other things, it provides that the practitioners in Jamaica be divided into three classes: 1st. Those qualified to practice medicine and surgery; 2d. Those qualified to practice medicine only; and 3d. Those qualified to practice surgery only, and that each one would be allowed to practice only according to his qualifications.

Of course, all foreign practitioners would belong to the first category, while the greater number of Jamaica practitioners would be limited to practice only surgery.

It also provides that unregistered practitioners are not entitled to sue for fees, but that they may receive them for services.

Also, that "*any medical or surgical practitioner holding a diploma, a license, or certificate of any kind of his professional qualifications, granted to him by any university, any college, or*

faculty of physicians or surgeons, after and in consequence of his having passed through a course of study and examinations as thorough and sufficient as is the minimum course in any like case approved by Her Majesty's most honorable Privy Council, under section 21st of the act of the United Kingdom, 21 and 22 Victoria, chapter 20, may be registered without examination."

It provides also that unqualified persons may become registered after examination by the Medical Council of Jamaica.

Paragraph 20 of this law must be quoted in full, viz.: "*In no case where, under this law, the qualifications of any medical or surgical practitioner have to be taken into consideration with reference to his application to be registered as such, shall it be lawful, for any one concerned, to take into consideration as a test or condition of the due qualification of such practitioner, the fact that he adopts or refrains from adopting, or intends to adopt, or refrains from adopting, the practice of any particular theory of medicine or surgery. And in no case where, under this law, any candidate offers himself for examination in order to obtain a certificate entitling him to be registered, shall it be lawful, for any one concerned, to impose upon such candidate an obligation to adopt, or to refrain from adopting, the practice of any particular theory of medicine or surgery, as a test or condition of admitting him to examination, or of granting him a certificate."*

As the bill needed the sanction of the Queen, it was sent to England to that effect; and by mere chance it happened that Dr. Stern, one of the "*expensively educated*" Kingston practitioners, also took a trip to England at this time. Public rumor said that this gentleman went as envoy extraordinary, and at the expense of the Jamaica faculty, to use whatever influence he could command in England to defeat the sanctioning of the bill. After a few weeks, Dr. Stern returned as a licentiate of the College of Physicians, passing from the third to the first category, having been before his voyage only a licentiate in surgery. By the same or next mail, the bill returned to Jamaica already sanctioned by the Queen, and became a *law*.

The contest was over and the victory won; victory whose effects

I could not enjoy, being called to Cuba at this time on family business.

On my departure from the island, homœopathy was widely spread both in city and country, and great regret was expressed at being deprived of the salutary effects of homœopathic treatment. Many families are provided with medicine chests and books, and only apply to the allopathic practitioners in extreme cases ; and I am frequently consulted by mail in chronic cases.

To the enlightened Governor-General Sir John Peter Grant, who was unremitting in his efforts for the public good of Jamaica; belongs the credit of having admitted for the benefit of the inhabitants of that island, the rich boon of homœopathy.

There are men of high talent and culture in Kingston, lawyers, merchants, planters, and government employés, who with their families hailed with enthusiasm the advent of homœopathy among them ; and I can truly say that I regretted my inability to remain and enjoy their grateful friendship and hospitality.

REPORT

ON

HOMŒOPATHY AT THE CAPE OF GOOD
HOPE.

CONTENTS.

Homœopathy at the Cape of Good Hope, DR. C. W. KITCHING. "

HOMŒOPATHY AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

BY DR. C. W. KITCHING, OF CAPE TOWN.

THE colony of the Cape of Good Hope lies in the same latitude as, and possesses a climate similar to, that of Adelaide and Melbourne—a climate resembling that of the south of France; it does not, however, suffer from the hot winds which are so distressing to the dwellers in Australia.

In the fifth volume of the *Annals of the British Homœopathic Society* is a valuable paper by Dr. Madden on the climate of Victoria.

The conclusions arrived at by Dr. Madden with regard to Victoria correspond exactly with those I have drawn from my experience with respect to South Africa. Dr. Madden notices especially as consequences of the great heat:

First, The rapidity with which acute disease advances to its termination; and

Secondly, The loaded condition of the blood, and the reduction of vital power. This is traced to the depressed functions of the excretory organs, more especially of the liver, preventing that complete elimination of effete matter which is essential to health.

Dr. Madden's observations are as true in reference to the climatology of South Africa, as these are to that of Victoria.

The colony is extensive, reaching to the Orange River, which is its northern boundary. Beyond this lie the Diamond Fields (Friqualand West), and the two independent Dutch Republics and Natal.

For fifty miles inland from Cape Town we have a tolerably level country, well supplied with rains during the winter.

(Further eastward and in Natal, rain falls liberally during summer, accompanied by frequent, often daily, thunderstorms.)

In going still more inland, we rise through mountain passes to high table lands, stretching hundreds of miles away to the Orange River and Diamond Fields. The soil in this part of the country is excellent, though the rainfall is small and irregular. The undulating character of the country offers many facilities for storing by the formation of large dams. The preservation of water in this way, and the construction of trunk lines of railway into the interior are now being proceeded with. Throughout these many hundred miles of table-land, the air in winter is crisp, frosty, and life-giving. During the summer the climate, though it is undoubtedly warm, is not more so than that of Victoria, while the atmosphere is at all times dry, and free from the depressing characteristics of a warm relaxing climate.

Homœopathy was introduced into South Africa fully fifty years ago by missionaries from Europe, chiefly by those belonging to the German societies.

One, however, the Rev. Mr. Philip, deserves special and honorable mention. Having witnessed the benefit of homœopathic treatment, he went to Europe, obtained a medical diploma, and became the first qualified homœopathic medical man in South Africa.

These pioneers performed good and lasting service, and sowed broadly the seed which has since borne much fruit. Their labor was all the more valuable, because the population was scattered, and medical help very difficult to be obtained. Their work was continued by several intelligent and educated laymen, whose mission was productive of much good, which was not, however, without alloy. For while, on the one hand, they were enabled to introduce homœopathy into quarters where otherwise it would have been denied access, on the other hand, their imperfect knowledge of disease often led them to speak oracularly, where a skilled physician would proceed with caution. This helped to discredit the system in the eyes of the profession, and has, I believe, proved one main cause which has prevented its honest investigation. In the face of a dearth of medical practi-

tioners, the people were compelled to trust to the knowledge handed down by their forefathers. And this information is by no means small.

This need has made them more ready to resort to homœopathy, and in consequence books and boxes are largely sold and bought throughout the land, while the demand for both steadily increases.

Besides the ordinary works and periodicals in English and German, there is a very good Dutch translation of Guernsey's *Domestic Homœopathy*, which enjoys a large circulation. Our government recognizes all diplomas which would entitle their holders to practice in the country where they were granted. And this is quite irrespective of creed. At the present time there are but few qualified medical men who publicly avow their trust in the law of similars, and these are wide apart.

I am aware, however, of more than one, who know the truth and value of homœopathy, who yet shrink from the penalty attached to confession.

I now pass on to a few remarks on some of the features of disease as met with in Cape Colony.

I have found that, with few exceptions, persons suffering from pulmonary disease do not improve, but on the contrary grow worse, if they remain on the seacoast; while, if disease is not far advanced, they regain much, at any rate, of health and strength, on their removal to high ground.

Ten years ago I had occasion to examine a gentleman's chest, and found evidence pointing distinctly to the existence of a large cicatrix at the apex of the left lung. He told me that twenty-two years ago, he had been hurriedly sent away from Dublin, in order, as he was told, to save his life. He found that he lost ground so long as he remained near the sea, but that he rapidly improved when he removed to Beaufort, 350 miles inland. On two occasions he returned to Cape Town; each time he did so marked aggravation of his chest symptoms recurred. He therefore decided on settling inland, and has remained since in excellent health. This was a case of pneumonic, not of tubercular, phthisis. True tubercular phthisis is unknown in the countries

far beyond the Orange River, as I learn on the undoubted authority of missionaries living at Molepolele (25° south latitude), and Inyati (19½° south latitude). In the colony, however, it is common, affecting individuals of all ranks and races impartially. So far as my experience of its treatment has gone, the results I have obtained are in no degree more encouraging than those met with elsewhere. It has been thought that the presence of consumption in a country would exclude that of ague. This seems true of Cape Colony, where phthisis is rife, while intermittent fever is unknown. The only case I have seen during my fifteen years' residence here was one imported from Holland, and this rapidly recovered after a few small doses of quinine.

In reply to my inquiry, Rev. John Moffat, son and successor of the renowned missionary, writes: "Here in Bechwana country (27° south latitude), we have hardly any fever at all, except such as may accompany other ailments. The country is intensely dry; we have had no rain since last April (written in October), and yet it is not considered to be drought so far. The people almost live in the open air, for even when in their huts there is such free ventilation, that for air they might be beneath the open sky.

"Northwards there is fever, apparently bilious for the most part. It is not till you get into the river region towards the Zambesi, that you find fever as the result of miasma. People who have had the Zambesi fever seem to be liable to renewed attacks, even years after, in this country."

The kind of fever described by Dr. Madden as colonial fever, is frequent in the Cape Colony. It is typhoid in character, and runs its course usually in eleven or twelve days. Ulceration of the intestinal glands frequently occurs. It is also apt to recur, so much so that one attack seems to predispose the patient to a second.

Stimulants are largely used by the majority of medical men in the treatment of this fever. My own practice, however, has been to withhold them until indications of prostration are apparent. As to the importance of feeding a patient early and freely there

is complete unanimity of opinion ; strong soups, milk and eggs are of great value in all cases.

Several instances of the apparent power of *Baptisia* to cut short this fever have occurred to me, of which the following is a very satisfactory illustration. A robust girl of nineteen years of age suffered from this fever in a very severe form. She however recovered. A year or two later she again came under my care, and presented every indication of a similar attack recurring. On this occasion I gave her *Baptisia* 1st dec., and in five or six days she was convalescent.

From what I can learn respecting the Zambesi fever, I judge it to be acute congestion of the liver. The treatment in vogue is smart purging, followed by the regular exhibition of Quinine and Mercury.

In conversation with Dr. Laws, the medical man in charge of the Nyassa exhibition, I suggested the following treatment: On the occurrence of the premonitory rigor to apply the wet pack, to allow frequent sipping of cold water, and give repeated doses of *Aconite*, 1st dec., until profuse perspiration supervened ; after which the proper homœopathic remedies, *China* and *Mercury*, would be found efficacious, while the doses would be smaller and safer.

He promised to give the suggestion a fair trial.

Relapses in this fever are very numerous.

In *cholera infantum* I have found, as Dr. Madden did in Australia, that it is necessary to preface the specifically indicated medicine with one or more doses of *Aconite*, 1st dec. or φ . Dr. Madden explains the necessity for this departure from the ordinary rule of practice by suggesting that the direct vasomotor, excitant power of the drug is required to contract the small arteries, and thus unload the mucous membrane of its superfluous blood before the direct specific can find a clear field for the display of its curative power.

In cases where a child, say of six months old, has been vomiting and purging large quantities of serous fluid, and within a few hours has become cold, shrivelled and exhausted, having every appearance of rapidly approaching death, I invariably

give Aconite every ten or fifteen minutes, with a strong conviction that benefit will result.

Phosphorus and Arsenic are the two best medicines to follow Aconite in cases of this kind. In one, where the severity of the disease has passed, leaving total loss of appetite, Phosphate of Iron, in 2d dec. trituration, was of great service. China and Arsenic was in this instance useless. The white of an egg, beaten with brandy and water, I have found very serviceable.

It is only fair to remember that, many years ago, Dr. Hempel recommended Aconite to be given in the foregoing manner.

In commencing the treatment of all recent catarrhal attacks, especially those occurring in the intestinal canal, I generally employ Aconite with equally favorable results.

In malignant scarlatina I have used Ailanthus with much advantage. The first case in which I used it was that of a little girl four years old. The disease had advanced too far to be within the range of medicinal influence when I resorted to the remedy, and proved fatal. Shortly afterwards I was in attendance on a little boy eight years of age, and a member of a markedly scrofulous family. The throat was greatly swollen, dark red, almost purple in color; the eruption plentiful and of a bluish tint. There was also great prostration and a countenance indicating much distress. Ailanthus, 1st dec., was given every half hour. Within six hours amendment had commenced, the oppression was lessened, the eruption grew brighter, and he made good recovery. Several cases similar to this one occurred to me during the same epidemic; they were treated in the same way, and with equally favorable results.

From diphtheritic croup I have seen two recoveries. In one, apparently not very severe, Bromine 1 was followed by improvement.

The medicine was then ordered to be taken at longer intervals, when a relapse ensued. The mother begged that the medicine might be given more frequently. To this I readily consented, and amendment again set in, and was uninterrupted. The other case was of some special interest. The patient was a child one year old, who had just recovered from whooping-cough. During

the previous year the parents had lost three children from croup following diphtheria. On visiting the child I found two or three patches of membrane at the back of the throat. Two days later symptoms of croup set in, and the parents said that the course of the disease was precisely what had occurred in the children they had lost. I first of all gave the child Chloride of lime in the 1st dilution. When dyspnœa became extreme, and death from suffocation was imminent, I resorted to the Bichromate of potash in physiological doses; six grains of the salt were dissolved in half a tumbler of water, and a teaspoonful was given every five minutes until vomiting was produced. This occurred in half an hour, and was followed by great relief, the false membrane being freely expelled.

It may be said by some that this was not homœopathic treatment, and consequently ought not to have been employed. While I admit the fact to some extent, I entirely deny the correctness of the conclusions drawn from it. The child was choking from what, to all intents and purposes, was a foreign body in the larynx. It could only be removed by an emetic, or by tracheotomy. The latter is a measure which experience has proved to be of doubtful value; and further, the knife should never be resorted to if medicine will be equally serviceable. Hence I was thrown back upon an emetic drug as my only recourse. I chose that which had, over and above the emetic action, a specific influence upon the larynx. The result, at any rate, justified the measure used, and I think it is such as might advantageously be employed in similar instances of this always anxious and very generally fatal form of disease.

I will now refer to a case of diabetes mellitus where the Nitrate of uranium appeared not to do much good, while a palliation resulted from the use of a native plant growing in this neighborhood. Mrs. P., a tall handsome woman of thirty-five, had weaned her child four months ago; she was greatly debilitated, which condition her attendant met by giving her Iron, Quinine, and liberal support. (June, 1867.) There is want of appetite, sour taste, intense thirst, pressure on chest, sleeplessness, perfect

dryness of skin, with terrible itching of the vulva. Arsen³ gave some relief, as also did Calcarea⁶ and Phosph. acid³. (July 5th.) Up to this time the patient had declared that the urine was natural. Upon examination it was found to contain sugar. She passed thirty pints in the twenty-four hours, having sp. gr. 10.30. Uran. nit., 2d dec., was now administered and restricted diet enjoined. A month later she was much better and stouter; the quantity of urine passed in the twenty-four hours was eight pints of the sp. gr. 10.27.

She remarked that while she used salt food she was less thirsty than at other times. She relishes salt meat more than she did when her health was good.

Query. Does this fact point to the need of giving diabetic patients plenty of salt to replace what is probably drained off in large quantities? She took the Uranium for nearly two months; the urine passed measured about twelve pints on the average, with a sp. gr. 10.27.

On two occasions she felt better, and as the restriction of her diet became intolerable she ate everything at table; she quickly became worse in consequence. (January, 1868.) On the recommendation of a friend who cured the following case, she has been taking an infusion of "*Belles*."

"A girl of fourteen had intense thirst; drank twenty-five wine bottles of water daily; grew very thin; she got well in a month."

Our patient took the *Belles* for eight weeks, with the following results:

The skin was always moist, often perspiring; it used to be intensely dry; tongue had quite lost the feeling of soreness; she quite lost the irritation of the privates, which had troubled her all through her illness; thirst was less; urine the same. She died suddenly on March 21st, 1868. Fright seemed to be the cause of the attack. She was nearly carried out to sea while bathing; was carried home insensible; afterwards severely suffered from headaches and nose bleeding until the diabetes set in.

"*Belles*" is the *Osmitopsis asteris-coides*, a composite plant growing near Table Mountain. The whole plant is impregnated

with a great deal of aromatic volatile oil, which, from its odor and taste, seems to contain camphor.

There are many indigenous plants which possess marked medicinal powers, of which I will notice one or two, *e. g.*, the Buchu (*Barosma crenata*), one of the Rutaceæ, which grows largely at the Cape. It is employed by the old school in large doses in chronic diseases of the bladder, and is a very popular remedy in chronic bronchitis, cases of which I have seen frequently benefited by it. The Dutch colonists use it extensively as a remedy for bruises and strains. From my own experience I should say that it is a good remedy in such injuries. On one occasion I strained both wrists from a heavy fall; the right severely, the left slightly. The pain in the former was increasing for two days, and so severe as to prevent sleep. The right wrist I enveloped in a handkerchief soaked in Buchu vinegar, and allowed the left to go unattended to. As a result, both wrists recovered in the same time, notwithstanding the difference in the degree of injury each had received. The mention of inflammation of the bladder reminds me of a case of chronic cystitis in an old man, to whom a quack doctor recommended lemon and Cape brandy; it greatly alleviated his severe sufferings.

On this hint I acted in the case of a sea captain who had a large stone in his bladder. The urgent dysuria, terrible pain with loss of rest were exhausting his strength rapidly; he desired to postpone the operation of removing the stone until he should reach England. *Canth.*¹ gave only slight relief, but gin and lemon-juice produced a marvellous effect, giving him sleep, and causing him to lose the pinched face expressive of much suffering. The improvement lasted for three weeks, when he left the colony.

I have verified the indication mentioned under the larynx symptoms of *Calcarea carbonica*, "cough, expectoration of fetid mucus." A little girl of five had suffered from a cough with fetid expectoration since she was six months old; both the cough and badly-smelling sputa were removed in less than a month under the use of *Calcarea carb.*⁶ The symptom did not recur. On several occasions I have seen lime water afford marked palliation in persons suffering from cancer. One instance rises prominently

before my mind. A man of forty was the subject of malignant disease of the transverse colon, verified as such by post-mortem examination a year later. Under the advice of a friend he drank milk and lime water, with immediate and prolonged relief from his sufferings.

The *Mesembryanthemum edule*, Hottentot fig, grows abundantly in sandy tracts of this colony. It is extensively used by persons both in and outside of the profession, chiefly as a gargle; the expressed juice of the succulent leaves is the form employed. The cases in which it has seemed to me to be most beneficial is where the angina is venous, and the constitution adynamic. I remember attending a clergyman who had long suffered from varicosis of the throat; while *Pulsat.* and *Hamamelis* only gave slight relief, he got quickly better from a gargle of the Hottentot fig, a portion being at the same time swallowed.

REPORT

OR

HOMŒOPATHY IN MEXICO.

CONTENTS.

Homeopathy in Mexico, DR. PABLO FUENTES Y HERRERA.

HOMŒOPATHY IN MEXICO.

BY DR. PABLO FUENTES Y HERRERA.

HOMŒOPATHY was not known in Mexico, even by name, until the early part of 1853, when it was introduced by Dr. P. Rafael Navarrete, a native of Havana, whose success in practice enabled him to overcome the many difficulties attending such a radical change as that from the complex system practiced by medical men with a justly acquired reputation, to the one whose simplicity formed such a contrast with it.

In July, 1873, there arrived at the capital Dr. D. Ramon Cornellas, a Spaniard, formerly a professor of pathology in the University of Valencia. He established a small pharmacy, the advertisement of which in two newspapers was the first public announcement of a new art of healing.

In August, 1854, at a time the vomito was making fearful ravages, Dr. José Carbo opportunely arrived at Vera Cruz from Catalonia. Announcing a new and sure method of cure, he was invited by the Governor of the State to accompany him to Fort Ulna, where he gave proof of his skill and the efficacy of the system by curing forty-five serious cases. This, in connection with many other brilliant cures, procured for him an honorary certificate from Gen. Don Antonio Lopez de Santa-Aña, at that time president of the republic, authorizing him to practice medicine there.

In the beginning of the year 1855, Don Narciso Sanchis arrived from Spain. Possessing rare attainments, he would have been a great acquisition to the new school, but his inclinations were to a mercantile life, which obliged him to make frequent journeys from home, on one of which his death occurred.

In the end of the year 1855 I began the study of homœopathy

under the direction of Señor Sanchis, which was continued under the guidance of my partner and friend, Dr. Navarrete, to whom, in this connection, I desire to express my thanks. I had thus the pleasure of being the first Mexican to embrace the new doctrine.

In 1856 I learned that there was practicing in Mexico a Dr. D. Pascual Bielsa, a Spaniard. To his vigorous articles in the press, homœopathy owes its victorious defence against the attempts of the old school to ridicule the propagandism of homœopathy.

In 1856-57 Dr. D. José Max Echeveste, director of the military corps of physicians, a person of great reputation as a scientist and surgeon, was compelled to resign from the service on account of the persecution following his public declaration in favor of homœopathy.

About this time was also known to us Dr. D. Joaquin Salas, an old physician, a worthy master of medicine and science, who was converted to homœopathy by Dr. Comellas.

In 1857 Dr. D. José Puig y Moumani, a Catalonian, an old-school physician, began to practice homœopathy, but did not fully adopt the doctrine till ten years later, when, through the instrumentality of Dr. Sanfelin, also a Catalonian, lately arrived in Mexico, he practiced it exclusively.

In the years 1856 and 1857 several Mexicans embraced homœopathy. Among others the religious Dominican friar, Manuel Aguas, a scientific lecturer in his convent, a man well versed in medicine; the presbyter, Don José Gomez de León and Don José Rivas.

In the year 1861 Dr. D. Rafael Degollado, for many years connected with the School of Medicine, and one of the directors in the Hospital of S. Pedro y St. Pablo, a well-informed physician, from witnessing some remarkable cures, gave his adherence to homœopathy.

Since the above date there have been many converts. There are now in the capital Don Mariano Valdes y Morelos, Don Rafael Navarrete, Don Manuel Ruiz Davita, Don Pascual Bielsa, Don Enrique Carrera, Don German Chavez, Don Antonio Salas, Don José Pontones y Giral, Don Antonio Medina,

Don Pablo Barona, Don Domingo Ramirez Arellano, Don Manuel Echavarrí, Don Juan D. de las Cuevas, Don Guillermo Hay, Don Francisco Aguilar, Don Juan P. de los Ríos, Don Francisco Perez Ortiz, Don José Puig y Moumani, Don A. Arteaga, Don José Franquílino Hidalgo, Don Mariano Omedes de Biela, and myself.

The above mentioned are the professors of homœopathy known to us. There are others who have just begun its study, and who practice simultaneously homœopathy and allopathy, but whom we do not reckon among the homœopathists.

In the State of Puebla are Don Miguel Ramirez, Don Francisco Mardrena, Don Francisco Caro, Don J. Mendez, and Senorita Donna Dolores Mendez. The latter is the first lady in the country who has devoted herself to the noble career of medicine, passing through its difficult study, finishing with that of homœopathy after passing an examination by the allopathic physicians.

In Cardova is Sr. D. Pedro Suelmo; in Vera Cruz, Don José San Felin; in Cuernavæa, Don Francisco de Rojas; in Foluca, Don Justino Camargo and Don Nicanor Mireles; in Hidalgo, Don Rafael Mirando. In the interior are Don Gomposo Palifio and two others whose names we do not remember. In Chiamahua are Don Genaro Chavez and Don Jacobo Hamber.

The homœopathic societies are as follows:

In 1860, at my instigation, there was founded an academy for the study of the Mexican flora, under the direction of the principal homœopathic physicians, with the title "Sociedad Homœopatica de Mexico." It was organized April 10th, with Dr. D. Rafael Navarrate, President; the writer, General-Secretary; Fr. Manuel Aquas, Vice-Secretary and Treasurer. The subject of discussion at several of the literary meetings was "The Comparative Study between the Medicinal Plants of Mexico and European Medicines in general." The object was to prove that medicinal substances produced under the same climatological conditions as the individual must necessarily be better adapted to his ailments than those produced under different conditions. As an example was given the comparative application between the Mexican

and European Bufo. The Society existed only a few months, and was dissolved on account of the political agitations of the Republic.

In the beginning of 1869, there was held a general meeting of more than twenty persons, physicians and laymen, and a society formed with the following officers: President, D. José Piug y Maumani; Vice-President, D. Pomposo Patino; General Secretary, the writer; Vice-Secretary, D. Guillermo Hay; Treasurer, D. Julian Gonzales. A committee appointed to draft a constitution reported August 18th, 1869, when the society was organized under the name of "Instituto Homœopatico Mexicano." It commenced work April 10th, 1870. In July of the same year, the Society opened its public and free clinic; and on the 6th of September the first number of its official periodical appeared under the name of *El Propagador Homœopatico*. In its prospectus it was announced that the object of the institute was not only the study and propagation of the doctrine of the master, but scientific and rational discussion, to which the columns of the periodical would be open, as they were more than once.

Among those who formed the Institute was Dr. Degollado, of whom we have already spoken, who, after travelling considerably about the Republic, fixed his residence in San Miguel de Allende, where the government commissioned him to establish a hospital, which was done in 1871. This was the first and only homœopathic hospital in the Republic.

In 1873 many of the members of the Institute withdrew, and on the 11th of December organized the "Sociedad Medico Homœopatico Mexicana," with D. Mariano Valdes y Morelos, President; D. José Antonio Martinez, Vice-President; the writer, General Secretary; D. Enrique Carrera, Provisional Secretary, and D. Francisco Aquilas, Treasurer. A constitution was adopted January 24th, 1874, and the Society inaugurated on the 10th of April, with a large attendance, terminating with a banquet. Its public clinic was established soon afterwards, in which five or six persons were treated a year. The first number of its periodical, *El Faro Homœopatico (Homœopathic Beacon)* was issued April 15th, 1874. Its publication is still continued. This

Society is prospering, while the Institute exists but in name. The Society contemplates establishing a hospital.

In Puebla the few physicians propose organizing a society.

The literature of homœopathy in Mexico is still poor. It consists of a few original articles. In 1860 we published in *La Gaceta* an article showing, from observations of many years of our practice, that cancerous and tuberculous diseases have the same causes of development. In *El Propagador*, periodical of the "Instituto Homœopatico Mexicano," there are some original articles by different persons, among others one by Dr. Perez Ortis, entitled "La nada y el veneno" (the Nothing and the Poison), the object of which is to remove the prejudice which the allopaths instil among the public that we use poisons, or we cure with nothing.

In the *Faro Homœopatico* have been published the following articles: On Thermometry, by Dr. Ruiz Davilla; Osmium, by Dr. German Chavez; Observations on *Cisampelos Pareira*, by Dr. Schwarri; Observations on the Great *Salvia* and *Cactus Rubens Florens*, by Dr. Medina; the article on Tuberculosis, with a study of *Psorinum*. Regarding books, Dr. Julian Gonzales has written one for families, containing the principal prescriptions of authors who have written guides for families. Written in Spanish and sold at a low price, it has been the means of disseminating a knowledge of homœopathy among the country people. The translations of Hughes's *Materia Medica* by Dr. Francisco de Rojas has some faults, particularly in the language, yet serves as an instructor for the public.

In concluding the account of the homœopathic literature of the country, we may mention a work in preparation by Dr. Teodoro Quintana, giving the pathognomonic symptoms of each medicine.

The legal status of the homœopathic physician is now the same as that of the allopathist.

When the Society establishes its hospital there will probably be in connection with it clinical lectures for the instruction of young physicians in homœopathy.

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT ON HOMŒOPATHY IN MEXICO.*

HAVING been educated in the city of Mexico, and a resident of that country since 1843, I take pleasure in stating, to the best of my knowledge, a few facts that have come to my notice, in reference to the date and the manner in which homœopathy was introduced into Mexico. If I had with me the data that could be easily obtained from our society in Mexico, which has existed under different appellations since the year 1860, I could furnish in detail an historical report of homœopathy in Mexico from 1850. This was the year of its introduction into Mexico by Dr. Ramon Comellas, a distinguished physician and professor from Spain, who at that time was associated with Dr. Julian Gonzales, their first office being on Canoa Street, No. 13.

In 1852 both Comellas and Gonzales took a trip to Europe. Gonzales returned to Mexico alone the following year, much better prepared to open a new office for practicing homœopathy, which he did at No. 12 Coliseo Street, in association with Dr. Rafael Degollado, who also was so devoted to the new system of curing that he built up a very successful homœopathic practice. A little later they made their first attempt to establish a hospital, based on homœopathic principles, in Pueblo de Dolores, a place of note in the history of that country. This hospital was exclusively under the supervision of Dr. Degollado, but it was Dr. Gonzales *alone* who defrayed all expenses for the benefit of the public, for the sake of showing the superiority of the new system as compared to the old school, the result of which was very satisfactory; but the hospital was short-lived, owing to the want of funds.

Dr. Gonzales next moved his office to Bettlemitas Street, No. 2, where he was associated with Dr. Gapf, an intelligent and true homœopathist from Germany. In the early part of 1867 a more suitable building was selected on San Francisco Street, No.

* By John C. C. Hill, M.D., Hidalgo; written in Philadelphia, Pa.

13, where the first pharmacy and dispensary were opened to the public. This necessarily created a great sensation among the old-school physicians, who were not contented till they compelled Gonzales, by law, to close his establishment. Then the warfare commenced in the public press, which was victoriously sustained by Dr. Gonzales, as can be seen in his *refutation* of the articles published by his principal opponent, Dr. Galindo, under title *La Literatura Médica y Homeopática*. This polemic was decided by the government under President Juarez, who gave Gonzales all necessary protection, allowing him at once to reopen his establishment; and since that time homœopathy has been progressing rapidly throughout the country, not having met with any further serious trouble.

Many of the old-school physicians have become homœopathists. One of the most distinguished professors of the National Medical School in Puebla, Dr. Marchena, was one of the first in that State to study the *Organon* and to practice true homœopathy. Soon after his death that State passed a decree establishing, in said college, a special class for teaching homœopathic *Materia Medica*, and one of the principal wards of the hospital was assigned for clinical lectures. Now there are many good and highly accomplished professional men following the wise example that Dr. Marchena set before them. Dr. F. Zaragoza is the first professor who gave lectures on homœopathic clinics in Puebla.

For the instruction of young physicians in homœopathy a charitable hospital has also been established in the city of Mexico, near San Cosme, founded by a few charitable private individuals under the direction and special care of Dr. Cresencio Colin and Dr. Perez Ortiz, who obtained from different parties donations for the support of the hospital, which is in a thriving condition. All the particulars of these proceedings were published in the special organ of the Mexican Homœopathic Society, and on my return to Mexico I will, undoubtedly, take great interest in getting the said society to send, regularly, copies of all their monthly publications to the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia.

As I do not recollect all the names of those who practice homœopathy in Mexico, I will mention, besides the ones already spoken of, those that are well known to the public in general. These are Drs. Manuel Echavarri, José Antonio Martínez, Pablo Fuentes y Herrera, Jaime Puig, Francisco Rojas, Pascual Bielsa, Guillermo Hay, Pablo Barona, Juan de D. de las Cuevas, Alberto Salinas, Antonio Medina, Max Madariaga, Francisco Aguilar, Manl. Omedes de Biela, Ysmael Talavera, of Orizava; S. Sanfelieu, of Vera Cruz; Rafael Miranda and myself in the city of Tulancingo, State of Hidalgo. Many others, who have distinguished themselves in their successful practice of homœopathy, have died within the last few years; of these I will mention Drs. Rafael Navarreti, José Puig, Manuel Aguas, Rafael Degollado, and F. Marchena, of Puebla, whose loss was deeply regretted by the profession and public at large.

REPORT

ON

HOMCEOPATHY IN AUSTRALIA.

CONTENTS.

A Letter from Dr. Jas. P. Teague.

A Letter from Dr. F. N. Collins.

HOMŒOPATHY IN AUSTRALIA.

MELBOURNE, December 2d, 1875.

DR. DUNHAM.

MY DEAR SIR: In answer to your letter of August 7th, 1874, asking me to forward information to the "Committee of the World's Homœopathic Convention, Philadelphia, 1876," I beg to state that I was, with Mr. Poulton's assistance, enabled to glean the few following accounts. I was very much engaged, and he wrote to the medical men in the other colonies for me. They have, in some slight measure, responded to the request. I forward a synopsis of our information herein. Homœopathy has been practiced in Victoria, Australia, about twenty-five years. Mr. Berigny, a non-qualified man, was the first to introduce it. He subsequently left for India, and then was succeeded by Drs. Rochlitz, M.D., and Mr. Robert Ray, L.R.C.P., London. Rochlitz and Berigny have finished their great work on earth, and are much regretted. Dr. Madden, of European reputation, visited Melbourne for three years, and did much to further the knowledge of homœopathy. We have at present five men practicing here in Melbourne, four physicians and one surgeon: Dr. Robert Ray, L.R.C.P. and L.M., London; Emery Gould, L.R.C.P., London; J. Wemerfünst, M.D., Leipsic; Jas. P. Teague, M.D., H. M. College, Philadelphia, U. S.; Surgeon Geo. T. Teague, M.D., University, Melbourne.

There is a homœopathic dispensary in Melbourne, founded in 1870, reports of which I forward.

The system is gradually spreading and is less opposed than formerly. It is being used very much by the settlers in the interior, where they have not the advantage of a physician. At Geelong, Sydney R. Robinson, M.R.C.S.E., is the only practitioner who succeeded to Dr. Teague's practice eleven years ago. There is

also a dispensary there which I commenced fifteen years ago. I forward reports.

At Ballarat there have been three, Drs. Speck and Ray, now deceased. The practice is since carried on by Dr. Ray, Jr., who is now the only representative succeeding his father. He is, I believe, doing well. No public institution. There have been at various times other men, but they have either died or left the colony.

There are two pharmacies in Melbourne, Messrs. Poulton & Sons, and Martyn & Co. There is also a pharmacy at Sandhurst, carried on by Mr. Poulton, Jr. Also one at Geelong by Mr. Owen. Also one at Ballarat by Mr. Pleasance. There is not any society or institute. Government has granted a site for a hospital in Melbourne, and we hope some day to see it established in connection with the present dispensary.

The physicians at Melbourne are pretty well employed.

From Sydney, New South Wales, Mr. Poulton has been able to obtain very little information, but his letter shall be inclosed. Drs. Bracton, Atherton, Irvine, and Fisher are the representatives, all of whom are good men. They have no public institution.

At Adelaide, South Australia, Drs. Campbell, Mageary, and Miller are the gentlemen practicing homœopathy. I think no public institution.

Tasmania has one representative at Hobart Town; no institution; Dr. Benjafield.

New Zealand has two or three, Dr. Jahn at Auckland, Dr. Deck at Dunediar.

I have now only to say that these colonies require all their medical men to have studied at a school of medicine for three years; nothing less will pass the local medical board. They must bring diplomas from after examination. No honorary papers are of any service. The boards are composed of allopaths, who have a great dislike to us, and throw every obstacle in the way of granting their certificate, without which no one can practice legally.

I regret also to state that much odium has been thrown on all

American degrees, on account of the loose practice of granting them at Cleveland and elsewhere, after two years' study, or even less, and from several honorary degrees having been granted that have striven to pass muster but without avail. I regret this the more that the rule is generally applied to all American institutions, and if the colleges are not more exacting and careful in requiring three or four years' study, they will not improve in public estimation, and any graduates coming from the United States will find it absolutely impossible to be registered. The University here requires five years of medical study for their degree of M.D., and is naturally jealous of its advantages. I am happy to state that the feeling against homœopathy is not more than elsewhere; that its adherents are among the better and poorer classes. I beg to forward the report of our "Dispensary and Hospital—outdoor." Trusting that the Convention at the dear old city which gave me my degree may be of great service to our cause, and assuring its members that they have the best wishes of their Australian friends,

I beg to remain, my dear sir,

Yours faithfully,

JAS. P. TEAGUE, M.D.

SYDNEY HOMŒOPATHIC PHARMACY, July 6th, 1875.

W. B. POULTON, Melbourne.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your note I regret that it is out of my power to supply you with the papers you require, the fact being that no such papers are in existence.

Although homœopathy is much adopted in private practice, so much so that its supporters have been able to defeat a medical bill brought before Parliament for the purpose, in a great measure, of suppressing the practice, no philanthropic or charitable institutions have yet been founded under its auspices, and until we have a larger staff of medical men I think it very unlikely any establishments of the kind will be commenced.

Yours very truly,

F. N. COLLINS.



REPORT

ON

HOMCEOPATHY IN MONTEVIDEO.

CONTENTS.

Letter from Dr. J. Christiano D. Korth.

Report of Cases treated in the Insane Asylum of Montevideo, By DR. KORTH.

HOMŒOPATHY IN MONTEVIDEO.

MONTEVIDEO, March 10th, 1876.

DR. CARROLL DUNHAM.

RESPECTED COLLEAGUE: Your favor of 21st September received on the 8th inst., being the first I have had the honor of receiving from you. You request me to extend an invitation to my colleagues to attend the World's Homœopathic Convention, under the auspices and control of the American Institute of Homœopathy, to be held at Philadelphia, June 26th, 1876.

I am sorry to inform you that the political agitation in this unfortunate country, and frequent change of government, has impoverished all classes of society, and will make it impossible for any of us to undertake so long and costly a voyage, and will therefore have to forego this pleasure.

I shall not be able to send you a detailed report respecting the progress of homœopathy in this country for the want of statistics and amicable relations among our physicians; each one here is for himself, and they take no interest in science.

There are seven homœopathic physicians here, divided into two schools, viz., Santiago Estrazulas, Korth, and Maria Lopes, who are pure homœopathists, graduates of the school at Rio Janeiro. We received our diplomas in 1847. The other four allopaths, who have adopted the homœopathic practice. I am the only one among our colleagues who has held an official appointment. I have been for the last fourteen years physician to the Insane Hospital of Montevideo, also port physician at the capital of the republic, which position I have held over three years. I am now publishing in Spanish the pathogenesis of the new medicines by Hale, in the journal *Criterio Médico Matrence*, in order that the Spanish physicians may enjoy the benefit of them.

I have mailed to you two statistics from the Insane Hospital, which will give you an idea of the results of my practice in that

institution, purely homœopathic, and the medicines employed according to symptoms were Bell., Hyos., Plat., Stram., Hell. nig., Caust., Opi., Nux vom., Glonoine, Apis, Tarant., Amb. gri., Anacard., Ars. alb., Aur. f., Coffea, Sepia, and Verat. alb., etc.

Of the new medicines, Cannabis ind., Codeine, Cim., Gels., Podophyl., Sanguinaria, Verat. v. For drunkenness, Cann., Chlor., Gels., and Scutellaria, and Solanum nig. in cases of furor alternating with imbecility and risa sardonica.

We have no meetings of physicians, nor any homœopathic institutions, not even a paper or journal to represent our cause.

This is all I have in my power to report to you in answer to your questions for the present ; hoping to hear from you again,

I am respectfully yours, etc.,

JUAN CHRISTIANO D. KORTH.

Appended are statistics of cases under homœopathic treatment in the Insane Asylum, annexed to the Charity Hospital in Montevideo, in charge of Dr. J. Christiano D. Korth, during fourteen years and five months, from the year 1861 to May 29th, 1875, from which date the homœopathic treatment ceased in the women's department, by request of the Board of Public Hygiene, and the Secretary of State, Dr. Isaac de Tezanos, May 20th, 1875.

GENERAL ENTRANCE FOR THE FOURTEEN YEARS.

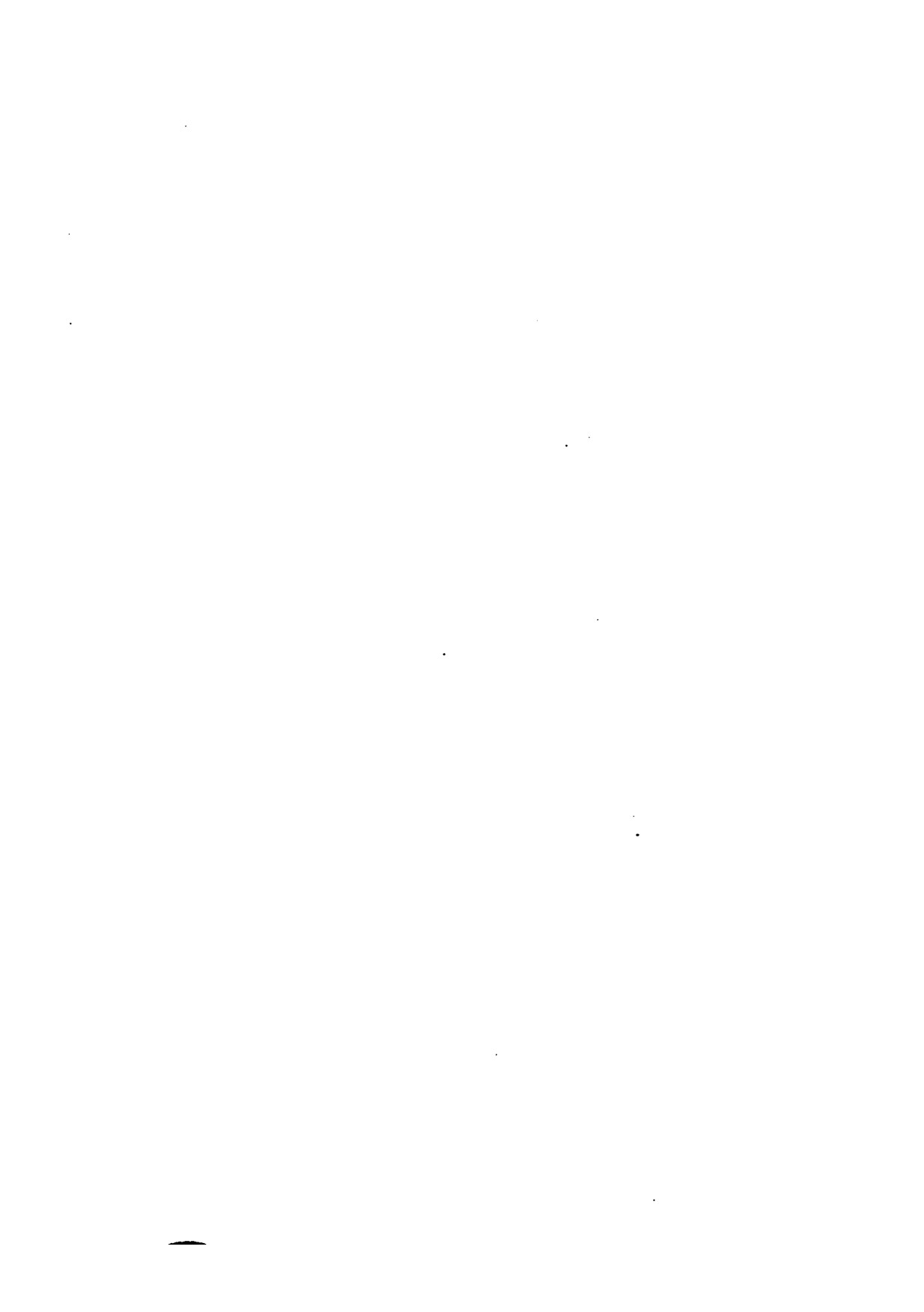
Number of patients on hand and admitted from	
the year 1861 to May 29th, 1875,	979
Patients cured in fourteen years,	617
Escaped,	78
Died,	167
	<hr/>
	857
Remained on hand May 29th, 1875,	122 males.

Many filthy and incurable patients from the Central Charity Hospital were sent to the Asylum, and placed under my charge, and some also were sent from the chronic department. Notwithstanding many of these were cured.

From July 23d, 1861, to November 1st, 1869, both the male

and female departments were under my charge and received the homœopathic treatment exclusively, but in consequence of an attack of illness which confined me to my bed for three months, allopathic influence succeeded in having the women's department placed under the old-school treatment.

D. KORTH, M.D.



REPORT

ON

HOMŒOPATHY IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

CONTENTS.

A Letter from Dr. Henry C. Preston.

*HOMŒOPATHY IN NEW BRUNSWICK, DOMINION
OF CANADA.*

ST. JOHN, May 24th, 1876.

THE first who practiced homœopathy in New Brunswick was a German by the name of Von Schrader ; as he had not a diploma he did not extend the cause much, but certainly has the credit of calling the attention of the people to it. He came here about twenty years ago, and after practicing awhile in a small country town called Quaco, removed to St. John, and was shortly after joined by a Dr. J. C. Peterson, son of Dr. Peterson, of Auburn, N. Y. They disagreed, but Dr. Von Schrader and he practiced in the city until the spring of 1858, when, through the representation of Dr. Peterson, who the year before had sent for me to come down here in consultation, and partly on account of my health requiring a colder climate, I settled here in March, 1858, having had fourteen years' experience in Connecticut and Rhode Island, and as you are aware was one of the editors of the *North American Journal* at the time I came here. Finding the climate agreeing so well with me and my family, and the practice so steadily increasing, I have remained, and probably shall continue here for some years, if I live. In the eighteen years I have resided in St. John the cause of homœopathy has spread over the whole province and extended to Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, I may say without boasting mainly through my influence, as I have had and now have patients in every part of the three provinces. There are besides myself only four others in the province, but there are plenty of good localities for a homœopathic physician if he could be induced to settle in them. Dr. Ring and Dr. Peters are practicing in this city ; the former a young man, and the latter an old one, and a convert from the old school.

I am, dear sir, very truly,

Your friend and colleague,

HENRY C. PRESTON, M.D.

REPORT

ON

HOMCEOPATHY IN BRAZIL.

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Homeopathy in Brazil, **DR. ALEXANDER JOSÉ DE MELLO MORAES.**

HOMŒOPATHY IN BRAZIL.

BY DR. ALEXANDER JOSÉ DE MELLO MORAES, OF RIO DE JANEIRO.

DOCTOR ANTONIO FERREIRA FRANCA acquainted the Medical and Surgical School of the City of Bahia with the knowledge of the medical system of Hahnemann in 1818, but no practical results followed this communication. In the two schools of Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, created by royal order of February 18th, 1808, and reorganized by the law of October 3d, 1832, nothing had been said about homœopathy, until after Dr. Gama Castro, editor of the *Jornal de Commercio* of Rio de Janeiro, had praised it in a series of articles published in his journal, when some appreciation of it was evinced. Still there were no practical results, inasmuch as the efforts of this advocate failed to make any proselytes from the physicians of the capital of the empire.

At length a student of the University of Leipsic, Frederico Emilio John, coming to Rio de Janeiro to conclude his studies in the Medical School of Rio, chose as the subject of his thesis the system of medicine then attracting so much attention, and making so much progress in Germany and other parts of Europe and Russia as homœopathy. He wrote regarding the advantages to humanity of the new system of practice, and sustained his thesis, and on it obtained the degree of Doctor in Medicine. This was in 1837.

This event is referred to in the pamphlet by Dr. Duque Estrada, published in 1845, being a reply to a speech by Dr. Meirelle (Senior), delivered in the House of Deputies, in which without any practical knowledge of his subject he attempted to expose to ridicule the doctrines of Hahnemann. Dr. Estrada writes as follows :

“ For four years I had practiced the ancient system of medicine with all the disgust that its uncertainties engenders, when,

in 1837, the first thesis in homœopathy was sustained by Mr. Frederico Emilio John, a native of Germany, who came to our school to complete his studies, begun in the University of Leipsic, from which place he emigrated to Brazil. It was this colleague who loaned me the first books on homœopathy I read.

“My first attempts were made in 1840, and being very fortunate ones, my ardor became so great that I soon had enough confidence in my new remedies to employ them in this or that case in which the allopathic means failed me. Unfortunately the people dreaded the remedies, and in order to make use of them I often had to act deceitfully. Of this conduct, however, I swear on my honor I have never had cause to repent.

“At that time the scarlet fever was increasing with the greatest virulence, allowing but scant time for action; many persons dying in from twenty-four to forty-eight hours. I felt it to be impossible for me to employ homœopathic treatment in these cases, not from want of confidence in its efficacy, but from fear lest, patients dying from the disease, I should be accused by the allopaths of having killed them.

“At this time I believed myself to be the only homœopathist in Rio de Janeiro, Dr. Santo Amaral, who in part practiced homœopathically, having died of the scarlet fever. Drs. Mure and Vicente Sisboa did not practice homœopathy at this time.

“Finally, however, being deeply grieved at the impotency of the ordinary means of meeting this dreadful epidemic, and encouraged by my reading in *Beauvais' Clinic*, I began to treat my scarlet fever patients by means of globules, and obtained extraordinary curative results.

“On this unsatisfactory footing homœopathy stood when in 1840 Dr. Bento Mure came to Brazil to contract with the Imperial Government for the establishment of an agricultural colony in Sahy, province of Santa Catharina. Obtaining his contract he returned to Europe, where he remained the necessary time to engage colonists, and returning with them established himself in Sahy. As he did not reap the benefits he had expected, however, he abandoned the colony, and in the beginning of the year 1842 came to practice homœopathy in Rio de Janeiro,

and opened the first consulting office in Rua de S. José, No 59, on the 10th of December."

João Vicente Martins, a man of great talent and ability, who left Rio de Janeiro on account of an occurrence in his private life, had returned to the capital very much dissatisfied with allopathic treatment. Knowing that the medical system discovered by Hahnemann was remarkable for its simplicity he sought Dr. Mure, in order to be instructed in the homœopathic doctrines. He gives the following account of himself:

"Having but just left the Royal Surgical School of Lisbon, I arrived in Brazil in 1847, and was assured by my generous reception that all the medical classes were my sincere friends. I practiced my profession without the least obstacle, and was soon intrusted with the internal clinic of the Imperial Hospital dos Lazaros, and the external clinic of the Expostos da Santa Casa de Misericórdia.

"In these two establishments, partly maintained by the government, I found no obstacles, but on the contrary nothing save the warmest commendations. Yet I soon abandoned all these, becoming convinced that in surgery only there was anything positive in the art of curing. Like Hahnemann I left that false science of the practice of which no one disputed my qualifications, and practiced as an oculist and midwife, these seeming to me to be the least fatal branches of surgery. I pursued these in order to obtain my daily bread, and wandered through the forests of Minas and Bahia, studying nature in its relations to men and their arts.

"Having arrived at the capital of Bahia I was invited by the professors of the faculty to operate in the Hospital da Misericórdia of that city, and it was with extreme pleasure and pride that I acceded to their requests. Returning to Rio de Janeiro after three years of wandering I was anxious to investigate the truths of medical science, for which I had long waited in vain, and as Dr. Mure, who worthily sustained the standard of innovation, was popularly considered a philosopher, I at once introduced myself to him.

"He presented to me many fine theories, which I refused to

accept, saying that only facts could convince me. He gave me facts; these I did not oppose, neither did I wish to allow myself to be influenced by them, but their number and importance impressed me favorably.

“I, myself, gave these simple remedies in single doses and in small quantities, and I saw many people saved from the grave who owed their recovery to homœopathy.

“Satisfied that I had at last found the true science of healing, I wished to return to Bahia, and there propagate the new medical doctrines, and extend them to the limits of the empire. I was, however, persuaded that my co-operation with Dr. Mure in the capital would be more conducive to the establishment of homœopathy in Brazil, and I thank fortune that I remained, for I feel that I was successful, not only in my endeavors for the dissemination of homœopathy, but also was instrumental in bringing about the revolution in the habits of the country which has taken place in Brazil.

“As soon as I declared myself convinced of the truth of the new medical system, and gave the reasons for my conversion to homœopathy, all those who had received me in their tender embraces now declared themselves my enemies. My previously admitted skill now became gross ignorance, and all my abilities previously acknowledged now were bitterly denied by my quondam school.

“But what did I care for enraged snarling critics? what great evil could come to me from these insensate sectarians of error? I only wished them to give me one moment of agony in which I could say to them: ‘You err because you do not see; look, and you will see; and, seeing, you will pray to God that He may pour upon you, by the hand of His chosen, that healing balsam which is required for the many wounds of misguided man, and you may well praise His infinite mercy; for as in the Gospel He has given you remedies for the infirmities of the soul, so He gives you in homœopathy remedies for the infirmities of the body.’”

On the 10th day of December, 1842, Drs. Mure and Lisbon founded, at the residence of the former, the Homœopathic Insti-

tute of Brazil. A formal session of this Institute was held on March 10th, 1843, when a notable speech was made significative of its principles and purposes, and the articles and statutes which were to govern its workings were read, approved, and solemnly signed by all present. The names of the signers are as follows :

- Dr. Bento Mure, President.
 Dr. Vicente José Lisbon, 1st Secretary.
 Dr. Dommigos de Azevedo Coutinho Duque Estrada.
 Dr. Francisco Alves de Mowra.
 Dr. José Ignacio Malta (druggist).
 Major-Surgeon of the Army Manoel Antonio Henrique Tota.
 J. P. Pacheco, José Feliciano Pereira.
 Antonio Frederico Colona.
 Carlos da Cunha Hendrics.
 João Baptista Gomes.
 Emydio Fernandes da Costa Guimaraes.
 E. Tallone, Joaquin da Costa Costivetly.
 José Francisco de Souza Bastos.
 Dr. Jacinto Soares Rebello.
 Thomar José Tinoco de Almeida.
 P. J. Von Reis.
 Manoel Ignacio Cavalcanti.
 José Manoel de Carvalho Bulhoes.
 Manoel Pedro de Alcantara Ferreira e Costa.
 José Firmino Craveiro.
 Antonio de Souza Dias.
 Bartholomeo Bartholazzi.
 C. Augusto Dantonil.
 Professor Edme Hilu, General Henriques Marques d'Oliveira,
 Lisboa.
 Antonio Ferreira da Silva Campos.
 Manoel José Cardozo Machado.
 José Vieira Pimenta.
 Francisco Maria Colona.
 João Manoel Martins da Costa.
 Francisco José Gomes da Silva.
 José Galdino de Castro.

Pedro José d'Almeida.

João de Castro Silva.

José Antonio Goncalves.

Ignacio Joaquin d'Albuquerque.

Dr. José Pereira Rego (now Baron do Laveadio, and President of the Junta Central de Hygiéne-Publica, *i. e.*, The Central Assembly of Public Hygiene, and a great enemy to homœopathy).

José Feliciano da Costa Monteiro.

João Vicente Martins.

José Ferreira Pinto Guedes.

Antonio José de Carvalho Chaves.

Destembargador (a judge in next to the highest court).

João Candido de Deos e Silva.

Dr. José Maria de Novonha Feital (who afterwards became adverse to homœopathy).

Joaquin de Sá Charem.

Manoel Pinto da Silva Valle Adolfo Tiberghün.

João Nery Ferreira.

José Nicolan da Costa Ferreira.

Commandador (Knight) João Pereira d'Andrade.

Dona Laura Joaquina de Moraes (a lady).

Goncalo José Machado.

Suiz Mendes Ribeiro.

Edmond Tiberghün.

Antonio José Mendes de Campos.

Dr. Manoel Duarte Moreira.

Demetrio Antonio Rio dos Santos.

And many other gentlemen.

João Vicente Martins becoming more enthusiastic than ever on account of the practical results he obtained in his medical clinic, and in what he saw in the practice of Dr. Bento Mure and in that of his colleagues, began to write luminous articles in favor of homœopathy for the *Jornal de Commercio* of Rio de Janeiro; on account of this he was obliged to battle against the allopathic physicians, and even against some who, having formerly adhered to homœopathy, had now abandoned and were opposing it. But

João Vicente Martins, strong in the truth of facts and in the might of his will, resisted and gained a victory over them all.

To better serve science and humanity Mure and João Vicente Martins opened a Homœopathic Consulting Office in 1844, in Nitheroy, and in the villages of Magé, Iguassi, and Lozena. We had long before opened the Central Homœopathic Pharmacy in Rua de S. José, No. 52, in order to satisfy the necessities of the doctors ; here they intrusted the officinal purity of the medicines to the conscientious and clever pharmacist Ventura Pinheiro, who maintained until death his good reputation.

The fervor of homœopathists increased, and to continue this enthusiasm in the Institute it was suggested that a special school to teach the doctrines of Hahnemann be opened. This school was organized by the law of October 3d, 1832, and opened January 18th, 1845.

João Vicente Martins prepared the statutes, which, being approved, were adopted.

The school having no power to grant diplomas, Dr. Mure and João Vicente Martins petitioned the Imperial Government to grant them authority to issue certificates of studies. This was granted in an order passed March 27th, 1846. With this legal authority the first certificates of studies were given in July 2d, 1847, to the first students who completed their studies and graduated from the Homœopathic School of Rio de Janeiro.

The curriculum was as follows :

- 1st. Medical Physic.
- 2d. Medical Chemistry and Rudiments of Mineralogy.
- 3d. Medical Botany and Rudiments of Zoology.
- 4th. Descriptive and General Anatomy.
- 5th. Physiology.
- 6th. General Pathology.
- 7th. Pathogenesy and Homœopathic Doctrines.
- 8th. Pharmacy and Interrogation of Patients.
- 9th. Hygiene and Medical History.
- 10th. Homœopathic Chemistry and Medical Criticism.
- 11th. Legal Medicine and Toxicology.

This was a three years' course ; the matriculation of students

REPORT

ON

HOMCEOPATHY IN BRAZIL.

ber 2d, 1847, for the city of Bahia, he announced his arrival there on October 8th, opening a free consulting office for the cure of the poor in Rua da Gameleria, No. 10, at 5 o'clock, P.M.

From October 10th João Vicente Martins availed himself of the columns of the *Mercantil*, a daily journal, and maintained day by day the most violent discussion with me, concluding it on February 10th, 1848, at which time I had become convinced of the wonderful truths of homœopathy. I commenced the propagation of homœopathy by means of a religious service celebrated in the church of the Monges Benedictinos at 10 A.M., on February 10th, 1848.

I was then chief editor of the *Correio Mercantil* of Bahia, and although a very young physician, the medical question against homœopathy did not frighten me, for I knew that the homœopathic system was the only one originally created by a doctor, and I remembered the words of the illustrious *Broussais* anticipating the benefits that would result from its teachings. I pitied the confusion of the adversaries of João Vicente Martins. I was not interested in medical questions because I was at that time engaged in politics, and was chief editor of a daily newspaper, which was the organ of a pacific population. I waged war against the famous *Guaycuin*, which, as a republican periodical, proclaimed, sanctified, and defended the revolutionary movement of November 7th, 1848, in Pernambuco.

Going to assist at the examination of a friend, Dezembar Avo Candido Ladislao Japiassú de Figueredo e Mello, in the University of Medicine, on December 16th, 1847, I read a correspondence against the Director of the Faculty, Dr. João Francisco de Almeida, written by Dr. N. Jemsteo, because he did not allow him to pass an examination of capacity in any other language but that of the country.

The Director of the Faculty, Dr. Almeida, was present, and introducing the correspondence of Dr. Jemsteo as a topic, asked me to defend through the press his denial. I wrote an answer in the office of the Faculty, which was published in the *Correio Mercantil*, December 17th, without my signature.

João Vicente Martins turned against me because of this arti-

cle, I having previously remained silent about homœopathic subjects, and obliged me to admit its authorship, which I did with the best of feeling, and after a discussion without bitterness we reached the facts, and I was obliged to submit to them. Abandoning political questions I now became a conscientious propagator of Hahnemann's doctrines.

After February 10th, João Vicente was silent, and the attacks directed at him turned upon myself; but used to the fights of the political press I did not recoil from the presence of enemies that I knew, but continued to oppose them with the irresistible argumentation of facts until they were silenced.

João Vicente Martins, who had nothing more to do in Bahia, sailed on board the steamship *Imperatriz*, on March 3d, 1848, for Rio de Janeiro, where he entered into new battles, not with the allopaths, but against those who compelled Dr. Mure to retire to France.

What passed between him and the members of the *Academia Medici Homœopatha* was published in the *Jornal do Commercio* of 1848 and 1849.

Notwithstanding that he was endowed with a great and generous spirit he was often vexed; but as his apostleship was born of his unalterable convictions, he found in contrarieties new means with which to oppose his adversaries. In September, 1849, the yellow fever appeared in Bahia, and the first place invaded was the ward of Santa Barbara, in the lower city. The doctors of that city, the professors of the Faculty of Medicine, and of the Junta St. Hygiene, did not understand this disease, because as a rule in Brazil the country and its own history is not well understood. I knew that the yellow fever, cholera morbus, and typhus arise in the marshes of the Rio Negro, and the symptoms of this invading and rapidly spreading disease resembling those of which I had read in a manuscript on *Males on bicha*, that had in 1685 ravaged Bahia and Pernambuco, I thought this to be the fever of Siam, or yellow fever, which was now decimating us. I published in the *Correio Mercantil* an article, saying that this disease among us was yellow fever. It was in the presence of this scourge that homœopathy worked miracles, sav-

ing from death not only those who were treated by it, but also many who had been given up by allopathy.

The same state of affairs also occurred in Rio de Janeiro, where there was an invasion of yellow fever,* and also of cholera morbus,† of which the greater part of the cases recovered under homœopathic treatment, showing its vast superiority over all other means of curing the infirmities of humanity.

My interest in propagating homœopathy was so great that, two days after the *Correio Mercantil* refused an article of mine on homœopathy (July 26th, 1850), I published a paper called *The Medico do Povo*, which was devoted exclusively to the interests of homœopathy, and which I continued for three years.

João Vicente Martins, speaking of me in his book on *Cholera*

* In 1850 the yellow fever spreading with great severity into Rio de Janeiro, killing hundreds of victims, the Sociedade Portugueso do Beneficencia opened an infirmary for the treatment of poor people attacked by this epidemic. This infirmary was opened under the name of *Enfirmaria de S. Vicente de Paulo*, on March 1st, 1850, in a large house, containing beds, medicines, diets, physicians, nurses, and all the resources of religion.

Homœopathic medicine was exclusively employed in the infirmary, the physicians being Drs. João Vicente Martins, Director; Dr. Francisco Alves Moura, Dr. José Henrique Medenos, and Dr. João Francisco Gomes.

During the three months of its existence 448 patients were received, and the rate of mortality was much inferior to the allopathic infirmaries.

† In 1855 an epidemic of cholera morbus appeared in Rio de Janeiro, and among the many ambulances and infirmaries opened for the treatment of its victims by order of the government, two were devoted to the interests of homœopathy. The first was that of N. Senhora da Conceição, created by the Provedoria da Sta Casa de Misericórdia, with the following physicians:

Dr. Maximiniano, Marques de Carvalho, Director; Dr. José Henrique de Medeiros, Secretary; Drs. Joaquin José da Silva Pinto, Thomas Cochrane, Maximiniano Antonio de Lenos, Francisco Alves de Moura, Carlos Chidoé, Pedro Antonio Vieira da Costa.

The second infirmary was founded by private initiative and by charitable donations, and had the following medical board:

Dr. Alexandre Mendes Calaza, Director; Drs. Pedro Ernesto Albuquerque de Oliveira, and Francisco Antonio Gunnars. These two institutions received a large number of patients, and the medicine of Samuel Hahnemann showed its superiority over that used by the allopathic school.

The Government of Brazil, although not recognizing homœopathy as official medicine, it not being taught in their schools, yet rewarded in 1855 the humanitarian efforts of homœopathic doctors, by giving them decorations with honorary distinctions.

*Morbus** (page 122), says: "I wish to make special mention here of my dear friend Dr. Alexandre José de Mello Moraes, who devotes himself more assiduously than any one else, and with an energy that astonishes me, not only to writing and publishing a good compendium of homœopathy, in order that its doctrines may become familiar to all, but also in giving singly more lessons on the subject than all our schools have given in many years. There is no number of the *Correio Mercantil* of Bahia published since February 10th, 1848, which does not contain a lesson by him."

Dr. Sabino Olegario de Pinho, who was then practicing allopathy in the Villa da Matta de S. João, in the province of Bahia, becoming acquainted with the progress we were making in homœopathy, and finding that certain physicians had already adopted it, as taught by Drs. Alexandre Rouan and Antonio Pereira de Mesquita, who had both been assisted by the illustrious Benedictine monk, Brother Mariano de Santa Roza, Lima, † *i. e.*, chief surgeon I. José Baptista, Manoel Joaquin, a surgeon of great merits, Dr. Enquiel Francisco das Neves, chief surgeon Alorin of the City of Cochoeira, and Dr. Jernsted, also adopted it. Dr. Jernsted opened an office and a homœopathic pharmacy at Pernambuco and published *Therouro de Medicina Homœopatica* (Treasury of Homœopathic Medicine), a book which was well received and still is very popular.

In Bahia, at the beginning of our propagation, we found friends who eagerly adopted this system for themselves and their families; among whom were Baron de S. Francisco, Rio das Contas, and Paraguassú, Conselheiro Joaquin Marcellino de Brito, ‡ the Illustrious Commendador (Knight) Joaquin Alves do Amaral, Secretary of the Government, and Viscount dos Friacs, the Bandeira family, Baron de Piraja, the celebrated vicar of Itaparica, José Maria Brayner, the important merchants, Custo-

* Printed in 1849, printing-office of Laemmoth.

† It was this monk who, with myself and others, published the famous periodical, *O Noticiador Catholico*, under the auspices of the learned Mr. Don Romualdo Antonio de Seixas, Archbishop of Bahia.

‡ Ex-minister or premier of the empire, and now President of the Supreme Tribunal of Justice.

dio Joaquin da Costa, Antonio José da Costa, Francisco José Machado, and the ladies, D. Carolino Mattos Villela, D. Maria da Silva, the wealthy proprietress, with a great number more of merchants and people. After all discussion by means of the press had ceased, and I remained alone to sustain my principles and the clinic, certain illustrious physicians adopted homœopathy. Meanwhile my venerable master and particular friend, Conselheiro Dr. Jonathus Albot, Professor of Anatomy in the University of Bahia, and chief of the Surgical Clinic of the Hospital di Misericordia, became ill with dyspepsia, and complaining to me of his sickness, asked me to treat him, and I did so with satisfactory results.

Notwithstanding Dr. Sabino was successfully located in Pernambuco, João Vicente Martins also went there to see what Dr. Sabino was doing, and opened a discussion with the priest, Lopez Gama, editor of the satirical periodical, *O'Carapuceiro*. This discussion was so warily debated that I was compelled to engage in it, and the Archbishop of Bahia, the learned Mr. Don Romualdo Antonio de Seixas concluded it through the interposition of the Noticiador Catholico Canon, Joaquin da Fanceea, Lima.

João Vicente Martins was a Portuguese citizen, a native of Lisbon, and was looked upon as a foreigner among us, and as the allopaths found no opposition they determined to arrange the Junta Central de Hygiene with such regulations as to embarrass Dr. Martins and compel him to leave Brazil.

For this purpose they influenced the General Government, and the Junta Central de Hygiene Publica was organized with its monstrous contradictory regulations, which I exposed in an article published in the *Jornal de Commercio* of 1852.

João Vicente Martins being a foreigner found it difficult to oppose the institutions of the Brazilian Government, and he went to Bahia to enlist me, who, as a Brazilian, could better oppose the absurd creations of my country in his behalf. He arrived at Bahia September 25th, 1851, and we sailed October 4th, reaching Rio de Janeiro October 8th, and went to Dr. Martins's house. I knew that he needed rest, remembering the words of Phedurs: "The always bent becomes useless." And it was agreed that he

should travel in Europe while I remained in Rio de Janeiro to uphold homœopathy and answer the attacks of the press. October 23th, 1851, Dr. Martins called a special meeting of the Institute in his capacity of First Secretary, and informed its members of the report which Dr. Mure had sent from Thibet, in which he announced his determination not to return to Brazil, and resigned as perpetual and actual President of the Institute Homœopathico de Brazil. My services for homœopathy were now mentioned, and I was proposed and unanimously elected to fill Dr. Mure's place.

I was at this same session sworn, and taking the President's chair directed the labors of and closed the session.

Dr. Martins remained in Rio de Janeiro but a short time after this meeting. He went to Europe, where he remained fourteen months, and then returned in the British steamship "Severn," on January 8th, 1853.

While in Europe he rendered important services to humanity, an account of which was published in my journal, *Medico de Povo*, for 1853. Soon after his return a discussion arose with an audacious Galenista, in which he suffered from anonymous reports and calumny, coming from people whom he had benefited. He finally became ill, on account of a draft, which produced paralysis, and died July 8th, 1854, and was buried in the Cemiterio de S. João Baptista, where his remains lie in a marble vault.

João Vicente Martins's death left a vacancy impossible to fill; a blessed remembrance remains, and his name is engraved in the annals of humanity.

Homœopathy has become popular in Brazil, not so much by the efforts of the physicians as by its practical results in the hands of the people.

The Brazilian Government which fosters worms, surrounding them with prestige and importance and submitting to their schemes, has not admitted homœopathy officially; but in some religious hospitals homœopathic infirmaries exist,* though not-

* The orders of Tercevia and Sociedade de Beneficencia which have permanent hospitals with homœopathic infirmaries, for the treatment of the brothers and members who adopt or prefer that treatment, are:

1st. A Veneravel Ordem 3a da Penetencia (1859). Actual Physician, Dr.

withstanding the superiority it shows in daily practice it is nowhere officially recognized.

During the first years of homœopathy in Brazil, a great number of publications appeared in the *Jornal do Commercio*, the *Diario do Rio*, the *Mercantil*, the *Correio da Tarde*, and in other periodicals of Rio de Janeiro.

In Bahia much was written for the *Mercantil*, the *Correio Mercantil*, and the *Guayacuni*. At last the *Medico do Poro* appeared, devoted exclusively to the interests of homœopathy.

Several periodicals were started in Rio de Janeiro, especially to defend the doctrines of Hahnemann, among which were *The Sciencia*, *The Hahnemannista*, of 1846, *The Homœopatha*, of 1850, *The Medico Populao*, of 1851, and *The Athleta*, of 1852. Several works upon the practice of homœopathy have appeared from the pens of Drs. João Vicente Martins, Mure, Emilio Gernon, Sabino, Cochrane, Derembargador Wellosa de Oliveira, Conselheiro José Bernardino Baptista Pereira, Everton de Almeida, João Francisco dos Reis, Albuquerque de Oliveira; also five works by myself, with many translations from foreign books.

José Henrique do Medeiros; Adjunct Physician, Dr. Joaquim José da Silva Pinto.

2d. Ordem 3a de Nossa Senhoras do Carmo (1873). Effective Physician, Dr. Americo Hypolito Edverton de Almeida; Adjunct Physicians, Drs. Antonio Rego and Baptista de Meirelles.

3d. Sociedade Portuguesa de Beneficencia since 1859. Effective Physician, Dr. José Henrique de Medeiros; Adjunct Physician, Dr. Maximilian Antonio de Lemos.

In 1873 the yellow fever appearing again as an epidemic in Rio de Janeiro, the government organized temporary infirmaries for the pauper classes, and commissions of charities collected enormous sums for like purposes. Some of these infirmaries were intrusted to homœopathic physicians. A Commissad Central Portuguese de Sucorros chose for the homœopathic treatment of their patients Drs. Braz Dias da Matta, Joaquim José da Silva Pinto, Saturnim Soares de Meirellas, Maximilian Antonio de Lemos, and Antonio de Magalhães Calret.

The Providona da Santa Casa de Misericordia instituted an ambulance, appointing as physicians Drs. Saturnino Meirelles, Liberato de Castro Carreira, and Joaquim Clarimundo da Silva.

Instituto Homœopathico do Brazil, April 10th, 1876, a true copy of the original written by Dr. Alexandre José de Mello Moraes, President of the Instituto Homœopatico do Brazil.

DR. JOSÉ HENRIQUES DE MEDUROS,
Acting Secretary.

HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS IN BRAZIL—1876.

Amazonas.—Dr. A. D. Vasconcellos Canavarro.

Pará-Belem.—Dr. Augusto Thiago Pinto, José do O. de Almeida.

Maranhão.—Francisco Pereira da Silva Novaes.

Pernambuco-Recife.—Dr. Jesuino Augusto dos Santos Mello, Dr. Pedro de Athayde Loto Moscoso, J. B. Cazanova, P. S. Regis.

Bahia.—Dr. Antonio Pereira de Mesquita, Dr. José Antonio Ribeiro de Lima, Dr. Manoel Joaquim Lino.

Rio de Janeiro-Campos.—José Ferreira Passos, Dr. Francisco Rodrigues Penalva, Dr. José Pinto Ribeiro de Sampaio, João Francisco dos Reis.

Magé.—Dr. Domingos João da Soledade Vallente.

Maricá.—Dr. M. Pereira Sudré.

São João da Barra.—Patricio H. Teixeira Mendes.

Nitheroy.—Dr. Boaz Dias da Matta, Dr. José Severino de Avellar, Dr. Liberato de Castro Carreira, Dr. Guitherme Taylor March, Dr. José Antonio Nogueira de Barros, Dr. Manoel da Silveira Rodrigues, Dr. Marcellino Pinto Riberio Duarte.

Rio de Janeiro (Capital of the Empire).—Dr. Alexandre José de Mello Moraes, Dr. Americo Hypolito Errerton d'Almeida, Dr. A. Monteiro de Barros, Dr. Antonio Joaquim Correia, Dr. Antonio de Castro Lopes, Dr. Antonio Rego, Dr. Antonio Rodrigues de Oliveira, André Braz Chabrio, Bertholdo Goldsmith, Dr. Carlos Chidloé, Dr. Cezario Eugenio Gomes de Arango, Dr. Francisco de Paula Travassos, Dr. Domingos de Azevedo Coutinho Duque Estrada, Dr. Jacintho Soares Rebello, Dr. Joaquim Clarimundo da Silva, Dr. Joaquim José da Silva Pinto, Dr. Joaquim Duarte Martinho, Dr. João Baptista Soares

de Meirelles, Dr. José Henrique de Medeiros, José Pereira Peixoto, João Rodriguez Damasceno Salgado, Dr. Manoel Antonio Marques de Faria, Manoel Antonio de Magalhães Calvet, Dr. Maximiniano Antonio de Lemos, Dr. Maximiniano Marques de Carvalho, Pedro Ernesto Albuquerque de Oliveira, Dr. Saturnino Soares de Meirelles, Dr. Thomas Antonio de Abren.

São Paulo-Campinas.—João Baptista Morato do Canto.

São Paulo-Capital.—Candido Ribeiro dos Santos, Carlos Marquois, Emilio Jantier.

Rio Claro.—José Joaquim Rodrigues da Silva, Luiz Antonio José de Freitas.

Tatuhij.—João Manoel de Carneiro Bastos.

Santos.—Dr. Henrique Correia Moreira, Antonio Manoel Bicudo.

Santa Catharina.—José Rego Rapozo.

São Pedro do Sul Alegrete.—Francisco da Silva Moraes, Eduardo de Miranda.

Pelotas.—Dr. Germano Francisco de Oliveira.

Porto Alegre.—Dr. Israel Rodrigues Barcellos, Dr. José Bernardino da Cunha Bittancourt, Dr. Thomas Lourenco Carvalho de Campos.

Rio Grandê.—Dr. João Lundell, José Dias de Almeida Pires, Luiz Candido de Assiz Arango, Dr. Octacilio Aristides Camará.

San Gabriel.—Augusto Pedro de Alcantara, Dr. Jonathas Abbot.

HOMŒOPATHIC PHARMACIES IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

Botica Central Homœopathica, Veird, Martins & Co., Rua de S. José, No. 59.

Laboratorio Especial de Homœopathia Pura of João Pinheiro Magalhães Bastos, Rua de S. José, No. 58.

Pharmacia Homœopathica of Francisco Pinheiro Bastos, Rua de S. José, No. 55.

Laboratorio Homœopathica of Antonio José de Mello, Rua da Guitanda, No. 17.

Pharmacia Homœopathica of João de Souza Martins, Rua da Guitanda, No. 36.

Grande Laboratorio Homœopathico of Antonio Gonçalves de Arango Penna, Rua da Guitanda, No. 47.

Pharmacia Homœopathica of Bachelor José Maria de Souza, Rua da Guitanda, No. 55.

Grande Laboratorio Homœopathico of J. & M. Pinho, Rua da Guitanda, No. 58.

HOMŒOPATHIC SOCIETIES IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

Instituto Homœopathico do Brazil. *President*, Dr. A. J. de Mello Moraes; *Secretary, pro tem.*, Dr. J. H. de Medeiros. (*Vide Historical Sketch before.*)

Instituto Hahnemanniano Fluminense, Rua de S. José, No. 59. *President*, Dr. Domingos A. C. Duque Estrada; *1st Secretary*, Dr. Joaquim Duarte Martinho; *2d Secretary*, Dr. J. H. de Medeiros; *Treasurer*, José Rodrigues dos Santos.

Editor of the Revista (Review), Dr. A. J. de Mello Moraes.

All homœopathic doctors and druggists are members of this association, and have session once a month, when homœopathic subjects are discussed.

N.B.—This Institute made an offer last March to the government for the free treatment of paupers, who, being attacked with the *yellow fever*, prefer this medical treatment.

Jornal do Commercio.

YELLOW FEVER.

The Instituto Hahnemanniano Fluminense to the Public :

In acquainting the public with the petition below, which on the 20th ultimo was communicated to the Imperial Government in the name of the Instituto Hahnemanniano Fluminense, it proves it was not indifferent to the sufferings of the unfortunates attacked by the yellow fever; it leaves to the just opinion of the public to judge of the reason why its humanitarian offer was not received up to this day, and this in face of known statistics

gathered, not only on the occasions of yellow fever epidemics in the past, but also of other statistics published by the Board of Directors of Beneficiencia Portuguesa and the administration of the orders Terceira da Senitencia and Carmo, all in favor of Hahnemann's doctrines.

RIO DE JANEIRO, April 9th, 1876.

PETITION.

SIRE: The city of Rio de Janeiro is being visited by the yellow fever. The Imperial Government, exclusive of its hygienic measures, has ordered allopathic infirmaries to be opened where the poor people attacked by the malady might be sheltered, satisfying thus one of the most urgent necessities of the occasion. But, Sire, a great part of this population prefer to be treated by homœopathic medicine, which is proved by the existence and maintenance of many physicians and druggists, who dedicate themselves to the exclusive practice of this medicine; thus the creation of a homœopathic infirmary is at present a public necessity. The Instituto Hahnemanniano Fluminense, sure that the Government has not yet attended to this necessity as every one expected, by lack, perhaps, of proper means, and also sure that the government is not a representative of any scientific party, but a representative of the interests and necessities of the people, offers gratuitously, not only the medical services of all its professional members, but also the necessary medicines from the members of the pharmaceutical section, if the government thinks in their wisdom that a homœopathic infirmary should be opened.

The Instituto Hahnemanniano Fluminense considers that in all times that statistics have been made they have been favorable to Hahnemann's doctrines, and that it is not an experiment they ask, but to once more offer to the sick the benefit that this medicine has always produced.

The Instituto Hahnemanniano Fluminense hopes that the paternal government of your Imperial Majesty will not deny to the unfortunates, attacked by the epidemic, the dearest liberty

they possess, that of treating themselves by the medicine they most confide in, and that it will not shrink before any difficulties in the discharge of a public necessity.

Sire, the Instituto Hahnemanniano Fluminense does not aspire to any reward, but the satisfaction of having fulfilled their duty towards humanity and their country, and of having once more an opportunity to propagate the truth.

DR. DOMINGOS DE AZEVEDO COUTINHO DE DUQUE ESTRADA,
President.

DR. JOAQUIM DUARTE MARTINHO,
First Secretary.

DR. JOSÉ HENRIQUE DE MEDEIROS,
Second Secretary.

RIO DE JANEIRO, March 20th, 1876.

The Government considered this offer, and ordered the Director of the *Misericórdia* to open an infirmary if he thought it advisable; this has not yet been done.

(Signed)

MELLO MORAES,
A. J. Secretary.

April 10, 1876

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**HISTORICAL AND STATISTICAL REPORT OF HOMŒOPATHY
IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.**

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*HISTORICAL AND STATISTICAL REPORT OF
HOMŒOPATHY IN THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA.*

INTRODUCTION.

HOMŒOPATHY was represented in the United States fifty years ago by one man, and by one little much-abused and ridiculed pamphlet of 24 pages written by that man. There was no book on homœopathy printed in the English language; there were no schools, colleges, societies, or institutions.

To-day the doctrines of Hahnemann and Gram are followed and taught by thousands, our colleges and institutions are known and honored throughout the land, there is hardly a town in the country that has not now its popular and respected homœopathic physician.

In writing of this marvellous progress it will be at once understood that regarding facts, data, and local occurrences connected with the introduction of our system into the various States of the Union, there is considerable uncertainty. A great deal of the history presented in this volume has been completed after laborious research through musty files of early journals, from old college announcements, and even from the backs of medical magazines.

Each State is supposed to have furnished its own complete history for this work; but as each State did no such thing, of course the result has been that the Secretaries* have been obliged to do the work that other people should have done.

With nothing else from which to gather facts it is of course not strange that certain sections of this history are defective, and if any man finds errors of omission or commission it is because of

* Drs. R. J. McClatchey and Joseph C. Guernsey.

the failure of State committees to do the work which they pledged themselves to do.

The work is divided into five sections. In section *one*, the general history of homœopathy in the different States is given, taking the States, as nearly as possible, according to the time when homœopathy was first introduced into each.

In section *two*, is given a succinct account of homœopathic institutions, viz., colleges, societies, hospitals, dispensaries, asylums, homes, and pharmacies.

While it is certain that the history of these institutions is defective and incorrect, yet the most of the statistics are reliable, as great care has been taken to collate them from trustworthy sources. These are, as far as possible, given in chronological order. It is possible that the name and history of certain smaller institutions have been omitted. It is not from any oversight, as very great pains have been taken to discover and tabulate all the institutions, now or in the past, that have been under homœopathic treatment, or have been in any way connected with homœopathy.

In section *three*, is given as full and complete a tabulated list of all the publications of our school as could be made up.

Section *four*, is devoted to a short history of special legislation for and against homœopathy, with a few typical cases illustrating allopathic bigotry.

In section *five*, is given a brief account of the past and present means of homœopathic medical education.

Homœopathy was first introduced into America by Dr. Gram, who settled in New York city in 1825. He gradually made converts; the new doctrine spread into other parts of the State, physicians of the allopathic school seeing its incalculable advantages embraced homœopathy, and under many difficulties followed successfully its practice.

The first organization of homœopathic physicians in America was formed in Philadelphia in 1833. This was composed of both physicians and laymen. The second was organized in New York city in 1834, and was called the New York Homœopathic Society, being also composed of physicians and laymen. In neither society did laymen remain but a short time.

The next State to embrace homœopathy was Pennsylvania. Dr. Detwiler came from Switzerland in 1817, locating in Allentown. He began to investigate homœopathy in 1828, and gave his first prescription July 23d of that year. It is not known by whom he was induced to test the new system.*

There is no account of any one practicing homœopathy in any other State until 1836, when Dr. Martin, having become converted in France, his native country, settled in New Orleans, La., and began to practice.

In 1837 Dr. Vanderburg, who had been a pupil of Gram in New York, went to Connecticut, and prescribing for the wife of Dr. Charles Taylor cured her so rapidly as to induce Dr. Taylor to renounce allopathy and devote himself to homœopathy from that time. Dr. Gregg, of Massachusetts, in 1837 or '38, hearing of Dr. Vanderburg's success in New York, visited him, was instructed by him in the new system, and commenced about 1840 to practice homœopathy in Boston.

The same year, 1837, Dr. McManus, of Baltimore, Maryland, had his attention called to homœopathy by two educated friends, who were studying German in order to read the homœopathic works, of which none had ever been printed in English. He visited Philadelphia, consulted Dr. Matlock, was interested, and finally ended in adopting the new system. Dr. McManus is still in active practice in Baltimore.

The next State to embrace the new law was Vermont, where Dr. Baird began to practice in 1838.

In 1839 Dr. Louis Parlin began to practice homœopathy in Providence, Rhode Island.

In 1839 Dr. Gosewich, a graduate of the Allentown Academy, settled in Wilmington, Delaware, introducing the law of *similia* into that State.

Dr. Strum, a native of Germany, and who was converted by Hahnemann himself, came to America in 1839, and at once commenced to practice homœopathy at Cincinnati, Ohio, being the first to introduce the system into that State.

* This is known. For full particulars refer to A Brief Sketch of the Allentown Academy, section iii, chap. 1.—J. C. GUERNSEY.

The first institution for teaching homœopathy was the Allentown Academy, situated at Allentown, Pa., and opened in 1835. In 1848 the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania was opened. These were the first two colleges in the country to teach homœopathy.

The first dispensary was organized in New York in 1845, and called the New York Homœopathic Dispensary. The first pharmacy was opened in Philadelphia about the year 1835. The first hospital under homœopathic treatment was located in Philadelphia, and opened in 1850.

Homœopathy was first introduced into Louisville, Kentucky, in 1839 by Dr. J. G. Rosenstein.

The next State into which the new system penetrated was New Jersey. Situated so near New York, the pioneer State, there is little doubt that the people had heard of the wonderful results of the new practice soon after its introduction by Gram, but there is no record of any practitioner of the system prior to 1840, when Dr. R. S. Middleton located in Burlington city.

In the year 1840 homœopathy was introduced into Maine. Drs. W. E. Payne, E. Clark, A. Rea, J. Merrill, old-school practitioners, commenced to investigate homœopathy about the same time.

During the same year, 1840, Dr. Moses Atwood, the pioneer in New Hampshire, settled in Francistown.

In 1840 Dr. Isaac Coe settled at Indianapolis, Indiana, who was converted by Dr. Hull in New York city.

In 1841 Michigan beheld the light, Dr. S. S. Hall locating in Detroit. Dr. Hall was an allopath, who became converted to the new school by witnessing its wonderful results.

In 1842 Dr. J. B. Gilbert located at Savannah, Georgia.

In 1842 the wife of an Episcopal clergyman introduced homœopathy into Wisconsin.

In 1846 Drs. Caton and Tracy located at Milwaukee.

In 1843 homœopathy was introduced into Montgomery, Alabama, by a layman.

In 1843 Dr. D. S. Smith, who is still in active practice, settled in Illinois, the pioneer in the whole Northwest.

In 1844 Dr. Philip Harsh located in Nashville, Tennessee, having learned the system from Dr. Pulte in Cincinnati.

Homœopathy was introduced into St. Louis, Missouri, in 1844, by Dr. J. T. Temple.

Texas was the next State into which homœopathy was introduced. In 1848 Dr. Henry C. Parker located at Houston. One Dr. Ober going to California at the time of the gold excitement in 1849 introduced homœopathy into that State.

In 1852 Dr. Sperry located at St. Paul, Minnesota.

Dr. A. S. Wright settled in Omaha, Nebraska, in 1862.

In 1863 Dr. Ingersol settled in Denver City.

Dr. Beck settled at Dubuque, Iowa, in 1871.

But few of the pioneers who introduced the new law of cure into the several States went from New York. Homœopathy sprang up as though the seed had been sown broadcast, and the harvest commenced in many places distant from each other at about the same time. The people were eager for something better than the old system of blistering, purging, and bleeding, and many thinking men in the allopathic ranks were glad to find a substitute to a system in which they had lost confidence. The new law came, and men welcomed it from the eastward and the westward.

The history of the various institutions, colleges, homes, hospitals, pharmacies, etc., also illustrates the rapid growth of our system.

The first society was composed of physicians and laymen; there were but few physicians, and as these few desired to strengthen themselves and to imbue the minds of the laity with Hahnemannian truths, they invited them to a membership in their societies. The societies were few, the membership scanty at first; but the new law becoming better known as the number of physicians increased they felt it imperative to band together for mutual help and support, and also in order to present a firm front to the insidious attacks of their quondam brethren. Then the want was felt for a place where the poor could receive the incalculable benefits of homœopathy, and dispensaries were organized, hospitals opened, and to supply pure medicines homœopathic pharmacies established.

To the American Institute is due largely the formation of the numerous State and County societies; the Institute advised their formation for the purpose of proving medicines and extending and perfecting the *Materia Medica*, and for a time the societies were principally engaged in that work, which they reported yearly to the Institute. Gradually their sphere of usefulness extended itself until they became in a degree State institutes of homœopathy.

A full and careful account of these societies is given in the appropriate section of this work.

In the earlier years of the growth of homœopathy the practice was conducted in certain places by laymen,—men and women who, without understanding the science of medicine, yet were able with their simple homœopathic remedies to make cures; the people soon discovered this, and would have them in preference to their more regularly educated physicians. In many sections homœopathy was first introduced by these domestic doctors, and even now, in sparsely settled country districts, they can be found sowing the good seed and working for humanity and for the relief of the sick.

All honor to the noble-minded women who, in the past and to-day, are treating their friends and neighbors in regions too sparsely settled to support a regularly educated physician, and treating them without thought of fee or reward save the glorious consciousness that some poor suffering child has been saved from the torments of the "*regular*" style of practice.

Gradually there came to be felt a want for homœopathic representation in our public institutions; the allopathic monopoly was distasteful to the people. The efforts were many and strong on the part of the friends of homœopathy, and the opposition as strong. The history of the actions of the dominant school to homœopathy is one great page of bigotry and impotent rage. After denouncing us as ignorant men, after predicting our speedy fall, after trying us for malpractice, after using every means in their power to thwart and defeat us, the allopathic rank and file are awakening to the fact that the shadows of old dogmas are growing beautifully less, that the press is the people's voice in its

denunciation of their bigotry, that instead of waning the doctrines of Hahnemann were never more powerful and popular.

If the history of homœopathy in another half century be as glorious as that of the fifty years just past, then will allopathic dogmas be looked on much as are the exploded theories of the buried centuries of the past.

HOMŒOPATHY IN NEW YORK.

HANS BIRCH GRAM, the person who introduced and first practiced homœopathy in the United States of America, was the grandson of a wealthy sea-captain of Copenhagen, Denmark. The doctor's father, Hans Gram, when a young man, was private secretary to the governor of Santa Cruz. While, with his servant, making the tour of the United States, in 1782 or 1783, he met a Miss Burdick, of Boston, Mass., whom he soon married. He then relinquished his secretaryship, settling in Boston. For thus marrying, his father disinherited him, but afterwards reconsidered this act, and, dying in 1802, left him the bulk of his property. In 1803, the night before he was to have sailed for Denmark to attend to this inheritance, he was attacked with colic, and died in a few hours. Hans Birch Gram, who was born in 1786, remained in Boston with his mother until her death, which occurred two years after the death of her husband. He then went to Copenhagen, and succeeded in obtaining a portion of his grandfather's estate.

At the solicitation of his uncle, Dr. Fenger, one of the king's physicians, he began the study of medicine. He graduated at Copenhagen in 1814, receiving the degree of C.M.L., the highest of three grades.*

He occupied a high position in that city, being connected with the Royal Military Hospital during the last seven years of the Napoleonic wars, and being at one time assistant physician to the king.† He was engaged in private practice for a long time in Copenhagen, where he enjoyed the companionship of the most eminent literary and medical scholars of Denmark.‡ His prac-

* Historical Sketch of Homœopathy, by Henry M. Smith, M.D., New England Medical Gazette, 1871, p. 92.

† Trans. N. Y. State Hom. Med. Soc., vol. i, p. 93.

‡ Trans. N. Y. State Hom. Med. Soc., vol. viii, p. 670.

tice was very lucrative, and at the age of forty he had acquired a competency for his future support, and from which he assisted the younger members of his family who were in America.

He fully tested the method of Hahnemann, during the years 1823 and 1824, upon his own person and in his extensive practice, and became convinced of its truth.

He returned to America, probably during the early autumn of 1825, and settled in New York city, where he commenced to practice homœopathy. He resided with his brother, Neils B. Gram, at 431 Broome St.

In 1825 he published, in the form of a letter to Dr. Hosack, a translation of Hahnemann's *Spirit of Homœopathy*, which, owing to the peculiar idiomatic expressions with which it abounded, was not well understood or received by physicians, among whom it was gratuitously distributed. Dr. Gram felt the neglect which he received after this publication very keenly. Many physicians turned from warm personal friends to bitter and vindictive enemies, and he was, during the remainder of his life, never free from their persecutions.

In 1826 he proposed to a friend, Dr. R. B. Folger, to be allowed to treat some of his chronic cases homœopathically. Dr. Folger assented, and he took such cases as were willing to place themselves in his hands. These cases were all speedily relieved, though Dr. Folger says he had considered one case as incurable.*

The accounts of Dr. Gram's career are very meagre, but several anæcdoles are told of him by his contemporaries, among which are the following:

Dr. Vanderburg gives the following account of his first meeting with Dr. Gram. "I was attending a gentleman on Pearl Street, one of whose toes were set at right angles with his foot by a contraction of its tendon. I wished him to have it divided, and he assented unwillingly. The next day Dr. Gram and myself met according to agreement, when he discharged us both. Thirty days thereafter I met him walking the street with his toe adjusted. I asked him how it was done, and he said *Dr. Gram*

* Narrative of Dr. Folger, from MS. in possession of Dr. H. M. Smith.

had given him sugar-pellets the size of a mustard-seed, and thus straightened the toe. Having no prejudices to encounter, I straightway introduced myself to Gram. I found him using a gigantic intellect with the simplicity of a child, entirely unconscious of its power. He seemed to be learned beyond the books, and with his capacious mind was working out the problems and primal facts of science from his own standpoint. I saw at a glance that he dwarfed all my proportions immeasurably, and that I had been creeping in a labyrinth while he was walking in the noonday sun.”*

Dr. Vanderburg continues: “My first trial of his skill was remarkable. A lady, aged 36 years, came from Hudson to consult me on board a steamer. She had been for four years ill with what she called ‘black jaundice;’ I had lost a sister with the same disease. I took a careful record of her case, and on my return home I met Gram at his door, and asked him to read the record. He said she had been poisoned with *bark*, and *Chamomilla* would cure her. I said I had prescribed that, and Arsenic beside. He said the Arsenic was wrong; that in three days after the Chamomilla was taken the old chill of four years ago would reappear, but so feebly that she would recover without another. His prophecy proved true.”

Dr. Gram was a very earnest Royal Arch Mason, and through this channel became acquainted with Dr. R. B. Folger on May 25th, 1825. He seems to have formed a very close friendship for him, and the two gentlemen twice very nearly became partners.

Dr. Gram loaned Dr. Folger a manuscript article, *The Pharmacodynamic Properties of Drugs*, which Dr. Folger afterwards lost. It is probably not now in existence.

Dr. Folger introduced Dr. Gram, in September, 1826, to a Mr. Ferdinand L. Wilsey, who was also a prominent Mason, in order that Dr. Gram might instruct Mr. Wilsey regarding some important Masonic points. Dr. Gram frequently visited Mr. Wilsey’s place of business, and finally, he being in ill health,

* Narrative of Dr. Vanderburg, from MS. in possession of Dr. H. M. Smith.

treated him homœopathically and cured him. Mr. Wilsey was much delighted, and became greatly interested in this new method of cure.

Dr. Gram was not a rich man after his return to America. He was a very influential and well-to-do citizen while in Copenhagen, but he chose to return to his native land as the pioneer of a great truth, where he met, instead of kindness and praise, only relentless persecution. Regarding the last years of his life Dr. J. F. Gray thus writes :* “Gram failed in health completely just as the new period began to dawn upon us. Broken in heart by the misfortunes, insanity, and death of his only brother, upon whom he had lavished all the estate he had brought with him from Europe, he was attacked by apoplexy in 1838, and after many months of suffering he passed away February 18th, 1840. Wilson and I tenderly cared for him, and Curtis watched him as a faithful son would do a beloved father. He was an earnest Christian of the Swedenborgian faith, and a man of the most scrupulously pure and charitable life I have ever known. In the presence of want, sorrow, and disease, secluded from all observation of the world, he ministered with angelic patience and with divine earnestness. The squalid hovel of the sick poor was to Gram ever the most holy temple of religion; its atmosphere consecrated his whole soul to the strongest exertion of his many-sided wisdom, the most perfect and potent application of his painstaking art. His conscience was then all alive to heavenly inspiration. No darkness or wintry storm, or failure of strength, or allurements of the world detained Gram when the suffering poor needed his healing presence. He believed in God; he worked and walked his pilgrimage with his Redeemer.”*

He was buried in St. Mark's Burial-ground, between 11th and 12th streets, New York, but on September 4th, 1862, his old-time friend and pupil, Dr. John F. Gray, removed his remains to his own lot in Greenwood Cemetery.†

At a meeting of the New York State Homœopathic Medical

* N. Y. State Hom. Soc. Trans., vol. i, p. 104

† Mass. Hom. Trans., vol. i, p. 26.

Society, held at Cooper Institute on the evening of September 14th, 1869, Dr. J. F. Gray asked the society to take measures for a more public commemoration of the labors of Dr. Gram. The society, on motion of Dr. Paine, appointed a committee on the erection of a monument in Greenwood Cemetery over his remains. This committee was constituted as follows: Drs. John F. Gray, L. Hallock, S. B. Barlow, B. F. Bowers, Carroll Dunham, H. D. Paine, R. C. Moffatt, I. T. Talbot, Walter Williamson, G. E. Shipman, Wm. H. Holcombe. Dr. H. D. Paine was appointed Treasurer. The contributions were fixed at one dollar.* Contributions were raised throughout the United States, and the monument was erected in accordance with the resolution.

The first person in America who followed the teachings of Dr. Gram was Dr. Robert B. Folger, whom Gram first met at a Masonic meeting held on May 25th, 1826.

Dr. Folger was born in Hudson, New York, in 1803, and commenced the practice of medicine in 1824 in New York city. For a time after he became the friend of Gram he ridiculed the new law of homœopathy, but in August, 1826, Gram treated for him several cases successfully which Dr. Folger had considered incurable. Dr. Folger then commenced the study of the German language under Dr. Gram, reading with him the *Organon* and *Materia Medica Pura*. He commenced to practice homœopathy in 1827, but not feeling confidence in his own knowledge of homœopathy, Dr. Gram always accompanied him when he visited patients. Dr. Folger, on account of ill-health, was obliged, in January, 1828, to visit the South, Dr. Gram bidding him goodbye at the vessel in which he sailed. During this time he was Gram's only student and assistant.† After the date of Dr. Folger's first departure for the South his connection with Gram ceased, nor did he again practice medicine.

Mr. Ferdinand L. Wilsey, a merchant in delicate health, was in September, 1826, introduced to Dr. Gram by Dr. Folger. Dr. Gram cured Mr. Wilsey, and interested him in the new system of medicine. He instructed him concerning the effects of

* Trans. N. Y. State Hom. Med. Soc., vol. viii, pp. 8, 14.

† Narrative of Dr. Folger, from MS. in possession of Dr. H. M. Smith.

certain remedies, and Mr. Wilsey soon became quite skilful in their use, earning for himself the title of "Doctor," but he did not charge any fee for his medical services.

Dr. Folger says: "Mr. Wilsey may be considered not only as the first convert to the doctrine of homœopathia in the United States, but also as the first American who made any pretensions to the practice of the same.

"As early as 1828 Mr. Wilsey was occupied with many patients. He was devotedly attached to Gram, and in all his adversities and changes was to be found at his side. He was a companion to him in his protracted illness, and was the last at his final resting-place."*

Mr. Wilsey received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York in 1844, though he had practiced homœopathy as a layman previously. He soon acquired a large practice. He died in New York city in 1860.

The next person who entered the homœopathic ranks was Dr. John F. Gray, who was born in Sherburne, Chenango County, N. Y., in 1804. He began the study of medicine with Dr. Peter B. Havens, of Hamilton. When he was sixteen years old his parents removed to Jamestown, Chatauqua County. He afterwards became the student of Dr. Ezra Williams, of Dunkirk. At Hamilton he learned Latin and taught school. In September, 1824, when twenty years old, he came to New York, becoming the pupil of Drs. Hosach and John W. Francis.

In 1825 he was appointed Assistant Surgeon in the Navy, and in order to obtain this position he received a license from the County Medical Society. His income at that time was very small, and Dr. Hosach, learning this, got for him an appointment as Assistant Surgeon in the New York Hospital, with a salary of fifty dollars a month and his board.

Dr. Gray was obliged to first pass an examination by men opposed to Dr. Hosach. Dr. Watts, who had been his strongest opponent, became as earnest a friend, and advised him to open

* Dr. Folger's narrative.

an office in the growing part of the city. He displayed a sign in Charlton Street, and soon acquired a large and lucrative practice.*

In 1828 Mr. Wilsey sought to induce Dr. Gray, who had previously treated him unsuccessfully for the disease which Dr. Gram cured, to make the acquaintance of Dr. Gram. Dr. Gray for some time refused to be introduced to Dr. Gram, but finally met him in Mr. Wilsey's store; he hesitated to take his hand, telling him that he could only consider one who made such pretensions as a quack. Dr. Gram maintained that he could demonstrate the correctness of his views in any way Dr. Gray might choose. On leaving the store Dr. Gray invited Gram to walk with him, and they walked and talked till midnight.

Dr. Gray submitted a careful report of some difficult cases to Gram (*Gram did not see the patients*), and speedy cures followed.† Dr. Gray was so well satisfied with the results that he became a firm believer in the doctrine of the similars; but his patients had no faith in so little medicine and one by one left him, until he had not sufficient practice for self-support.

At this time, in 1829 or 1830, Dr. Vanderburgh, who had a large practice, advised Dr. Gray to remove to Broadway, promising him families enough to pay his rent.

He accepted the offer, and took a house near the corner of Hancock Street and Broadway. He took \$1650 the first year.‡

In 1835 Dr. Hull, his father-in-law, who had been engaged in the truss business, died, leaving Gray his executor. Much time was occupied in attending to this business, and from 1835 to 1838 he had an office in Vesey Street, under the Astor House. Previous to this Dr. Gray studied German§ under Dr. Gram, and he was thus soon enabled to prescribe without the help of his instructor.

* Historical Sketch, by Dr. Smith, N. E. Med. Gazette, February, 1871, p. 94. Also MSS. from Dr. Gray, in possession of Dr. H. M. Smith.

† For full account, *vide* N. Y. State Trans., vol. i, p. 96.

‡ MSS. of Dr. Vanderburgh, in possession of Dr. H. M. Smith.

§ There was at this time no English translation of the *Materia Medica*, and of course it was necessary to be a German scholar in order to prescribe from it.—ED.

Dr. Gray's successful practice soon brought friends and wealth. Since that time his hospitality and numerous kindnesses to the poor have endeared him to many. He has graduated a large number of students from his office, from whom no fee was ever asked or received.

Dr. Folger thus speaks of Dr. Gray: "Dr. Gray may be truly reckoned the very first scientific homœopathic physician after Dr. Gram, and has been an unflinching and constant champion up to the present hour."*

Dr. Gray edited, with Dr. Hull, the *American Journal of Homœopathia* and the *Homœopathic Examiner*, first series. He assisted Dr. Hempel in the preparation of the *Symptomen Codex*, and he has written several pamphlets. *The Duty of the State in Relation to Homœopathy*, *The Early Annals of Homœopathy in New York*, and *Homœopathy in New York and the late Abraham D. Wilson, A.M., M.D.*, are among the most important of these.

The next person who embraced the new law was Abraham D. Wilson, who was introduced to Dr. Gram by Dr. Gray. He became a convert in 1829. He was born September 20th, 1801, in Columbia College, New York city. He graduated therefrom in 1818. He received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1822. He is said to have had the largest clientage in New York city at that period.

After he commenced to practice homœopathy *he lost all his old families, except one*. He was a man of great talent and position, and was much esteemed by his medical brethren, but he sacrificed practice and friends to his convictions of truth and right.

For some years he was obliged to depend upon Gram in his cases, as he could not read German.

Dr. Gray eloquently says: "God bless him! but never shall I forget the joy his advent to homœopathy gave me. A ripe scholar in the humanities, a physician in full practice, a genial man, quick to learn, apt and able to instruct, I have ever found

* Narrative of Dr. Folger, in the possession of Dr. H. M. Smith.

him what he was thirty-four years ago, when he came into our communion, a brave follower of truth, a practical friend of justice."* Dr. Wilson died January 20th, 1864.

Dr. Daniel E. Stearns, born at Hinesburg, Vt., came to New York in 1827, graduating the following year at the University of Vermont, at Burlington. He met Gram in November, 1828, and in 1829 he commenced to practice homœopathy. He remained in practice till 1833, when he removed to Tremont, N. Y.

Dr. Amos Gerald Hull was the first student of homœopathy. He was born in New Hartford, N. Y., in 1810. He graduated at Union College, Schenectady, in 1826.

He remained there some months, pursuing a post graduate course of studies in chemistry and anatomy, under Dr. B. F. Joslin.

Hull entered Rutgers Medical College, New York, in 1828. He studied an extra college course as a private pupil of Drs. Francis and Bushe. He also received daily instruction from Dr. Gram. Gram taught him botany in the summer, and in the winter evenings Gram dictated a course of anatomy to Hull in Latin, which he recorded in Latin as it fell from the master's lips.†

He graduated from Rutger's College in 1832, and the next year began to practice homœopathy. He was the first student who underwent the public and recorded examination of the Medical Society of the County of New York.

Dr. Hull practiced medicine twenty-seven years.

In 1834 he edited, with Dr. Gray, the *American Journal of Homœopathia*, and in 1840 he edited the *Homœopathic Examiner*, three volumes of which were published. Dr. Hull edited several editions of Jahr's *Manual*, and assisted in the preparation of the *Symptomen Codex*. He edited an American edition of Everest's *Popular View of Homœopathy*, and several editions of Laurie's *Domestic Homœopathic Practice*. In 1828 he became a member of the New York Medical Society. The next year he became its corresponding secretary, and the following year he was elected

* Trans N. Y. State Hom. Med. Soc., vol. i, p. 96.

† Trans. State Hom. Med. Soc., N. Y., vol. i, p. 97.

president. He was a member of the New York County Medical Society, and in 1835 one of the censors.*

He died April 25th, 1859.

Dr. William Channing, a gentleman of culture and education, was born in Massachusetts about 1800, and graduated at Rutgers College† in New York. He joined Gram's party in the County Medical Society for the establishment of the public and recorded examination of candidates, and having been elected in that body to the office of censor with Gram and Wilson for colleagues he often heard the new practice discussed.‡ In 1832, on the first outbreak of the cholera, Dr. Channing tendered his services at the hospitals. He made a public trial of the efficacy of *Camphor*, *Veratrum*, and *Cuprum* as prescribed by Hahnemann. He thought so well of his results that he published them over his own signature in the *Commercial Advertiser* of that day, and soon after avowed his entire change of practice.§

Channing's conversion marked an era in the history of homœopathy. The regular profession, who had heretofore paid little attention to the subject, now were aroused to opposition, which increased as the new system gained in public favor. Dr. Channing accepted homœopathy as a principle, and was a thorough Hahnemannian, or "Purist." He was the first physician to believe in its all-sufficiency.

He died of paralysis at Harrisburg, Pa., February 11th, 1855.

Dr. Louis Folk Van Beuren was Gram's student in 1832 or 1833. Nothing farther is known about him.

Dr. Joseph Thomas Curtis was the second and a much-esteemed pupil of Dr. Gram. He was born at Danbury, Conn., January 29th, 1815. He entered Dr. Gram's office as a student in 1833. He passed one of the most brilliant "public and recorded examinations" ever held in this city, receiving his license to practice March 23d, 1836. He was profoundly versed in anatomy, physiology, and materia medica, and was regarded as

* N. E. Med Gazette, 1871, p. 141.

† Or Harvard College.

‡ N. Y. State Trans., vol. i, p. 99.

§ Dr. Smith in N. E. Med. Gazette, 1871, p. 142.

one of the most learned of practitioners. But, lacking the blandishments and power of pleasing which many possess, he never attained to wealth or fame. Valentine Mott said of him in a testimonial: "Dr. Curtis is a medical scholar of rare attainments, and a gentleman of spotless character." Willard Parker also attests to his possessing "a superior and highly cultivated intellect, which he has most ardently devoted to the science of medicine and its collaterals."

In 1852 he was elected President of the Hahnemann Academy of Medicine,* and delivered an inaugural address on "The Relations of Homœopathy to Chemistry," which was published in pamphlet form. In 1843 he edited, with Dr. James Lillie, *An Epitome of Homœopathic Practice*.

His practice was large and successful during the ten years in which he could work, and his personal influence with men of weight and character exerted a very strong bias in favor of homœopathy.†

His health, by excessive study and toil, failed, and his death, which occurred November 13th, 1857, was sudden and sad.

Dr. John Granger came from Paris‡ early in 1833, and opened an office in Canal Street. At that time he was not a graduate. He afterwards resided in St. Louis, where he had an extensive practice. He now lives in New York, but is not in practice.

Dr. Benjamin C. Dutcher came from Utica to New York city in 1831. In 1834 he studied German in order to study homœopathy.

In 1840 he relinquished the practice of medicine for that of dentistry. In 1869 he removed to Newark, N. J., where he is again practicing medicine.§

Among the early friends of Dr. Gram was Dr. Stephen R. Kirby,—having made his acquaintance in 1832, soon after Dr. Wilson's adoption of the practice. He frequently conversed with

* New York Medical Gazette, 1871, p. 142.

† Transactions New York State Homœopathic Medical Society, vol. i, p. 103.

‡ Ibid., vol. v, p. 116.

§ N. E. Medical Gazette, 1871, p. 143.

Wilson and Channing at Gram's office on homœopathy. Not understanding German, Kirby was able to practice but little, and hesitated to avow himself a homœopathic physician till after the publication of the *Organon* and *Materia Medica*. He was in favor of public and recorded examinations.

He was one of three to organize the first homœopathic dispensary in this country.

Dr. Kirby was editor of the *American Journal of Homœopathy*, an early publication.

He has been an active member of the various homœopathic medical societies. For many years he was connected with the New York Homœopathic College. He embraced homœopathy in 1838. He was at one time Professor of *Materia Medica* in the Women's Medical College, New York. He is still in practice in New York city.

Dr. Federal Vanderburgh was born in Beekman, Dutchess County, N. Y., in 1788. He studied medicine with Dr. Wright, at New Milford, Conn. He attended lectures at New York city, graduating before he was twenty-one years old. His health failing in 1811, he went to Geneva, N. Y., and there practiced for ten years. He returned to New York city in 1838.

An account of his introduction to Dr. Gram is given in the sketch of Gram's life. He died at Rhinebeck, N. Y., January 23d, 1868.

"The secret of his success lay in his enthusiasm for his profession. In 1865 he passed through Poughkeepsie with a patient whom he had escorted from New York. The husband said, on the day after their arrival, 'Well, doctor, you will stay with us a few days and rest yourself?' 'No,' said Dr. Vanderburgh, 'I must return to-morrow.' 'So soon,' replied the host; 'well, what can I do to entertain you?' 'O, show me some sick folks!' A man at eighty or more, who could rest himself by examining and prescribing for 'sick folks,' is just the man that 'sick folks' would be likely to seek after all his life long; and this was the experience of Dr. Vanderburgh.* He was the author of one or

* Transactions New York Homœopathic Medical Society, vol. vi, p. 274.

two pamphlets on homœopathy, and also published a work, *The Geometry of the Vital Forces.*"

Dr. Alonzo S. Ball was born at Keene, N. H. He studied law, and was preparing to enter Hamilton College when his mother's death caused a change of plan. In 1821 he became a student of Dr. Miller, of Louisville. In 1824 he attended lectures at Fairfield College, and the following year came to New York to attend lectures and graduate at the College of Physicians and Surgeons. A sickness lessened his income so much that he only took a partial course, and returned to Syracuse. He had spent much of his time in the New York Hospital and Eye Infirmary. He afterwards received a license from the Lewis County Medical Society. He returned to New York in 1838, and became acquainted with Dr. Vanderburgh, but was opposed to his dogmas. Shortly after his old preceptor gave him a work on homœopathy, which pleased him. Having a case of laryngitis, he called on Dr. J. T. Curtis *by night*, not wishing to be seen entering the office of a homœopath. Under Dr. Curtis's prescription the patient got well, and the doctor, commencing to experiment further, has continued it to this day. Dr. Ball is still in active practice in New York city.*

Dr. Benjamin Franklin Bowers was born in Billerica, Mass., in 1796. He graduated from Yale College in 1819. He went to New York in 1837, forming a copartnership with Dr. B. F. Joslin. He was appointed physician to the New York Dispensary, but in 1839 he was expelled for investigating homœopathy. He thought to do the State a service by showing the fallacies of homœopathy, but instead he discovered that the old school was *fallacious*, and avowed his faith. A dissolution of partnership occurred, his partner not believing in the new school of medicine.

Dr. Bowers has been prominent in the profession, taking an active part in societies and dispensaries. He is now in practice in New York city. He has been President of the Hahnemann Academy of Medicine, and of the New York County Homœo-

* N. E. Medical Gazette, 1871, p. 189.

pathic Medical Society. He has also written several pamphlets.

Dr. Alfred Freeman was born at Salem, Washington County, N. Y., in 1793. He came to New York in 1834, receiving his license from the New York County Medical Society. In 1840, or 1841, he was induced by Dr. Ball to become a homœopath. He had a large and successful practice. He died in New York March 8th, 1861.

Dr. Zina Harris came from Vermont, and in 1840 was practicing homœopathy in New York. He was a zealous advocate of the system, a successful practitioner, a great thinker, and close reasoner. Nothing further is known about him.*

Dr. Henry Gale Dunnell was born in Albany, 1804. He graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in 1826, in the same class with Drs. Gray, Hallock, Joslin, and Palmer. He was on friendly terms with the homœopaths, and voted with them in favor of a public and recorded examination, but was opposed to homœopathy. He left, at one time, a patient with Dr. Freeman, who cured her. On finding that homœopathic medicine had accomplished this he investigated and soon accepted its claims. He was President of the New York Homœopathic Physicians' Society, and died in New York September 4th, 1868.

Dr. Richard M. Bolles, born in 1797 at Hudson, N. Y., graduated at Williams College. He practiced five years in Columbia and Delaware counties, coming to New York in 1824. Dr. Bolles formed a friendship for Dr. Channing prior to 1840. A personal observation of Channing's treatment convinced him of the truth of the law of the similars. He was a ripe scholar and a persistent student. He was connected with the homœopathic dispensaries and the Half Orphan Asylum. He was much interested in society affairs and was elected President of the Hahnemann Academy of Medicine. In 1843 he prepared a synoptical index to vol. ii of Jahr's *New Manual*, and at the time of his death was writing two works on homœopathy. He died in New York in 1865.

* N. E. Med. Gazette, 1871, p. 190.

Dr. Walter C. Palmer was born in New Jersey in 1804. He graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, in 1826, in the class with Drs. Gray, Dunnel, and Joslin. In 1840 Dr. Palmer had a severe case of hip disease that had baffled the skill of many distinguished allopathic physicians, and which was not improving under his care. He remembered that Dr. Ball had mentioned cases cured by homœopathic remedies, and called upon him for a prescription for his patient. The child began from the first dose to improve. Hoping that the administration of the remedy and the previous medication were simply coincident, he determined to prescribe a homœopathic remedy in a case of diarrhœa, expecting thus to prove the fallacy of homœopathy. Much to his regret his patient was cured and he was forced to become a homœopath. After practicing homœopathy eighteen years he retired from practice in 1858. He still lives in New York.*

Dr. Samuel Baneroff Barlow was born at Bancroft, Mass., in 1798. He began to study medicine in 1819, with Dr. V. Holcomb, in Granville. He graduated at Yale College in March, 1822, and practiced in East Granville until 1834, when he removed to Florida, Orange Co., N. Y. In 1837 he became a homœopath, and in 1841 removed to New York city, where he has since resided. He has always taken a prominent part in everything relating to homœopathy. For several years he was Professor of *Materia Medica* in the New York College. He edited an American edition of Dr. Chepmell's *Domestic Work*. He has recently deceased.

Dr. John A. McVickar graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in New York, in 1833. He came here from Schenectady. He was induced to investigate homœopathy by Dr. Zina Harris, and in 1841 acknowledged it as a "principle in medicine," but not an exclusive system (*vide* a pamphlet addressed to Allen Goldsmith, and published in 1841). He does not practice homœopathy exclusively. He was in 1853 President of Hahnemann Academy of Medicine, and delivered an in-

* N. E. Med. Gazette, 1871, p. 191.

augural address on "The Social Position of Medicine," which was published as a pamphlet. He is practicing in New York city.*

In 1842 Dr. B. F. Joslin, a very talented allopathic physician, became convinced of the truths of homœopathy by proving drugs upon himself, noting the symptoms, and then comparing them with the printed pathogenesis. In 1843 he became President of the New York Homœopathic Physicians' Society. He wrote a great many able articles on medical subjects,† together with a valuable treatise on cholera. He died in 1861.

In 1844 Dr. George E. Belcher investigated homœopathy and adopted it in his practice.

The first society of homœopathic physicians in the United States was organized at New York city, September 23d, 1834, and was called The New York Homœopathic Society. It was composed of physicians and laymen. A more extended account of this association will be given in another place.

From this time the growth of the new school was very rapid, not only in New York but in other States. The people recognized that under this new system they could be more quickly and comfortably cured of ailments, and they hastened to embrace it.

Before this period the allopaths had not considered it worthy of notice, but, finding that they were losing patients, they took a firm and determined, but unsuccessful stand against its undeniable results.

The rise and progress of homœopathy thus far had been confined to New York County.

Chatauqua County was the next in which it appeared. In 1833 Dr. Joseph Birnstill, a homœopathic physician, a native of Germany, and a graduate from a German university, went to Dunkirk, N. Y., and commenced to practice.

Few in the county knew the meaning of the word homœopathy, and as Dr. Birnstill could not speak English and the people could not speak German he labored under great difficulty.

* N. E. Med Gazette, 1871, p. 192.

† Trans. N. Y. State Hom. Soc., vol. i, p. 107.

During his eight months' stay in Dunkirk he treated some chronic cases successfully. He then went to Westfield, where he remained two years, curing chronic cases pronounced hopeless by other physicians.

He then practiced a few months in Buffalo, but being unsuccessful returned to Westfield. He was refused admission to the Chatauqua County Medical Society on account of his homœopathic principles, and was threatened with penal prosecution for illegal practice under the statute.

Under all this prosecution and ridicule he continued and performed some important cures, but, finally discouraged, went to Erie, Pa., in 1839.* He died in 1867 at Newton, Mass., where he had a large practice.† There was no other practitioner of the new school until Dr. A. W. Gray, a clergyman of Portland, the brother of Dr. John F. Gray, of New York city, being compelled to give up preaching from weakness of voice, returned to his original profession. Dr. John F. Gray, visiting his brother, had left homœopathic books with him and his neighbor, Dr. Wolcott. In a fatal epidemic of scarlatina they were induced to use homœopathic remedies with good success. In 1844 Dr. Gray resigned his pastorate and commenced to practice homœopathy successfully in Portland. In 1845 he removed to Jamestown, where he soon became a partner of Dr. William S. Hedges, whom he converted to his belief. They had a very large practice.

Dr. W. G. Wolcott, in 1843, commenced practicing in Westfield, where he soon acquired a large practice.

The following allopaths, largely through the influence of Dr. Gray, became homœopaths, and commenced practice as such :

1843, Dr. W. G. Wolcott.

1846, Dr. Cornelius Ormes, who settled in 1833 at Panama, N. Y. He remained there till 1861, when he went to Jamestown, where he still practices, leaving his son, Dr. F. C. Ormes.

Dr. Roswell F. Van Buren settled at Clymer, N. Y., in 1823.

* Trans. N. Y. State Hom. Med. Soc., vol. iii, p. 189.

† Trans. Mass. Hom. Med. Soc., vol. i.

In 1836 he removed to Frewsburg, N. Y. He became a homœopath in 1846, and died in Illinois in 1863.

Dr. W. S. Hedges settled in 1838 at Jamestown; became a homœopath in 1846; was a partner of Dr. A. W. Gray.

Dr. Benjamin Potwine settled in Gerry in 1831; became a homœopath in 1847. Died, 1852.

Dr. L. M. Kenyon settled in Westfield about 1841 or '42; became a homœopath in 1846. He was a partner of Dr. W. G. Wolcott, until Dr. Wolcott's health failing he was obliged to leave the town. Dr. Kenyon continued there until 1856, when he went to Buffalo, entering into business with Dr. N. H. Warner, the principal homœopathic physician of that city.

Dr. Charles Parker settled at Ashville, but in 1847 became a homœopath and removed to Fredonia. He then went to Forestville and from thence to Ellery.*

Other practitioners of the region were: Drs. E. T. Foote, C. L. Stockton, D. T. Brown, Elisha G. Cook, George A. Hall, A. S. Couch, A. E. Keyes, and a number of others.

The Chautauqua County Homœopathic Society was not organized until 1863. It now has sixteen members.

ALBANY COUNTY.

Homœopathy was first introduced into the city of Albany by Dr. Biegler in the autumn of 1837. At that early period a few persons only had heard of the new system, and a still smaller number of adherents were willing to trust it in violent attacks of disease.

Among this class of firm believers the name of Rev. Dr. Myers deserves special mention. The reverend doctor at that early day had procured from Leipsic a number of homœopathic remedies and a small book, printed in the German language, giving directions for the proper administration of the medicines.

By these firm believers in homœopathy Dr. Biegler was cordially welcomed and zealously supported.

Dr. Augustus P. Biegler was born in Prussia. He resided, at

* Transactions of the New York Homœopathic Medical Society, vol. iii, p. 189.

the time of graduation from the University of Berlin, in St. Wendel. His diploma is dated March 29th, 1832, and bears the signature, among others, of Christian G. Hufeland. He received letters of recommendation from Dr. Hufeland and others to professors in another German university, in which also he pursued medical studies subsequent to his graduation at Berlin.

He began the practice of homœopathy in Albany, N. Y., November, 1837. In the year 1838 he passed the requisite examination, and was admitted to membership in the Medical Society of the City and County of New York.

He remained in Albany until the spring of 1840, when he removed to Schenectady, and in the autumn became a resident of Rochester, Monroe County. During this journey to the West, which occupied several months, Dr. Biegler delivered lectures on homœopathy in the principal cities along the route. These lectures awakened great interest in the new system, and resulted in the addition of many converts to the homœopathic method of medical treatment.

Late in the autumn of 1840 Dr. Biegler left Rochester for the purpose of visiting Hahnemann in Paris. He remained in that city about a year. As a testimonial of esteem Hahnemann presented him with a beautiful carnelian stone ring, on which a bust or the head of Hahnemann was engraved; also a lock of his own hair, with a note from Madame Hahnemann. After his return to this country Dr. Biegler again took up his residence at Rochester. He formed a partnership in business with Dr. John Taylor, which continued two years, and was terminated by the removal of Dr. Taylor to the city of New York. Dr. Biegler enjoyed the rare opportunity of a long personal acquaintance with Hahnemann.

Dr. George McKnight, of Providence, was his first student in Rochester. The late Dr. M. M. Matthews, of Rochester, was a convert to the system through the influence of Dr. Biegler.

Dr. Biegler remained a resident of Rochester until his death, which occurred in 1849, at the age of 59 years.

Dr. Biegler delivered many public lectures on homœopathy, thereby greatly contributing to the diffusion of information re-

garding its principles among the people as well as the profession.

His son, Dr. J. A. Biegler, has resided in Rochester many years.

Soon after Dr. Biegler's advent, Dr. Rosenstein settled in Albany. The two physicians formed a partnership, which was terminated in a few months by the removal of Dr. Rosenstein from the city.

Dr. Biegler was succeeded in the spring of 1840 by Dr. Hoffendahl, of Philadelphia.

Dr. Charles Frederic Hoffendahl was born June 28th, 1799, in New Brandenburgh, in Mecklenburg-Strelitz. He commenced medical studies in 1816, at the age of seventeen, in the St. Joseph's Academy of Vienna, a training-school for military surgeons.

In 1820, having passed his examination, he was attached to an Austrian infantry regiment (entitled Würtemberg), and accompanied it during a campaign in Italy. He then, in 1828, finished his studies and obtained his degree at the Medical University of Berlin. He came to this country in 1837, and settled in Philadelphia, where he remained until 1840, when he removed to Albany. In July, 1842, he removed to Boston, Massachusetts.

It is probable that he became a homœopathic practitioner soon after graduation. He became acquainted with homœopathy while in the Austrian army, through the kindness of Regimental Surgeon Schmidt.

In 1841 Dr. Isaac M. Ward, of Newark, N. J., came to Albany. After a very successful and remunerative practice of several years he retired to New York, in the autumn of 1847.

Dr. C. H. Skiff came to Albany in 1842. He remained less than one year. He removed to New Haven, Conn., in 1843. He died in Hew Haven in the year 1875.

Dr. Henry D. Paine came from Newburg, Orange County, to Albany in 1845. He formed a partnership in business with Dr. I. M. Ward. The partnership continued two years, and was terminated by the removal of Dr. Ward from the city. Dr.

Paine remained until the spring of 1865, when he returned to the city of New York, where he is at the present time engaged in active practice. He was succeeded by Dr. H. M. Paine, of Clinton, Oneida County.

Dr. C. Darien Jones began the practice of homœopathy in Albany in the spring of 1846. He had been an allopathic practitioner a few years. On investigating the homœopathic system he became convinced of its superiority, and immediately adopted it in practice.

Dr. David Springsteel also had been an allopathic physician a number of years. He was induced to read homœopathic books and journals, and to test the utility of homœopathic remedies in certain diseases. After a prolonged examination, involving many practical experiments, in the spring of 1846 he openly announced himself a convert to the new system. Dr. Springsteel then resided in the town of Bethlehem, Albany County. He removed to Albany in 1861, and is still engaged in active practice.

Dr. John A. Paine, of Newark, N. J., removed to Albany in January, 1847. Dr. Paine had been an allopathic practitioner twenty years, and a homœopathic physician four years. He left Albany in 1853, to reside in Utica, Oneida County.

Dr. Henry Adams, son of Dr. Peter C. Adams, was born in Coxsackie, N. Y., on July 6th, 1787. He studied medicine with his father and was admitted to its practice in his twenty-first year.

He was appointed surgeon in the army, during the war of 1812, and was stationed at Sackett's Harbor, N. Y. After the close of the war he returned to Coxsackie, where he continued the practice of his profession until 1848, when he removed to Albany.

A few years before his removal he adopted the principles of homœopathy, and ever remained firm in his belief.

In 1850 he removed to Cohoes, N. Y., where he had a very extensive practice.

He died at Cohoes on July 6th, 1857, on his seventieth birthday. He was eminent in his profession.

Dr. Horace M. Paine, son of Dr. John A. Paine, graduated from the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York in March, 1849, and immediately commenced practice in the city of Albany. He remained until 1855, when he removed to Clinton, Oneida County, where he resided until 1865, returning that year to Albany. Prior to this time (1849) the accessions to the ranks of homœopathic practitioners were from among those who had been previously engaged for several years in allopathic practice. Dr. Paine was the first young physician who commenced the practice of homœopathy immediately after graduation. He received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Hamilton College in 1861.

In 1861 a Dr. Brooks came to Albany. He remained two or three years.

Dr. William H. Randel graduated in the spring of 1851 from the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York. He immediately began the practice of homœopathy in Albany. He visited Europe in 1867, and spent a greater part of a year in observing the results of treatment adopted in the principal hospitals and remedial institutions in England and on the Continent.

Dr. James W. Cox graduated in the spring of 1853 from the Albany Medical College, and immediately thereafter began the practice of homœopathy in Albany. He entered into partnership with his former preceptor, Dr. Henry D. Paine. The partnership continued four years, when it was dissolved by mutual consent.

Dr. C. B. Bryant graduated in the spring of 1853 from the Albany Medical College. He associated himself in practice with his former preceptor, Dr. D. Springsteel. He remained one year in Albany and then removed to San Francisco, where he died in 1856.

Dr. Lester M. Pratt, of Fulton, Oswego County, came to Albany in August, 1854. He graduated in the spring of that year from the Homœopathic Medical College of Philadelphia. He formed a partnership with Dr. H. M. Paine, which continued one year, and was terminated by the removal of Dr. Paine to

Clinton, Oneida County, N. Y. Dr. Pratt is still engaged in active practice in Albany.

Dr. George H. Billings graduated from Castleton Medical College in 1857, and the same year began the practice of homœopathy in Cohoes. He remained seven years, and then removed to Brooklyn. In 1870 he returned to Cohoes, where he is now engaged in active practice.

Dr. John S. Delvan graduated from the Albany Medical College in the spring of 1865, and commenced the practice of homœopathy in Albany the same year. He formed a partnership with Dr. James W. Cox, which continued two years. Dr. Delvan subsequently entered into partnership with Dr. L. M. Pratt. He removed to Washington, D. C., in 1870, thence, in 1875, to Geneva, Switzerland, where he now resides and is engaged in general practice.

Dr. William S. Baker came to Cohoes in 1865. He had been practicing medicine a year or two in the city of New York before he removed to Cohoes. He remained in Cohoes four or five years, and then removed to Newark, N. J.

Dr. John C. Butler graduated from the Albany Medical College in the spring of 1867, and commenced the practice of homœopathy in Albany. He was associated for a year or two with his former preceptor, Dr. William H. Randel. He subsequently moved from Albany.

Dr. K. B. Norton came to Albany in 1867. He had been an allopathic physician eight or ten years. He had resided and practiced in the western part of the State, a greater portion of the time in Erie County. He remained in Albany two or three years. He was the first resident physician to the Albany Homœopathic Dispensary. He removed to Kinderhook, Columbia County, and subsequently to Huntington, Long Island.

Dr. James F. McKoun, a recent graduate of the Albany Medical College, adopted the homœopathic practice in 1868. The doctor had been investigating the claims of the homœopathic system for a couple of years before he fully adopted it as superior to all others in general practice.

In the year 1868 Dr. J. H. A. Graham, of Berne, united with

the Homœopathic Medical Society of Albany County, thereby identifying himself with the progress of homœopathy in Albany County. He had been an allopathic practitioner more than a score of years, and a convert to homœopathy for several years. He is still engaged in the active duties of his profession, although well advanced in years.

Dr. Porter L. F. Reynolds joined the Homœopathic Medical Society of Albany County in 1869. The doctor had practiced the allopathic system a number of years. He had served several years as surgeon in the war of the rebellion, and while in the army was led to investigate the claims of homœopathy by the results of remedies prescribed by homœopathic physicians for soldiers in his regiment. He was so thoroughly convinced of the efficacy of homœopathic remedies, and of their superiority in the treatment of some forms of disease met with in the army, that he resolved to investigate the system carefully and impartially on his return to private practice. On leaving the army at the close of the war he commenced practice in Albany. He pursued the study and practice of homœopathy, and soon became a convert to the new system.

In the same year, 1859, Dr. George A. Cox, a recent graduate of the Albany Medical College, commenced the practice of homœopathy in Albany. He was associated a year with his uncle and former preceptor, Dr. James W. Cox. He then removed to Cohoes, where he remained two years and then returned to Albany.

In the same year, 1869, Dr. G. H. Carroll, a graduate of the New York Homœopathic Medical College, entered upon the practice of homœopathy in Albany.

In the same year, 1869, Dr. Nelson Hunting, of Gallupville, Schoharie County, joined the Homœopathic Medical Society of Albany County. Dr. Hunting had been practicing homœopathically in Gallupville four or five years. He removed to Albany in 1870.

Dr. Edward A. Carpenter, a recent graduate of the Albany Medical College, commenced the practice of homœopathy in Albany in 1870. He was associated with his former preceptor,

Dr. E. D. Jones, two years, and then removed to Plattsburg, Clinton County.

During the same year, 1870, Dr. John Smithnick identified himself with the practice of homœopathy by uniting with the Homœopathic Medical Society of Albany County. He was appointed resident physician to the Albany Homœopathic Dispensary. He removed in 1871 to Weston, Mass.

Dr. Henry G. Preston came to the city of Albany and commenced the practice of homœopathy in 1871. He had been engaged in practice in St. Johns, New Brunswick, two or three years before he came to Albany. He received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from the University of Brunswick. In October, 1876, he removed to the city of Brooklyn, N. Y.

In the same year, 1871, Dr. Philip I. Cromwell, a recent graduate of the Albany Medical College, was appointed resident physician to the Albany Homœopathic Dispensary. He remained one year, and then removed to De Kalb County, Illinois.

In the same year, 1871, Dr. J. H. Fitch, a recent graduate of the Albany Medical College, became a resident of Albany, and commenced the practice of homœopathy. He remained two or three years, and then removed to the town of New Scotland.

In this same year, 1871, Dr. F. H. Thomas came to Albany from Philadelphia, to fill the appointment of resident physician to the Albany Homœopathic Dispensary. He remained in connection with the dispensary a year and a half, and then removed to Ohio.

During this same year also, 1871, Dr. E. C. Howe decided to identify himself with the homœopathic interests. He joined the Homœopathic Medical Society of Albany County in 1871. He had been a homœopathic practitioner four or five years, and an allopathic practitioner as many years prior thereto. He then resided in New Baltimore, Greene County. In 1872 he removed to Tarrytown, Westchester County, N. Y.

Dr. Rufus Reed graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College in Philadelphia in the spring of 1871. He resided and practiced one year in Staunton, Virginia. He removed to

Cohoes, and commenced practice in February, 1872. He still resides in Cohoes.

Dr. Frederick W. Halsey became resident physician to the Albany Homœopathic Dispensary in 1872, and joined the Homœopathic Medical Society of Albany County the same year. He remained in charge of the dispensary nearly a year, and then removed to the northern part of the State.

Dr. William E. Milbank graduated from the Albany Medical College in December, 1872, and commenced practice in Albany. Dr. Milbank formed a partnership with his former preceptor, Dr. Springsteel, which continued two years. The partnership was then terminated by mutual consent.

In 1873 Dr. Townsend Bowne, a recent graduate of the Albany Medical College, accepted the appointment of resident physician to the Albany Homœopathic Hospital and Dispensary. He remained one year, and removed to Huntington, L. I. He subsequently removed to Onconta, Otsego County, where he established a large and remunerative practice, which, after a trial of two years, on account of failing health, he was obliged to relinquish. He removed to Denver, Colorado.

In the same year, December, 1873, Charles C. Jones graduated from the Albany Medical College, and commenced practice in Albany. He has been ever since associated with his father and former preceptor. He has just returned from Europe (June, 1876), having spent a year in study at several European hospitals and medical schools. He has taken the degree of Master of Arts in course. He has also received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the New York Homœopathic Medical College.

Dr. J. J. Wallace came from New York in 1873, and opened an office in Albany. He had been an allopathic physician many years, and a homœopathic fifteen or twenty. He is still able to engage in the active duties of his profession. He now resides in East Albany.

During this same year, 1873, Miss Doctor Catharine E. Goewey graduated from the Woman's Medical College in the city of New York, and commenced practice in Albany. She is at the

present time engaged in the active duties of her profession in the city of Albany.

In 1875 Dr. R. B. Sullivan, a recent graduate of the New York Homœopathic Medical College, was appointed resident physician to the Albany Homœopathic Hospital Dispensary. He remained in connection with the institution nearly a year, and then resigned to accept a similar appointment in the Homœopathic Hospital at Ward's Island, in New York.

In the same year, 1875, Dr. Howard L. Waldo began the practice of homœopathy in West Troy. Dr. Waldo has been resident physician to the Albany Homœopathic Hospital and Dispensary. He was the first undergraduate who passed successfully the rigid written examination adopted by the first State Board of Medical Examiners. On recommendation of the State Board of Examiners the degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred on Dr. Waldo by the regents of the University of the State of New York at the twelfth annual convocation, held in Albany June 30th, 1875. The degree confers the title of Doctor of Medicine of the University of the State of New York. With the exception of the honorary title this is the only medical degree bestowed by the State through its representatives; hence, while it confers no special privileges, it is, on account of the source from which it emanates and the method by which it is obtained, manifestly superior in grade to those which proceed from other corporate institutions. The method of open written examinations affords certain and permanent evidence of the qualifications of the applicant. On this account, and also on account of the impartiality of the examiners, they having no pecuniary or other interest in the success of the candidate, the diploma bestows the most honorable and distinguished title that can be conferred by any corporate body or institution in this or any other country. On recommendation of the Board of Examiners, Dr. Waldo received the prize of merit from the fund established by Dr. John F. Gray, of New York.

In December, 1875, Dr. William H. Van Dergee graduated from the Albany Medical College, and commenced practice in

Albany. He is associated in practice with Dr. P. L. F. Reynolds.

Dr. E. V. Trull graduated from the Albany Medical College in December, 1874. He commenced the practice of medicine in the city of Cohoes early in 1875. At the present time he is engaged in active practice in that city.

In January, 1876, Dr. John J. Peckham received the appointment of resident physician to the Albany Homœopathic Hospital and Dispensary. The doctor graduated from the Philadelphia Homœopathic Medical College in 1873. He resided and practiced in the village of Crescent, Saratoga County, prior to his removal to Albany.

In October, 1876, Dr. E. B. Graham removed from Three Rivers, Michigan, to Albany. He purchased the goodwill and practice of Dr. H. G. Preston, who removed to Brooklyn, N.Y.

In the past forty years, forty-six homœopathic physicians have resided in the city of Albany. Of this number twelve commenced practice prior to the year 1850. They may very properly be considered the *pioneers* of the homœopathic profession. Five of them are known to be living, and all of the five are fulfilling ordinary professional duties. Their names are Drs. I. M. Ward, Henry D. Paine, E. Darwin Jones, David Springsteel, and Horace M. Paine.

Of the whole forty-six, thirty-seven are supposed to be living and at the present time engaged in practice. Eighteen of the thirty-seven at present reside in the city of Albany.

The Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of Albany was organized in January, 1860. The original members and founders were, Drs. Henry D. Paine, E. Darwin Jones, David Springsteel, Lester M. Pratt, James W. Cox.

The society has been organized sixteen years. Its list of members contains the names of thirty-seven homœopathic physicians. It is not known that a single death has occurred among its membership since the foundation of the society. All are actively engaged in practice.

Seventeen members of the society reside in the city of Albany, one in West Albany, one in West Troy, two in Cohoes, one in

Schenectady, one in East Albany, one in Berne, and one in New Scotland.

Eight of the thirty-seven came to Albany mainly to fill appointments to positions in the Homœopathic Hospital and Dispensary. Of this number all except one, the present incumbent, have removed to other localities on the expiration of their terms of service at the hospital.

Thirteen members have removed beyond the jurisdiction of the society.

This county contains various homœopathic institutions, an account of which will be given under the proper heading.*

DUTCHESS COUNTY.

In 1835 or 1836 a homœopathic pioneer went from Albany to Clinton to attend a case of rheumatism of twenty years' standing, and very much relieved his patient.

Dr. Federal Vanderburgh went from New York about the year 1837 or 1838 to Dutchess County. He was the first to introduce the system into this county.†

Soon after Dr. Hall, of Fishkill, was by Dr. V. induced to try homœopathy. Dr. Hall now resides in Poughkeepsie.‡

A German physician, named Dr. Formes, about this time introduced homœopathy into Poughkeepsie, but remained there only a short time, and was succeeded by Dr. Hall.

1840, Rev. James Lillie was induced by Dr. Vanderburgh to become a homœopath. In 1841 or 1842 Mr. Lillie went to New York city, where he graduated. Soon after he removed to Toronto, and after remaining there ten years went to Scotland, his native country. Dr. Lillie was a very thorough scholar.

The next accession was Dr. Charles Haight, of Hartsville, who abandoned the regular practice for homœopathy about 1842. He is now practicing in Poughkeepsie.

In 1843 we note the advent to homœopathy of Dr. Martin

* For yearly reports of this and other county societies in New York, see Trans. of N. Y. State Hom. Med. Soc.

† Sketch of his life on page 451.

‡ N. Y. State Hom. Soc. Trans., vol. iii, p. 204.

Frelich, of Saugerties, Ulster County. In 1836 he visited New York to consult Dr. Vanderburgh about homœopathy. The doctor being engaged, he was sent to Dr. Channing, who advised certain homœopathic books. It was a hard battle for him, but his conversion was finally accomplished. He went to New York city in 1850.

TABULATED LIST OF PHYSICIANS IN DUTCHESS COUNTY,
FROM 1838 TO 1865.

NAME.	When commencing to practice homœopathy.	System first adopted.	REMARKS.
Federal Vanderburgh..	1838	Allop.	
Dr. Hall.....	1838	Allop.	Poughkeepsie.
Dr. Formes.....	1839 or '39	Allop.	Poughkeepsie.
James Lille.....	1840		Rhinebeck.
Charles Haight.....	1842	Allop.	Hartsville.
Martin Frelich.....	1843	Allop.	Rhinebeck.
George Lorillard.....	1847	Hom.	Unknown.
J. Augustine Kiersted.	1848	Hom.	Unknown.
T. S. King.....	1848	Hom.	Yorkville.
Rodman Bartlett.....	1849	Allop.	Rhinebeck.
C. P. Guernsey.....	1844	Allop.	Clinton.
O. D. Cass.....	1844	Allop.	Clinton.
Ephraim Case.....		Allop.	Clinton.
G. C. Lansing.....	1852	Allop.	Rhinebeck.
John Hornby.....	1854	Allop.	Poughkeepsie.
E. F. Hoffman.....	1852	Allop.	Poughkeepsie.
J. F. Merritt.....	1855	Allop.	Pleasant Plains.
Dr. Kornbach.....	1857	Allop.	Poughkeepsie.
S. G. Cooke.....	1860	Allop.	Standfordville.
Dr. Lourie.....	1855	Allop.	Rhinebeck.
B. Lansing.....	1863 or '64	Allop.	Hyde Park.
W. R. Case.....	1864	Hom.	Clinton.
Dr. Burroughs.....			Poughkeepsie.
Dr. Davis.....			Pine Plains.
Dr. De La Montague..			
Dr. Baxter.....			Wappinger's Falls.
Dr. Scofield.....			Poughkeepsie.
			Died in 1850.
			Died in 1856. Removed.
			Went to London in 1860.
			Dead.
			Dead.

For a more complete history of homœopathy in this county we refer the reader to *Transactions of New York State Medical Society*, vol. iii, p. 203.

The county society was organized in 1861. It now has a membership of thirteen.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

Homœopathy was introduced by Dr. Spaulding, who settled in Flushing in 1825 as an allopath, but embraced homœopathy in 1839. He left Flushing in 1844.

There are now seven homœopathic physicians. The County Society was organized in 1873. It has a membership of six.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

Dr. George W. Cooke commenced to practice homœopathy in Hudson, in 1838. He went to New York in 1844, where he remained until 1849, when he returned to Hudson, and died in 1849.

Dr. Robert Rossman commenced to practice homœopathy in 1839, but soon removed to Brooklyn.

Dr. A. P. Cook commenced with homœopathy in 1840 at Kinderhook. He went to Hudson in 1844.

Dr. Stephen Coburn, of Ghent, adopted homœopathy in 1841. Has since removed to Ohio.

Dr. E. L. Coburn, of Ghent, adopted homœopathy in 1842.

Dr. John Phillips, of Stockport, adopted homœopathy in 1841. He died in 1850.

The County Society was organized in 1861. It now has twelve members.

SCHENECTADY COUNTY.

Homœopathy was first introduced into Schenectady County by Dr. A. P. Biegler, who removed from Albany in the spring of 1840. Dr. Biegler remained only a few months, long enough, however, to introduce the new system to the favorable notice of several of the most intelligent and influential families in Schenectady.

In 1847 Dr. L. S. Roe commenced practice in Schenectady. He remained to the time of his death, which occurred the following year (July 10th, 1848), by the explosion of a lamp.

Dr. Harman Swits succeeded Dr. Roe in practice in the city

of Schenectady. He was a student of Dr. Roe, and commenced practice in July, 1848.

The sudden death of Dr. Roe left Dr. Swits sole occupant of a field in which the new system had, even at that early period, many firm adherents.

Dr. Swits hesitated to assume the duties he was so feebly prepared to meet. He had recently commenced the study of medicine, and deeply felt his inability to engage successfully in practice. He knew, too, that the opposition of allopathic rivals would be intense and prolonged. But, encouraged by homœopathic colleagues in neighboring cities, he resolved to continue his studies and to treat at first only the milder forms of disease. He soon found himself obliged to undertake to treat every form of disease occurring in general practice. He subsequently received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the New York Homœopathic College.

Dr. T. S. Blodgett, of Cooperstown, Otsego County, came to Schenectady in the summer of 1848, forming a partnership with Dr. Swits. He remained six or eight months, and then returned to Cooperstown.

Dr. Charles H. Carpenter removed from Pittstown, Rensselaer County, to Schenectady, in February, 1862. He had been an allopath in Pittstown six and a homœopathist five years. He remained in Schenectady one year and then removed to Troy, where he is at present engaged in a large and lucrative practice. He graduated from the Albany Medical College in 1851.

Dr. D. A. Cookinham, of West Troy, removed to Schenectady in 1871. He had been engaged in allopathic practice six or seven years. After a careful investigation of the claims of homœopathy he adopted that method of treatment and commenced practice in Schenectady. He remained two years and then removed to Chicago. At the present time Dr. Swits is the only homœopathic practitioner in Schenectady County. He is a member of the Albany County Society.

RENSSELAER COUNTY.

The first practitioner of homœopathy was Dr. F. S. Field, a graduate of King's College Hospital, London, who settled in

Troy in 1840. He was an able and highly accomplished man, but, being unknown, he could not support himself, and after a two years' residence in Troy he went away. He was intimate with Drs. Bryan and Bloss, to whom he gave a translation of Jahr's *Manual*, but lately published. One of their first trial cases was of puerperal peritonitis, which, to their astonishment, recovered under Bell., Bry., and Acon.*

Richard S. Bryan, M.D., born in Norwalk, Conn., 1790; obtained license from the County Medical Society, according to the then existing law of that State, to practice medicine and surgery, with a degree of M.D., in 1819. Commenced to investigate homœopathy about 1840, while practicing in Troy, N. Y., and fully adopted the creed of *similia similibus curantur* in 1841. To this faith he was a strong adherent and earnest disciple till his death, which occurred in 1859 from malignant disease of the pancreas.

Richard Bloss, born in Bethel, Vermont, 1798; graduated from Dartmouth College in 1823; practiced according to the dominant school in Royalton, Vt., till 1840, when he removed to Troy, N. Y., and entered into partnership with Dr. R. S. Bryan. He, together with his partner at that time, commenced the study and trial of homœopathy as they best could under the comparatively limited aid that was then to be obtained. The opposition and obloquy they sustained, both public and private, from former medical brethren, and through them from the public generally, for the first ten years, is but to repeat the struggle of homœopathy elsewhere; but a steady and intelligent persistence in the faith and practice of pure homœopathy was finally rewarded in its complete establishment in Troy, and acceptance by the majority of the intelligent and educated portion of its citizens.

The copartnership of Drs. Bryan and Bloss was dissolved in 1846, although a constant increase of business had required separate offices for nearly two years previous. The latter years in practice of these two pioneers of homœopathy in Rensselaer County was a recompense for the struggles and painful efforts of the first ten, as they had not only the respect and esteem of the

* Trans. N. Y. State Hom. Soc., vol. iv, p. 377.

community, but material aid and support in the way of large and lucrative practice.

Dr. Bloss died in 1863 of septicæmia, the virus being obtained in post-mortem examination of an obscure case of puerperal peritonitis.

In 1869 Dr. S. A. Cook removed from Bushkirk's Bridge to Troy, and, from being a very bitter allopath, soon became a homœopath. During the cholera epidemic of 1853 homœopathy won a great triumph.

In 1848 Drs. Charles Mosher and Joseph Mosher, of Schaghticoke, became homœopaths.

In 1854 Dr. E. S. Coburn, a reformed allopath, removed from Ghent, Columbia County, to Troy, where he was a partner of Dr. Bryan for two years. He remained there three years, then going to Chatham Corners, where he died in 1864.*

PHYSICIANS IN RENSSELAER COUNTY, FROM 1839 TO 1866.

NAME.	Commenced practice of homœopathy.	System first adopted.	Where residing when first commencing homœopathy.	Remarks.
F. S. Field.....	1839 or '40	Allop.	Troy.	Came from England.
R. S. Bryan.....	1841	Allop.	Troy.	Dead.
Richard Bloss.....	1841	Allop.	Troy.	Dead.
S. A. Cook.....	1849	Allop.	Troy.	
Charles Mosher.....	1848	Allop.	Schaghticoke.	
Joseph Mosher.....	1848	Allop.	Schaghticoke.	
E. L. Coburn.....	1841	Allop.	Chatham Corners.	Dead.
George Kellogg.....	1858		Troy.	Now in New Orleans.
R. D. Bloss.....	1854	Hom.	Troy.	
J. P. Bloss.....	1853	Hom.	Troy.	
H. R. Fuller.....	1857		Lansingburgh.	
C. H. Carpenter.....	1856	Allop.	Troy.	
Wm. S. Searle.....	1859		Troy.	
C. S. Woodruff.....	1854	Hom.	Troy.	
M. W. Campbell.....	1851	Hom.	Troy.	
A. M. Cushing.....	1861	Hom.	Lansingburgh.	Now in Massachusetts.
J. C. Mosher.....	1860	Hom.	Pittstown.	
John Younglove, Jr.....	1861	Hom.	Troy.	
J. F. Miller.....	1865	Hom.	Troy.	
D. W. Pitts.....	1865	Hom.	Johnsonville.	
R. E. Bolding.....	1866	Hom.	Unknown.	
E. S. Coburn.....	1864	Hom.	Troy.	

The Homœopathic County Society was organized in 1860. It now has thirteen members.

* See Transactions of New York State Homœopathic Society, vol. iv.

KING'S COUNTY.

In the spring of 1840 Dr. Robert Rosman removed from Hudson, where he had become a convert from allopathy, and was the first to practice homœopathy in King's County. He settled in Brooklyn. He remained alone for three years, when he formed a brief partnership with Dr. A. Cook Hull (1843), then of New York city. Dr. David Baker also commenced to practice in Myrtle Avenue in 1840, a few months after Dr. Rosman's advent. Dr. Baker left Brooklyn in 1856. Dr. Rosman died suddenly in 1859.

Dr. A. C. Hull came from New York to Brooklyn in 1843; and a few weeks later Dr. P. P. Wells went from Providence, R. I., to Brooklyn. For the five years succeeding Dr. Wells's coming the growth was slow, but continuous.

From 1843 to 1850 a Dr. Bennett practiced there.

Drs. Guy, Burke, Moffat, Bryant, Jr., and Stanbury successively went to Brooklyn. In 1850 there were nine homœopaths practicing in Brooklyn. After this newcomers were more abundant.

Soon after Drs. Hull and Wells went to Brooklyn they applied for membership in the County Medical Society; but as *homœopaths* were rejected. Dr. Wells acquiesced in the decision; but Dr. Hull, after a sixteen-year lawsuit, vindicated his *right* to membership, and compelled the society to give him admission. He did *not* connect himself with it, however, but soon became President of a Homœopathic County Medical Society. In 1854 occurred the trial of some doctors for malpractice upon Agnes Lattimer, which will be treated of at length under the head of Legislation.

Williamsburg was not united to Brooklyn until 1855. Previous to this homœopathy was introduced into Williamsburg by Dr. George Cox, of London, England. He went there in 1823. He became a homœopath in 1841-42, and largely increased his business thereby. He was cast out by his "regular" brethren, but he still continued victorious over their venom. He died in 1853.

In 1845 Drs. S. C. Hanford, E. Guernsey, and W. A. M. Culbert went to Williamsburgh to practice allopathy, but in a few years became homœopathists.

In 1848 Drs. Guernsey and Culbert left the town for other fields of usefulness.

In 1849 Dr. Albert Wright, an allopath of nineteen years' standing, became a homœopath and settled in Williamsburgh.*

A tabulated account of homœopathic physicians who have resided in King's County will be found in the *New York State Homœopathic Society Transactions*, vol. ii, p. 304.

Practitioners of Homœopathy in Brooklyn, N. Y., from 1840 to October, 1863.

1840. Robert Rosman, M.D.	1855. E. T. Richardson, M.D.
1840. David Baker, M.D.	1855. M. A. Richter, M.D.
1843. A. Cooke Hull, M.D.	1855. H. Bateman, M.D.
1843. P. P. Wells, M.D.	1855. J. R. Orton, M.D.
1846. S. S. Guy, M.D.	1855. W. L. R. Perrine, M.D.
1847. A. C. Burke, M.D.	1856. H. E. Morrill, M.D.
1848. R. C. Moffatt, M.D.	1856. James L. Watson, M.D.
1849. Carroll Dunham, M.D.	1856. H. R. Stiles, M.D.
1849. J. Bryant, M.D.	1856. Edward Thomas, M.D.
1850. — Stansbury, M.D.	1857. Frank Bond, M.D.
1851. I. M. Ward, M.D.	1857. W. W. Palmer, M.D.
1852. H. May, M.D.	1857. John Rockwell, M.D.
1852. F. G. Johnson, M.D.	1858. J. G. Rosman, M.D.
1852. Geo. V. Newcomb, M.D.	1858. Achille Ascol, M.D.
1853. — Zimmerman, M.D.	1858. Victor de Hanne, M.D.
1853. R. C. Macy, M.D.	1858. F. G. Hunt, M.D.
1853. E. A. Lodge, M.D.	1859. H. J. Cate, M.D.
1853. J. P. Duffin, M.D.	1859. Charles E. Bates, M.D.
1853. S. B. Doty, M.D.	1859. J. F. Talmage, M.D.
1853. J. P. Dinsmore, M.D.	1859. Jonathan Hawks, M.D.
1853. John Turner, M.D.	1860. H. O. Gilbert, M.D.
1853. John Barker, M.D.	1860. J. W. Smith, Jr., M.D.
1853. Henry Minton, M.D.	1860. Lester Keep, M.D.
1854. B. Fincke, M.D.	1860. J. Lester Keep, M.D.
1854. J. B. Elliott, M.D.	1860. C. H. Skiff, M.D.
1854. O. R. King, M.D.	1860. Charles W. Skiff, M.D.
1854. A. J. Palmer, M.D.	1861. Timothy F. Allen, M.D.
1854. G. W. Palmer, M.D.	1861. D. F. Wells, M.D.

* N. Y. State Trans., vol. ii, p. 292.

1861. J. C. Fanning, M.D.	1862. ——— Bowen, M.D.
1861. H. W. Richter, M.D.	1862. Melville Bryant, M.D.
1861. J. Whiton, M.D.	1862. Charles R. Davis, M.D.
1862. Gustavus Bloede, M.D.	1863. J. S. Water, M.D.
1862. S. W. Burroughs, M.D.	1863. A. E. Sumner, M.D.
1862. F. W. Skiles, M.D.	1863. Henry Holt, M.D.

(69 in all.)

The King's County Homœopathic Society was organized in 1857. In 1875, 105 names had been appended to the constitution since its organization. Of these 16 have died; 48 are regularly notified.

In 1870 Mrs. Alice B. Campbell, M.D., was elected a member of the society, at which time, and on account of which, 28 members withdrew, but most of them were afterwards re-admitted.

CAYUGA COUNTY.

In 1841 Dr. Horatio Robinson, an allopath of fifteen years' standing, embraced homœopathy, and went to Auburn. He there formed a partnership with Dr. Humphrey, the physician to the Auburn Prison Hospital. Dr. Humphrey, not knowing of his professional change of opinion, left him and went on a visit to New York.*

Dr. Robinson's first convert was Dr. McCarty, an allopath of Throopville. He commenced to practice in Utica in 1842.

Dr. Peterson, a lawyer by profession, got books and practiced homœopathy, taking fees therefor. He was tried, and the jury gave a verdict of three-fourths of a cent for the plaintiff, *donating their fees to the defendant*.

In 1841 Dr. Robinson treated the wife of an allopath, Dr. Cator, so successfully that Dr. Cator at once took up homœopathy.

Dr. Bennet, Dr. Cator's partner, also soon became a homœopath. They practiced in Moravia.

Dr. Smith, a student of Drs. Cator and Bennet, in 1842 assumed the homœopathic practice in Moravia.

In 1844-45 Dr. E. C. Witherill and Dr. E. C. Swift graduated as homœopaths.

* For anecdotes, etc., concerning Homœopathy in this county, *vide* N. Y. State Hom. Trans., vol. iii, p. 160.

The Homœopathic County Society was organized in 1859. It now numbers thirteen members.

LEWIS COUNTY.

In 1842 Dr. Ira Adams, of Lowville, an allopath of thirty years' standing, adopted homœopathy. He died suddenly in 1856.

In 1848 Dr. Hannum, of Hanesville, became a homœopath.

In 1858 Dr. T. P. Tisdale, a graduate of the Cleveland Homœopathic College, settled in Lowville, remained there two years, and then went to Pulaski, Owego County. He was succeeded by Dr. Ira R. Adams.*

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

In 1842 Dr. D. S. Kimball, who had for fourteen years practiced allopathy in Sackett's Harbor, became a homœopath, remaining in the same place.

Dr. Dunning, then of Watertown, became converted in 1845-46, and Dr. Ira Wright, of Watertown, now in Plattsburg, in 1847. Dr. C. W. Boyce settled there about the same time. In 1849 Dr. S. Seymour, of Smithville, became a homœopath.†

SCHUYLER COUNTY.

In 1842 Dr. Richard Huson, an allopathic practitioner, became convinced of the truth of homœopathy.

In 1845 Dr. William Gulich, also an allopath, began to practice homœopathy in Tyrone.

Dr. E. W. Rogers soon commenced practice, and Dr. E. W. Lewis soon settled in Watkins. At that time (1846) there were but two homœopathic families in Watkins.

The county society was organized in 1872. It now has a membership of six.‡

* Trans. N. Y. State Hom. Med. Soc., vol. ii, p. 309.

† Trans. N. Y. State Hom. Med. Soc., vol. ii, p. 310.

‡ N. Y. State Hom. Trans., vol. iii, p. 836.

ONONDAGA COUNTY.

In 1842 Dr. H. H. Cator, an allopath, commenced to practice homœopathy at Syracuse.

In 1843 Dr. E. Humphreys, also an allopath, adopted the new system.*

The county society was formed in 1862. It has now fourteen members.

ONEIDA COUNTY.

The pioneer in this county was Dr. Erastus Humphreys, who settled in Utica in 1843.

Among the earlier practitioners of homœopathy in Oneida County were Drs. Frederick Humphreys and S. G. Haven, of Utica; Erastus A. Munger, of Waterville; Samuel Stewart, — Stebbins, and J. H. Paine, of Clinton; Leverett Bishop, of Sauguoit; Silas Bailey, of Brookfield; J. L. Kellogg, of Bridgewater, and Hiram Hadley, of Boonville. All of these, formerly practitioners of the old school, date their conversion to homœopathy to some period between 1840 and 1845. Subsequently Drs. Raymond, Wells, Pomeroy, and Watson, of Utica; Scudder, of Rome, and H. M. Paine, of Clinton, followed the example so worthily set them by the first named. These generally became thorough converts to the law *similia similibus curantur*, involving the belief in the superiority of potentized drugs in the treatment of disease. From this number Drs. E. Humphreys, Stewart, Stebbins, and J. A. Paine have been removed by death.

The county society was organized in 1857. It has now fifty-two members, of whom thirty-three are honorary.†

HERKIMER COUNTY.

The first in Herkimer County to adopt the new system of practice was Dr. N. Spencer, of Winfield, who now rests from his labors. Dr. W. B. Stebbins, of Little Falls, became early a con-

* N. Y. State Hom. Trans., vol. iii, p. 336.

† Trans. N. Y. State Hom. Med. Soc., vol. x, p. 622.

vert to homœopathy ; he is still in successful practice at that place.

A County Medical Society was organized October 20th, 1857, and annual and semi-annual meetings have been held regularly up to the present time. At the meeting last week (October 1st, 1875), fourteen members were present. The physicians of Herkimer County are included in its organization.

Thus far not one who came over fully to the ranks of homœopathy has fallen from the faith ; on the contrary, clinical experience at the sick-bed has served to convince them more fully of the absolute truth of their belief. From nine at the start, the number of members has increased to twenty-five. This cannot but be gratifying to those who saw the beginnings of what even now cannot be said to have fully entered upon its progressive course.

Among the remarkable conversions to the true faith was Dr. Loomis, of Westmoreland, a true man in all the relations of life. His antagonism to the doctrines of homœopathy was fully developed, and he was engaged in writing up for publication the various systems of quackery. Of course, homœopathy came up for its share in the analysis. Having prepared about one-half of his article, he concluded, in order to prove the fallacy of the system, to draw his arguments directly from Hahnemann's writings. A careful study of the *Organon* gave him new light, and, after a practical trial, he became a true convert, and his article on the quackery of homœopathy yet remains unfinished.

Dr. Hiram Hadley, of Boonville, nephew of the late Professor Hadley, an early convert, is still full in the faith, although his health for some years has rendered him incapable of a general practice.

The county society was formed in due time.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY.

Dr. C. M. Dake, an allopath, adopted homœopathy in 1844, settling in Genesee.

The county society was organized in 1863, and now has six members.

ERIE COUNTY.

Dr. N. H. Warner, of Buffalo, adopted homœopathy in 1844; was the first in the county to practice the system.*

The county society was organized in 1859. It now numbers sixteen members.

TIOGA COUNTY.

Homœopathy was introduced into Tioga County about 1845, by Dr. E. Lovejoy, then located at Owego, the county seat.

Dr. Ezekiel Lovejoy was born at Stratford, Conn., July 6th, 1803. He graduated with honors at Union College, New York, in 1823. Enjoying the instructions of, and taking his degree under, such men as Mott and Hosack, it is not to be wondered at that when he came to Owego, in 1828, he soon outstripped all competitors, as a physician of the old school.

While on a visit to a sister, she called his attention to the new system, and having providentially met Granger, of New York, he was induced to test it. Procuring books and medicines, he tried it faithfully, and, on finding it to be what it is, the only true law of cure, his noble character prompted him to openly desert the old, nauseous, bungling method, and declare himself an advocate and practitioner of the safety and precision of the new. His previous standing, the popular reliance upon his judgment, and faith in his honesty of purpose, carried with him all those whose patronage he had hitherto enjoyed, thus becoming the pioneer of homœopathy in the southern part of Central New York. He died in 1871.

Tioga has had for its exponents, after Dr. Lovejoy, E. B. Sprague, M.D., H. C. Champlin, M.D., T. S. Armstrong, M.D., A. R. Nail, M.D., C. A. Walsh, M.D., and J. T. Greenleaf, M.D.

Dr. J. L. Corbin went to Waverly some time about the year 1857 or 1858. He was succeeded by Dr. Titsworth, and he by Dr. L. B. Hawley. Dr. J. Burling followed Dr. Hawley, and Dr. J. M. Cadmus is now in Waverly.

* Transactions New York Homœopathic Medical Society, vol i, p. 135.

Spencer.

Mr. Chauncy Cowell took up the study of homœopathy, under direction of Dr. Lovejoy, in 1850 or 1855, and practiced largely and successfully till 1868 or 1869.

Candor.

Mr. W. W. Hunt studied under direction of Dr. Lovejoy, began practice about 1852, and enjoyed a large and successful practice until in 1867. J. T. Greenleaf settling in the place at that time, Dr. Hunt gave up practice, and has not resumed it.

Newark Valley.

Mr. F. M. Bishop began practice in this place in 1872 or 1873, and continued in successful business till October, 1875, when he attended lectures in Philadelphia. He holds a license from the county society.

Mr. H. W. Camp began practice in Owego, after a course of study with Dr. Lovejoy, somewhere about 1849 or 1850, and continued till his death in 1874.

The county society was organized in 1870, and has now a fair membership.

WYOMING COUNTY.

In 1846 Dr. C. A. Dake, one of the first graduates of the Cleveland Homœopathic College, opened an office in Warsaw. People knew so little then about the new system that they stopped to spell the word "homœopathy" on his sign. He made his practice successful.

RICHMOND COUNTY (STATEN ISLAND).

In 1848 Dr. T. W. Donovan settled at Stapleton. His practice extended all over the Island.

In 1865 Dr. T. S. Goodwin settled at Port Richmond, and, after great opposition, acquired a practice.

In 1869 Dr. R. G. Rogerson, an English surgeon, settled in Port Richmond.

Dr. G. Oehme went to Tompkinsville in 1872. There is no Medical Society here.

SUFFOLK COUNTY (LONG ISLAND).

In 1850 Dr. R. C. Moffat introduced homœopathy into this county, being called to see a gentleman ill with consumption. A Mrs. Davis, who was also, as it was supposed, incurably ill, sent for Dr. Moffat, and was by him speedily cured.

In 1851 Dr. Burke, of Brooklyn, passed a few weeks at Greenport. By his advice Mrs. Davis commenced to study homœopathy with a view to doctor her own family. In 1857 Dr. S. B. Barlow, of New York, visited Mrs. Davis, and finding how successful she was in her practice among the neighbors, advised her to charge a fee, which she had not done. From that time her practice steadily increased.

In 1862 Dr. Joel Stevens went to Greenport. After remaining six months he went to Orient, and afterwards to St. Johnsland, where he died soon afterwards. Dr. M. Bryant also went to Greenport in 1862, remaining a year.

In 1872 Dr. Hartrant went to Riverhead.

Mrs. Davis was much annoyed by the allopaths at first, but now has a practice extending about thirty miles.

Dr. Ireland, an allopath, was converted by watching Mrs. Davis's success.

ORLEANS COUNTY.

Dr. J. W. Dake located in Albion in 1863, where several homœopaths had tried to succeed, and were compelled to quit, because they could not get a foothold sufficient to live on. It was a proverb among the old-school physicians that he would do likewise, and six months was the time allotted him to die a natural death. It frequently came to him that this decree had gone out. He bought a house, moved into it, and sent word to his allopathic friends that he had bought a home, had paid for it, and had enough ahead to keep him one year, and that he should be with them one year if the Lord so willed. He remained there

five years, and was compelled to desist, *not* for want of business, but for want of health to do business with. It is enough to say that since then the same field has supported two homœopaths above board ; and whereas then only Merdin in the whole county could show a homœopathic physician, now every village of account has one or more.

Of the following counties no historical record whatever can be found :

Broome,	Ulster,	Seneca,
Cattaraugus,	Washington,	Yates,
Rockland,	Wayne,	Essex,
Steuben,	West Chester,	Niagara,
Sullivan,	Alleghany,	Ontario,
Tompkins,	Delaware,	Otsego,
Chenango,	Franklin,	Putnam,
Clinton,	Chemung,	Saratoga,
Cortland,	Monroe,	Schoharie,
Fulton,	Montgomery,	Warren,
Hamilton,	Orange,	St. Lawrence,
Madison,	Oswego,	Genesee.

Now New York State has its homœopathic college, dispensaries, hospitals, life insurance company, etc. ; and there is hardly a town of any size that is not now represented by one or more homœopathic physicians. A history of its homœopathic institutions, of its legislation regarding homœopathy, and of its myriads of homœopathic publications, will be given at length in the proper section.

The seed sown by Dr. Gram has yielded most bountifully ; and to-day, in spite of bitter opposition from the "regular" school, homœopathy stands on an equal footing with allopathy. There are at present 830 physicians actively practicing homœopathy within its borders.

*HOMŒOPATHY IN LOUISIANA.**

THE honor of introducing homœopathy into Louisiana belongs to Dr. Joseph Martin, a medical gentleman connected with the French Navy. Whilst in that service he had visited New Orleans, and became enamoured of the gay and brilliant Paris of the New World. Returning to his native country, he was converted to homœopathy through the influence of Dr. Tournery, of Lyons. He subsequently returned to America, and located in New Orleans, in the year 1836, and was probably the first man who practiced the new system in the whole Southern country.

He made a favorable and permanent impression upon the French population, and pursued his profession with usefulness and honor until 1861, when he died of organic disease of the heart. He left behind him a son, who is now an intelligent allopathic physician, illustrating the curious fact that neither the qualities nor opinions of one generation are always transmitted in the direct line to another.

The next laborer in the field was an eccentric and enthusiastic layman, Formel by name, an old soldier of the Empire, an amateur homœopathist, who practiced it with more zeal than discretion. He made, however, many remarkable cures, and assisted materially in preparing the ground for its popular reception.

The French and American elements were at that time so thoroughly separated from each other, that many intelligent people, especially Northern residents, were anxiously awaiting the advent of a homœopathic physician without ever having heard of either Martin or Formel. The first help which came to these

* By W. H. Holcombe, M.D.

American inquirers after the new system, was brought by Dr. Robert Glass, of Hopkinsville, Kentucky, who for several years (from 1840 to 1844) spent his winters in New Orleans, and practiced his profession, exciting the wonder of the people and the contempt of the "regular" doctors.

About this period two German physicians, Drs. Keifer and Luyties, made brief but fruitless efforts to obtain a good professional anchorage in the metropolis of the South.

The arrival of Dr. Gustavus M. Taft, of Hartford, Connecticut, in 1845, gave a sudden and remarkable impulse to the new system in New Orleans. Dr. Taft was an elegant and accomplished gentleman, a thoroughly educated physician, and to a fascinating address he added the charm of a fine personal appearance. He acquired rapidly an immense business, and his sudden death, of yellow fever, in 1847, was regarded as a public calamity.

Dr. Taft was succeeded very soon by Drs. Belden, Leon, Bunitt, and other capable and educated physicians of the new school, and the French quarter was happily reinforced by the conversion of Dr. Adolphe Cartier, and the arrival from France of Dr. Taxil, both of them physicians of superior attainments and ability.

By the concerted action of these gentlemen and their friends, the repeal of certain laws was obtained, which placed all physicians possessing the diploma of chartered colleges on an equal footing. The unfriendly legislation alluded to was instigated by allopathic enemies, ostensibly for the suppression of quackery, but really to arrest the growth and impair the reputation of the homœopathic school. Since 1852 no discrimination in favor of any one class has disgraced the statute-books of Louisiana.

Dr. Caboche, a French homœopathist, was the first to establish a paper advocating the principles of the new school. It was entitled *Le Practiceur Homœopathe*. It was followed by *La Homoion*, the organ of the first homœopathic medical society of New Orleans.

The homœopathic profession in New Orleans, the great commercial metropolis of the South, has contributed greatly to the progress and the history of homœopathy by its successful man-

agement of yellow fever, the scourge of the tropics. Its great triumphs in that field, having mainly a local significance, have scarcely been properly recognized by the profession, and the world at large. And it is to be regretted that among so many educated and experienced observers of that dreaded disease, only Dr. Adolphe Cartier (in *L'Art Médical*) and Dr. William H. Holcombe have contributed anything to its homœopathic literature.

There are three small pharmacies and one dispensary in the city of New Orleans. "The Protestant Half Orphan Asylum," one of the largest charitable institutions in the city, has been for eighteen years under homœopathic management. Dr. Richard Angell had charge of it for seventeen years. It is now under the medical control of Dr. E. A. Murphy.

About twenty physicians practice the new system, quite enough to form an excellent medical society, but the cohesive attraction between them is too feeble at present for any efficient organization.

There are very few homœopathic physicians in the State of Louisiana, outside of the city of New Orleans. This is owing greatly to the large plantation system, the wide scattering of the population, and the predominance of the negro element. There are, however, a great many isolated believers in the system throughout the State.

Homœopathy is established on a firm and respectable basis in Louisiana. Allopathic physicians are very generally courteous and respectful. Our progress has been retarded immensely by the great civil convulsion which wrecked almost every material interest in the State. With the advent of new men and new ideas, with a better government, a greater diffusion of knowledge, and a growing freedom of opinion, homœopathy will begin to prove itself worthy of its glorious title, "The Medicine of the Future."

*HOMŒOPATHY IN CONNECTICUT.**

HOMŒOPATHY was introduced into Connecticut in 1837 by Dr. Vanderburgh, of New York, who, while on a friendly visit to New Milford, prescribed for the wife of Dr. Charles Taylor. Her rapid recovery directed her husband into a course of study which resulted in his adopting homœopathy and becoming the first resident homœopathic physician in the State. He is still in New Milford in company with his son.

In 1842 Dr. G. M. Taft opened an office in Hartford. His practice grew rapidly, but failing health caused him to leave in 1845. He went direct to New Orleans and settled. His place was filled by Dr. John Shué, who located in Hartford in 1844. A little later came Dr. C. A. Taft, who still remains. Hartford has now thirteen homœopathic physicians.

In 1842 Dr. Charles H. Skiff settled in New Haven, being the pioneer in that city. He was soon followed by Dr. E. T. Foote. At present there are eight homœopathic physicians in New Haven.

In 1846 Dr. O. Sites settled in New London, where he still remains. In the same year (1846) Dr. L. H. Norton settled in Bridgeport, where he and Dr. C. E. Sanford are the only representatives at present.

Since 1850 Dr. William C. Bell has been at Middletown, and until recently has been alone.

In 1853 Dr. W. N. Dunham located in Meriden, but remained only a short time. His place was soon filled by Dr. G. H. Wilson, who for ten years was the only representative. At present he has two coadjutors, and all are in full business.

* By Drs. G. H. Wilson and N. A. Mosman.

Norwich was early supplied by several talented men, who remained but a short time. Among them was Dr. E. P. Mossman, whose untimely death left vacant an excellent field, which is now filled by Dr. H. M. Bishop, who is in full business.

Norwalk is well supplied. The same may be said of many of the towns of the State, both large and small.

The homœopathic practice is almost universally accepted by the best families, but it has not yet reached the poorer classes.

In 1851 a State society was organized, but was not sustained.

In 1864 "The Connecticut Homœopathic Medical Society" was chartered, and it is now in a flourishing condition. It has a nominal library.

There are at present in the State *seventy-two* homœopathic practitioners.

There are two homœopathic pharmacies in Hartford.

The literature of the State consists only of addresses and pamphlets.

The only public institution under the care of the homœopathic physicians is the "Home."

Regarding legislation there is little to note, excepting resistance to "State Medicine," and several failures to obtain representation on the hospital boards. With this latter exception, the legal status of physicians is uniform.

HOMŒOPATHY IN MARYLAND.*

DR. F. R. McMANUS was the first to practice homœopathy in this State. He commenced to practice medicine in Baltimore April 6th, 1829, and has remained at his post there up to the present time. After having practiced according to the common routine (allopathically) for eight and a half years, homœopathy was mentioned to him by a distinguished Catholic priest, and shortly afterwards by a distinguished lawyer, both of Baltimore, both of whom were then engaged, together, in the study of German, that they might read and translate the writings of Hahnemann,—no English translations of his works having at that time been made. The *Organon* and the first German publication of Jahr's *Manual*, were then just being translated by the Professors of the Allentown Homœopathic College and their co-laborers. From the opinions advanced by the two gentlemen referred to, regarding the miraculous action of homœopathic medicines upon diseased systems, Dr. McManus at once concluded that they were either egregiously deceived, or that there must be something in the new method worthy of investigation.

Dr. McManus says: "I claim the honor of having been the first physician of Maryland who attempted such investigation. Having no one to make inquiries of in regard to it, my first object was to find a physician who had practiced both systems or modes of treatment, to get from him the comparative merits of the two, and I was directed to Dr. Matlack, of Philadelphia, as a gentleman and a scholar. I visited him, told him the object of my visit, and he very frankly and satisfactorily replied to my questions. I asked him, first, 'How long have you been practicing

* By F. R. McManus, M. D.

medicine?' and he replied, 'Twenty years; the first fifteen allopathically, the last five homœopathically.' I very naturally asked him if he preferred the latter to the former, and his reply was, 'If I did not, I would not practice it.' I asked him if he had ever cured cases of unquestioned croup, pneumonia, bilious fever, and several other acute forms of disease, which I could not believe could be combated safely by the *vis medicatrix*. He replied in the affirmative, and added, that 'I thought I had done a great deal of good in my practice, but if I changed it to homœopathy, I would very soon find out how much harm I had done.' He inquired if I understood German? I replied that I did not, and he said I must learn German, if I intended to do the subject justice, as there were no English works to guide or teach me, and he recommended a few works on practice, with which I was to commence the undertaking. I purchased the works and a copy of Hering's *Domestic Physician* with its box of forty-five medicines.

"Having returned to Baltimore with my German books, I employed an accomplished German teacher. He understood the German but not the medical technicalities, and I understood the latter and not the former, and between us we selected a medicine or medicines, which would apply to the cases I visited in the morning, and of which I took very minute notes. In the evening of each day, after the German lessons and selection of the medicines, patients would send for them, and, in my morning round of the following day, I obtained a knowledge of the effects of the previous day's prescription, and reported to my teacher at his afternoon call. This course I continued for six months, when, to my great delight, appeared the five parts, complete, of the first American translation of Jahr's first *Manual of Homœopathic Remedies*. To use a common phrase, 'I was made up,' when I had a work to study from of my own vernacular. By this time I was fully convinced that there must either be astonishing curative powers in homœopathic medicines, or that I could cure many very serious cases which would be formidable to treat, and sometimes fatal, with my previously used *heroic* mode of practice, with nothing. Every investigator of the new system

has had one, or, perhaps, many remarkable cases and cures, and I beg to relate here one of that kind, cured with a single dose. I was attending a young lady, aged seventeen years, who was singularly and severely afflicted. One day, without any apparent cause, she was attacked, at 2 P.M., with a severe stitch-pain in region of the heart. She described it as like the puncture of a very sharp long needle. It was momentary, but always followed by violent convulsions, of the epileptic kind, continuing from one to six or eight hours. The stitch-pain occurred *every day at 2 P.M.*, and the convulsions were sure to follow. I considered it a species of intermittent neuralgia. I had been treating the case allopathically for three or four weeks, giving, in the intermissions, various tonics, such as Quinine, Carbonate and Muriated tinctures of iron, Fowler's solution of Arsenic, etc., and generally anticipated the hour of attack by the application of a sinapism over the region of the heart, anteriorly and posteriorly, until I concluded that I could not cure it. At this time a gentleman came to Baltimore, and advertised himself as a practitioner of homœopathy. He was not a physician, but an amateur practitioner, having been engaged as a co-translator of the *Organon* and of Jahr's first *Manual* with the professors of the then existing and first homœopathic college in the United States—the Allentown, Pa., school or college—of which our venerable colleague Hering was a professor. The gentleman's name was Radcliffe, and he was, I believe, a Baptist clergyman, and a person of a very high order of literary attainments. I called upon him in regard to my case of intermittent neuralgia, asking him if he had ever seen such a case, or had ever read a description of such a case, to which he replied in the negative. I asked him if he thought he could give any medicine to cure or relieve the case. He referred to a book for a few minutes, and said: 'Yes! I think a dose of *Spigelia* would cure it.' He gave me what he called a dose of *Spigelia*, directing me to place it upon her tongue, which I did between 10 and 11 o'clock, A.M. I visited the house again at 5 P.M. of the same day, and was met at the door by her mother, who said: 'Maria has missed her pain to day, and has had no convulsions!' My surprise

may be imagined, and my confidence in homœopathy was fully established.

“In all my medical readings and studies I never saw a record of such a case, and I never met a physician, of any school, who ever admitted to have had such a case. I am writing of a period thirty-eight years ago; and such was my success that I have continued to practice homœopathy ever since that time, and among the most intelligent and wealthy families in Baltimore.

“Homœopathy here, as well as elsewhere, had a ‘hard road to travel,’ as, in all other places, nothing but its success could vindicate its adoption; and now it enjoys a proud and enviable position. Maryland cannot, like many of her sister States, boast of a homœopathic college or hospital, or of the publication of a journal; but there are many practitioners who, I am told, are sustaining themselves by their success. In Baltimore some of our physicians are giving valuable services in attending to a free dispensary, rendering comfort and relief to many who are objects of charity. A recent publication gives the names of fifty practitioners of homœopathy in Maryland, almost thirty of whom resided and practiced in Baltimore city,—the remainder in eight of the counties. We are highly favored in Baltimore by having a well-conducted branch pharmacy of Boericke & Tafel. There are now thirty-two homœopathic physicians in Baltimore.”

Carroll County.—Rev. Jacob Geiger, M.D., introduced homœopathy in 1836. There are now six in the county.

Washington County.—Dr. Radcliffe went there in 1841. It now contains five practitioners.

Alleghany County.—J. A. Fechtig, M.D., Cumberland.

Hartford County.—Drs. J. B. Crane, Bellair, and S. B. Duckerman, Abingdon.

Kent County.—F. A. Clift, M.D., Sassafras.

Somerset County.—Dr. R. D. Dashiell, Princess Anne.

Talbot County.—Dr. J. A. Barber went in 1873 to Easton.

Frederick County.—Drs. F. T. Burch, Q. A. Roth, A. D. Worman, all of Frederick.

HOMŒOPATHY IN VERMONT.*

HOMŒOPATHY was first introduced into Vermont by Dr. Baird, who began to practice it in Troy, Orleans County, in 1838.

Dr. Baird was not a graduate of any medical college, but seems to have been a man of much talent, and possessed with an indomitable will.

Dr. Baird lived but a few years, and Dr. S. C. Moore, who is now located at North Troy, and who has been in the harness for over thirty years, succeeded to the practice of homœopathy in that part of the State. About 1850 three or four more physicians were added to the homœopaths, among whom was Dr. G. N. Brigham, who began this mode of practice at Waitsfield, Washington County; Dr. J. W. Jenness, of Derby, Orleans County; and Dr. Stone, and Dr. Beniah Sanborn, of St. Johnsbury, Caledonia County. From that time homœopathy began to assume some importance in the State.

Dr. T. C. Taplin, who was practicing dentistry, became acquainted with Dr. Baird soon after he began to promulgate the new medical law, and under his teachings began the practice of homœopathy in Danville, Caledonia County, about the year 1845. He soon removed to Montpelier, Washington County, where he practiced until his death in 1864.

In Middle Vermont, Montpelier was the first place where homœopathy found a foothold, and the pioneer was Dr. T. C. Taplin. The second place was in the town of Waitsfield, and Dr. Brigham pioneered the cause. The third town was Barre, and Dr. Evans introduced homœopathy there with the aid of Dr. Brigham.

* By Drs. C. B. Currier and G. E. E. Sparhawk.

The introduction of homœopathy into WINDSOR COUNTY was made in the year 1844 by Dr. A. J. Pike and Dr. Amos Dean, who came from Lowell, Mass., and located at Woodstock, Vt., where they spent about one year practicing in partnership, and making many friends to the system in that town and vicinity. Woodstock being the location of the Vermont Medical College made it much more difficult to introduce any new methods of cure.

In 1845 Dr. Pike, having an increasing practice in the adjoining town of Bamard, decided to leave Woodstock and locate among his more numerous patrons. He applied for board and rooms at the hotels and was refused on account of his medical notions, the doctrine of homœopathy being *then* regarded, as it has been since, as an infringement upon inalienable rights and privileges; and at that time the hotel was controlled by a relation of the practicing physician, and all hands joined in the attempt to keep out the intruder upon time-honored customs. But the doctor was not to be thus thwarted; and, although unable to find a boarding-place in the village, at last found a home under the hospitable roof of Lot Chamberlin, who said "he believed the doctor had a better way than the old, and he should not be driven away." Although his office and home was fully three miles from the village he remained there about two years, enjoying a very favorable patronage; after which time his health, which was delicate when he came to the country, having become firm again, he removed to Lawrence, Mass., where he continued in practice until his decease, a few years since.

Dr. H. N. Guernsey, a native of Rochester, did much to introduce homœopathy into his native town, and at each of his visits he was called to see many of the cases that had baffled the skill of the allopathic fraternity. His brother, William F. Guernsey, became an early convert to the faith, and, from having a domestic case and a few books, he soon was of no small importance outside of his immediate family as a doctor. About the year 1851, he left the farm and other business pursuits, and completed a course of medical study at Philadelphia, under his brother's tuition, and since that time has enjoyed an increasing practice in that city. S. A. Webber, Esq., and wife were firm

friends to the new faith, Mrs. Webber being a sister of the Doctors Guernsey, and by their assistance and influence, a number of young men studied homœopathy, who are among its honorable practitioners to this day.

Another prominent person who acted as a lay-practitioner, previous to their having a homœopathic physician, was J. C. Tilden, Esq., who, being a good nurse, a keen observer, and somewhat versed in Hering's *Domestic Physician*, did much good in relieving the sick, and dispensing medicines *gratuitously*, thus preparing the way for the physician. In 1851 Dr. H. W. Hamilton, an eclectic physician, came into Rochester, and established himself, and did a very thriving business, many thinking "roots and herbs," or eclecticism, preferable to allopathy. During the early part of the year 1852 Dr. H. N. Guernsey visited his native town, and, on becoming acquainted with Dr. Hamilton, proposed to him to adopt the new system. This proposition was seconded by the few friends of homœopathy in the town, and the doctor finally consented to the change, and Dr. Guernsey furnished him the needful books and a set of remedies from his own stock. In a short time Dr. Hamilton placed homœopathy in the foreground, and his "roots and herbs" were consigned to the shades. He continued in an increasing practice, having, during the winter of 1852-3, one of the most violent epidemics of pneumonia ever known in the region, but the number of the fatal cases were so few, when compared with the old school, that homœopathy at once had a position it has ever since maintained. In June, 1853, Dr. G. E. Sparhawk, then recently a graduate of the Pennsylvania Homœopathic College, went to Rochester, and entered into a partnership with Dr. Hamilton, having a very extended practice until the early part of 1854, when Dr. Hamilton retired from the firm, and left the State; Dr. Sparhawk continued there until the fall of 1857, when he gave up his business to Dr. C. B. Currier. Dr. Currier increased the popularity of homœopathy very greatly during his stay in Rochester, having several students under his tuition, who since have distinguished themselves as practitioners, among whom we might name Dr. J. H. Jones, of Bradford, Vt.; Dr.

H. K. Bennett, of Fitchburgh, Mass. ; Dr. E. B. Whittaker, of Hinesburgh, Vt. ; Dr. C. P. Holden, the present resident physician of Rochester.

In 1863 Dr. Currier disposed of his practice to J. W. McDuffee, M.D., who added many to the list of homœopathic patrons, so that a majority might be called in favor of the homœopathic system. During the earlier years of Dr. Sparhawk's practice, the prejudice against the system, and the opposition of the allopathic physicians, was so great, that in some neighborhoods they could not obtain watchers to assist in caring for the sick, because of the treatment not being in accordance with the time-honored customs.

Dr. G. E. E. Sparhawk located at Gaysville in December, 1858, where he has to the present time enjoyed a very extensive practice. When he located in Gaysville, the town boasted of two eclectic physicians, and one allopathic. They gradually withdrew, until for several years he was master of the situation, often employing an assistant during the sickly seasons. At present, his brother, Dr. S. H. Sparhawk, is his partner in practice.

Other towns in the county have enjoyed less of homœopathic practice. In the fall of 1860, Dr. J. R. Hamilton located at Woodstock, the shire town of the county. The opposition was very great, and he failed to make homœopathy popular in the town, although he had a good business in the surrounding towns. The fact that the Vermont Medical College had been in full operation until 1855, and that more than half the people were related to allopathic physicians by marriage, or otherwise, made it a very difficult matter to overcome the established prejudices of generations. When the writer attended lectures at that college in 1852, a clinical case of indolent ulcer came before the class. The professor pronounced it *incurable*, and so dismissed it. A dentist, then a resident of the town, and attending lectures at the time, invited the patient into his office, and proposed to *cure* the case, if he would take homœopathic pellets. He prescribed for him, and in a few weeks the ulcer was healed. At that time one-fifth of the class were homœopathists, but such was the abuse

of the system, and ridicule of those who believed in it, that every one kept his own counsel, and it was not until after-years that they knew each other as homœopaths at the Vermont Medical College.

Dr. Hamilton left Woodstock, as too hard a place for him to battle the way, in 1863, and until 1870 they had no homœopathic physician, when Dr. G. W. Colton, in searching for a location, concluded such a beautiful and thriving town ought to support *one* homœopathic physician, if it could *five* allopaths, and he came to Woodstock, as he said, "*to stay*, business or no business." During the first *six months* he did not have a single call. But he *staid* there, and soon business came to him, and now it is one of the best homœopathic fields in the State.

While Dr. Hamilton was located at Rochester he was consulted by Dr. A. S. Lamb, of Plymouth, to whom he lent books and medicines for a trial, all of the 30th dilution, by the way, who became a firm convert to homœopathy. Poor health has limited his practice, but he is a good example of a *genuine* homœopathist.

The thriving town of Springfield has had Dr. S. H. Colburn for its homœopathic representative for about one year, but he has removed to Athol, Mass., and Dr. N. R. Perkins, a graduate of the Boston University School, has lately succeeded him there. It is one of the active places in the State, and we expect to hear good things from the locality. At present the interests of homœopathy in Windsor County are represented by only six practitioners, but, notwithstanding the paucity of the laborers, homœopathy has a *name*, and its representatives a good standing and reputation among their patrons. Like most of the physicians of the State they are of the Hahnemannian stamp.

Dr. C. B. Darling, who graduated at the Woodstock Medical College in 1843, began the practice of homœopathy at Lyndon, in CALEDONIA COUNTY, soon after receiving his diploma, and was a popular physician in that vicinity for twenty years. He died of hereditary consumption, whose ravages he had delayed for years with homœopathic medicines.

The history of homœopathy in CHITTENDEN COUNTY is con-

fined to Burlington and Hinesburgh. Several of the adjoining towns have laymen who dispense the "pellets" to their neighbors on occasion, but no located physician.

Dr. T. S. Blodgett, now of Cooperstown, N. Y., came to Burlington about the year 1850, but remained only a short time. He was succeeded by Dr. John A. Ward, now of New York. Dr. Ward was a young man and a good practitioner, but the practice was almost unknown and the people conservative, so he became discouraged and went away.

He was succeeded in 1854 by Dr. Thomas Bigelow, who was induced to come to Burlington through the efforts of his brother-in-law and had recently become a convert to the homœopathic faith. Dr. Bigelow graduated at the medical college in Castleton, Vermont, in 1828, and practiced as an allopathic physician in West Granville and Hartford; Washington County, N. Y.

At the time he came to Burlington there were some seven thousand inhabitants in the town, of whom only a few were favorably disposed towards homœopathy, through the efforts of Dr. Ward, but the practice has gradually increased, although there has been much opposition. Burlington has always been a very conservative place, owing to the presence of the University of Vermont and the medical college connected therewith, whose influence has always been unscrupulously thrown against homœopathy and its practitioners and adherents. Dr. Bigelow was a man of sterling qualities, uncompromising with error, and able to fight his way, until he compelled, at least, the respect of his professional foes. In 1870, finding his health giving way, he took Dr. Samuel Worcester into partnership, and in October, 1871, retired from practice and moved to Green Bay, Wis.

Dr. Sanford Wager came to Burlington about the same time as Dr. Bigelow and associated himself as an assistant in the Water-cure establishment of Drs. Redfield and Whiting, and after their failure remained permanently as a homœopathic physician. He has succeeded in the face of much opposition in building up a large practice, and his rides extend into many of the adjacent towns.

Dr. Samuel Worcester came to Burlington from Concord,

Mass., in December, 1870, and succeeded to the business of Dr. Thomas Bigelow. He received his medical education at Harvard Medical College, and served several months as Medical Cadet, United States Army, during the latter part of the war, and was Assistant Physician at the Butler Hospital for the Insane, at Providence, R. I., for two years and a half. He received his degree in 1868, but did not enter on general practice until April, 1870, when he went to Concord, Mass., remaining there until December, when he removed to Burlington, and has since done what he could to build up homœopathy, and has thus far succeeded well.

Dr. Albert Colvin studied under Dr. H. A. Houghton, of Keeseville, his native place, and attended medical lectures at Burlington, New York, and Cleveland, finally graduating at the latter place. He moved to Burlington in 1872, and has succeeded in building up a good practice with prospects of a steady increase. He is a man of good natural abilities and great perseverance.

Dr. E. B. Whitaker was a student of Dr. C. B. Currier, of Middlebury, and graduated at the New York Homœopathic College in 1868. He settled in Hinesburgh in 1868, and was the first homœopathic physician in that town. He is a young man of uncommon ability and has gradually gained a reputation in the county that few young men possess.

The first practitioner in ADDISON COUNTY was Dr. Oliver J. Eells, who began the practice of medicine in Cornwall in 1812. For the greater part of his life he practiced allopathy, and took a high stand in that school. While travelling in Western New York in 1854 he met a homœopathic physician, with whom he had a discussion on the subject of homœopathy, and was finally persuaded to try it in his own practice, his homœopathic colleague sending him books, medicines, etc. Dr. Eells began his experiments upon patients without their knowledge. The success was so marked and the results so astounding that, after a year's secret practice, he threw away his saddlebags and declared to the world his intention never more to give drugs, which resolution he kept until his death. Some of his old friends left him

for a time, but soon all came back, having seen for themselves the astonishing success of the doctor's new method of practice. At the time of his death, in 1860, he had a field so large that, for the last few years of his practice, he required an assistant. Dr. Eells was a man of great energy of character, a great and constant worker, and was devotedly attached to his profession. He was universally loved and esteemed by his patients and friends, and respected by all. To-day the name of "old Dr. Eells" is still a household word in many houses in Cornwall. Homœopathy owes to him a debt of gratitude, for from that nucleus in Cornwall we can trace all the growth of homœopathy in that part of the State.

Dr. Eells educated a young man (R. C. Green) who graduated at the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College in 1857, and then practiced several years with his preceptor. He was a man of some ability, and would have sustained the reputation of homœopathy in that locality had not his health failed him. He suffered for years from phthisis, and died from hæmorrhage of the lungs on February 9th, 1866. Dr. Green would have a severe hæmorrhage from the lungs, losing several ounces of blood, would lie in bed one day and frequently ride many miles the next, an exhibition of energy and ambition indicative of his character.

Dr. C. B. Currier, a graduate of Pennsylvania University, located in Cornwall in 1860. After four years' practice, finding his field so extensive, he located in Middlebury, it being a better centre from whence to do business. Not a homœopathic family welcomed him to his new field. This being the county seat, there were many old and well-established physicians of the old school. They were united in nothing but opposition to the doctor and homœopathy. Everything that could be done to injure him was tried, no stone being left unturned to make him and his "little sugar pills" a target for ridicule. He was many miles from any homœopathic physician, with no friendly counsel to call upon. The doctor fought the battle alone, surrounded on every side by opponents wary and unscrupulous, ready to falsify facts in regard to the new system, and to promulgate scandal concerning its representatives.

A single decade has worked wonders in Middlebury, and in fact all through Addison County. The skill, boundless energy, and good judgment of the doctor have overcome all obstacles and placed him at the head of the profession there.

Dr. Currier enjoyed a large and constantly increasing practice. In no place in the State has homœopathy had more opposition than in the county seat, and in no place has the victory been more complete. Many students have gone from his office who have already attained high rank. The pension office recognized the merits of the doctor and appointed him Examining Surgeon for Pensioners, the only one of the kind in New England, we believe.

In the spring of 1874 the doctor's duties were so laborious that he was obliged to have an assistant. In the spring of 1875, owing to ill-health, he was obliged to remove. He located in New York city, where he is now practicing.

Dr. E. T. Crafts, of Joliet, Ill., graduated at the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago in 1870. He came to Middlebury, Vt., in the spring of 1874, and associated himself with Dr. Currier. Soon after his introduction Dr. Currier was prostrated by a severe attack of typhoid pneumonia. Dr. Crafts proved himself equal to the emergency.

Dr. G. R. Sanborn, of New Haven, Vt., was converted by Dr. Currier. He graduated at the medical school at Pittsfield, Mass., in 1850; practiced allopathy for three years; and although his practice was successful, as compared with that of his brother physicians, he became dissatisfied with the uncertainties of allopathy. He left the profession and devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits for fifteen years. In 1860 his attention had been called to homœopathy, but he scouted the idea that the millionth part of a grain of medicine could have any curative action when *several* grains failed to produce any effect, and would not investigate the merits of the system, until, finally, he had an opportunity of witnessing its *wonderful* effects in the practice of Dr. Currier. He immediately procured books and medicines, and again began the practice of medicine; but this time he was not groping in the darkness of the old school. Success beyond his

most sanguine expectations crowned his efforts, and to-day he is one of the most thorough-going advocates of the beneficent doctrines of Hahnemann.

Dr. A. A. Arthur graduated at the Bellevue Hospital College, N. Y., in 1868, and at once began the practice of homœopathy in Vergennes, Vt. Homœopathy was entirely unknown except to a few families who had employed Dr. Currier, of Middlebury; but as in all places, when homœopathy is represented by an able, intelligent man, the number and influence of its patrons continually increased, until to-day Dr. Arthur has a very remunerative practice.

Dr. Smith, of Addison, was, we believe, an eclectic physician, but was recently converted to homœopathy, and is now practicing in Addison, Vt.

Dr. I. V. Daggett was a student of Dr. C. B. Currier; graduated at the New York Homœopathic College in 1868; commenced the practice of homœopathy in Canton, N. Y.; finally returned to Addison County, and settled in Whiting, where he is now practicing.

Dr. H. K. Bennett was a student of Dr. C. B. Currier; graduated in 1865 at Pennsylvania University, Pa.; settled in Bristol, Vt.; remained there but a short time, and is now practicing in Fitchburg, Mass.

Dr. J. R. Hamblin began the practice of homœopathy in Rip-ton, Vt., in 1870, where he practiced for five years, when, desiring a larger field of usefulness, he removed to Starksboro. He is still in practice there, and meeting with the success which always attends active and energetic labors when properly directed.

Dr. Jane A. Rich was a daughter of Judge Davis Rich, of Shoreham, Vermont. She entered upon the study of medicine and attended the lectures of the Medical College for Women (homœopathic), at New York, and graduated in March, 1875. She practiced through the summer and fall of 1875. In January, 1876, she went to New York city, and died April 23d, 1876, of diphtheria, after an illness of three days.

She was a woman of remarkable energy and skill, and homœopathy has lost a powerful advocate.

In Addison County, in the brief space of twenty years, where homœopathy was entirely unknown, there are ten now in active practice. With several doctors of this school, there are yet unoccupied fields where a practitioner of homœopathy would be gladly welcomed. Although it is not strictly in the history of Addison County, we feel that we ought to mention that it is mainly from the success of homœopathy *there*, that homœopathy has obtained so strong a hold in several towns in New York, across the lake. We claim that this is the banner county of homœopathy in the State.

We number more homœopathic physicians in active practice than any county in the State, and as is usual everywhere its patrons are among the most intelligent and refined people.

Several prominent men have moved from the State and are in successful practice in other States of the Union. Among whom we may mention :

Dr. James Steele, who moved from Morrisville, Vt., to Illinois ; Dr. Stone, who moved from St. Johnsbury, Vt., to Greenfield, Mass., where he soon after died ; Dr. Chester Scott, who moved from Lyndon to Lawrence, Mass., where he is now in a lucrative practice ; Dr. H. M. Hunter, who moved from Concord, Vt., to Lowell, Mass. ; Dr. Packer, who moved from Barre, Vt., to Lowell, Mass., and then to Chelsea, Mass. ; Dr. A. M. Cushing, who moved from Bradford, Vt., to Lynn, Mass. ; Dr. Sanger, who moved from Hardwick, Vt., to Littleton, N. H. ; Dr. G. N. Brigham, who moved from Montpelier, Vt., to Grand Rapids, Mich. ; Dr. Flanders, who moved from Waterbury, Vt., to Indianapolis, Minn. ; Dr. Charles Houghton, who moved from St. Johnsbury, Vt., to Keeseville, N. Y. ; Dr. Brown, who moved from Moretown to Potsdam, N. Y. ; and Dr. J. W. Jenness, who moved from Derby to Chickopee, Mass.

In the necrology of the State we have to insert the names of Dr. Baird, Dr. C. B. Darling, Dr. Stone, Dr. Eells, Dr. Beniah Sanborn, Dr. Taylor, of Boston ; Dr. Pope, of Johnsbury ; Dr. T. C. Taplin, of Montpelier ; Dr. Smith, of St. Albans ; Dr. Evans, of Barre ; and Dr. Carpenter, of Irasburgh.

In 1854 a State medical association was organized, which a

little later became known as the Vermont State Homœopathic Medical Society.

Since that time there have been organized, in the interest of homœopathy, the Connecticut Valley Medical Society, and the Champlain Valley Medical Society. There are in the State about sixty practicing physicians of this school.

The man longest in the practice now in the State is probably Dr. Levi C. Moore, of North Troy. Dr. Bingham, before leaving the State, was probably the next in years of practice. The oldest man in the profession is probably Dr. N. H. Thomas, of Stoner, who is about seventy-five years, Dr. Moore being about seventy-two years; both are yet vigorous.

The majority of the homœopathic physicians in the State favor the use of high potencies in chronic diseases, and a few use as high as the 30th for acute diseases. The use of one remedy at a time is the adopted custom.

So far as we know homœopathy has less mongrelism in its ranks here than in any other locality, and we know something of Eastern and Western practice.

In 1850 there was not a pound of *Arnica flowers* to be bought at any of the drug stores in the State, and the *Tincture of arnica* was unknown to any but the homœopathist. Aconite was as little known, but these remedies now, as well as some other homœopathic preparations, are popularized and used quite as often by the old school as by homœopathists,—chiefly empirically however. A charter for a school of medicine in charge of homœopathy has been secured.

Vermont has furnished but little literature for our school.

Dr. Brigham has given addresses to the people at a few places, and an essay on homœopathy, prepared for the Vermont Homœopathic Medical Society, was published in the *Vermont Patriot*, and had a wide reading. Dr. Brigham has also contributed to homœopathic journals, the most important paper being, perhaps, his report of several cases of morbus Brightii cured by *Apium vir.* and *Merc. corrosivus*.

Dr. Samuel Worcester has written several able articles upon

insanity and its treatment, which have attracted considerable notice.

A small pamphlet was published a few years ago by the Rev. A. J. Copeland in the defence of homœopathy.

Dr. Charles Woodhouse has published a small work on the use of domestic remedies.

Dr. H. Noah Martin received his academical education in Derby Academy and Caledonia County Grammar School, where his parents had long resided, although he was born in Albion, N. Y. He also began the study of medicine here.

Professor Henry Newell Guernsey, now in Philadelphia, was born in Rochester, Windsor County, Vt., and received his academical education in the State.

Dr. William Fuller Guernsey was born at Rochester, Vt., December 12th, 1814; now a resident of Philadelphia.

Dr. Mary S. Safford (now Blake), of Boston, Mass., was born in Hyde Park, Vt., and received her academical education at Bakersfield Academy.

Dr. Josiah Q. Stearns, of Elizabeth, N. J., was born in Hinesburgh, Chittenden County, Vt.

Professor William P. Wesselhœft practiced homœopathy at Brattleboro, Vt., before removing to Boston, Mass., and his uncle managed a hydropathic establishment for a long time in that town, using homœopathic remedies in connection with it.

Our climate is rigorous and productive of a large per cent. of consumptives, which has led to a study of the pathogenetic indications for the treatment of that most fatal malady by one of our members at least. Dr. Brigham has found Sulphur in the 20^m or 100^m potency to be more effective than any other remedy. At least it has cured more cases. Stannum and Silicea hold nearly the same rank. The indications for Sulphur have been a harassing, comparatively dry cough, or when small quantities of muco-purulent matters have been expectorated. More frequently the left lung is the seat of disease in these curable cases, and often an attendant symptom is pain or an uncomfortable feeling passing from front, back to shoulderblade. In one case a catarrhal complication was found, and after a radical change in the

parenchyma of the lungs had set in a fistula in ano followed. The case was of hereditary character. Another was complicated with constipation, and still another with diarrhoea. Stannum has cured a few cases, noticeably one where a tumor on the neck had been dispersed by Iodine. A large vomica was formed in apex of right lung and the expectoration was enormous and of a muco-purulent character, but mucus largely in excess. Stannum 3d cured the case. The most notable case cured by Silicea was one who had cavities in apex of both lungs, expectorated largely an almost purulent matter, had night sweats and the appearance and odor of septicæmia, had bled badly six months before, and had been abandoned by others with a prognosis that he could not live six weeks.

Albuminuria has been cured by Dr. Brigham in the most advanced stages by Apium virus 3d, and Mercurius corrosivus²⁰⁰. Polypus of the uterus by Thuja occidentalis²⁰⁰. Epilepsy has been cured in the case of a lady affected with it seven years from her first menstrual period, and when the mind had suffered to the state of approaching idiocy, and the stomach could only receive milk, by Pulsatilla and Belladonna. Epilepsy in a fat child, with voracious appetite, by Cicuta²⁰⁰. Cases have been improved, coming on in the night, with Lachesis²⁰⁰. Cases of recent insanity have been cured by Belladonna, Nux v., Stramonium, and Veratrum, and saved being sent to the insane asylum. Typhoid fever in his hands has yielded best to Sul. quinine 2d, from midnight till noon, and Sulphuric acid, two or three drops in a half tumbler of water, from noon till midnight, two teaspoonfuls every two hours. Baptisia, Rhus, and other remedies have been used to meet particular indications. As these seem to be observations valuable to the general profession, they are herewith transmitted with this brief historical report of homœopathy in the State.

HOMŒOPATHY IN RHODE ISLAND.

IT is singular that while a liliputian war was raging in the little State of Rhode Island for the removal of a royal statute of George III of England, which allowed only the "manor born" to vote,—a war that met with partial success in its struggle for freedom,—homœopathy was introduced, causing no little disturbance among the people as well as among the medical profession. This introduction began a new era in the history of medicine in the State.

Dr. Louis Parlin, a graduate of Bowdoin College in 1835, commenced to practice homœopathy in Providence about 1839. He was a thorough scholar not only in medicine, but also in philology (he spoke fluently French, German, Italian, Spanish, and English), and classic literature. He commanded the respect of all who knew him. He was a man of strong character, and, although severely ridiculed by the medical fraternity, he soon had a strong hold on the people's favor by his eminent success in the practice of medicine. Of course, while the political parties were forming in the State, he had to throw his personal influence into the scale for freedom by becoming a "Dorrite." He stood by his party to the bitter end, and had to flee from the State. Where he went no one knew, nor was he ever heard from afterwards.

Some of his still living contemporaries say he went to Germany. His nationality is doubtful, some saying he was a German, some a Frenchman, and others that he was an American. Whatever nation he belonged to, that nation need not blush for her son.

The seed of homœopathy was sown, and, soon after the departure of Dr. Parlin, people were looking for a homœopathic physician.

Dr. Channing, of New York, made frequent professional visits here in 1839 to 1841, although he did not reside here, and did much to strengthen the faith of the early practitioners, and aided them by his counsel.

Dr. Josiah F. Flagg, who was induced by Dr. Humphrey to accept homœopathy, practiced here in 1840-41.

Dr. P. P. Wells, of Brooklyn, N. Y., having relatives in the city of Providence, often visited here, and frequently prescribed for patients, frequently holding consultations with Dr. Gray, of New York.

Abraham H. Okie, a graduate of the Allentown Academy, Pennsylvania, commenced practice in Providence about 1842. A man of keen intellect, quick, intuitive perception, and an excellent diagnostician, he soon gained the confidence of the people and built up in a few years a practice unequalled in the history of medical practitioners in this State. He wrote an excellent monograph on *Aconite*; and his inaugural address, delivered before the Rhode Island Homœopathic Medical Society in 1850; as its President, was published in an octavo pamphlet of twenty-eight pages.

It is a great pity that a man of such talents, and even genius, is as good as lost to the profession, he having taken for the last decade no interest whatever either in society meetings or in other enterprises concerning homœopathy. He still continues in practice. His son, Howard A. Okie, a graduate of Harvard University in 1868, is with him in business.

About the year 1843 Dr. John J. De Wolf, of Bristol, Rhode Island, became a homœopath, settled here, and is still in practice.

Ira Barrows, A.M., M.D., graduated at Brown University in 1824; studied medicine with Dr. A. Johnson, of Pawtucket, Mass.; graduated from Harvard Medical College in 1827, and followed the old practice until 1842. In that year he had a conversation with Dr. P. P. Wells, of Brooklyn, N. Y., on the subject of homœopathy, was induced to try homœopathic remedies, and finally commenced practice in Norton, Mass. He subsequently took an office in Pawtucket with Dr. C. F. Manchester, and continued in Bristol County until 1851, when he removed

to Providence, where he has continued to pursue his beloved science till the present time. The allopathic system of practice was followed by him for fifteen years, and was attended with as much success as were the labors of his compeers. In the homœopathic practice, having been far more successful in curing the sick, and believing homœopathy to be far more scientific than the old system, and destined, in his opinion, when thoroughly understood, to become a perfect system of medicine, he has never regretted the change, nor desired to return to his first love. He was President of the Rhode Island Homœopathic Medical Society in 1874-75; and his excellent inaugural address in 1875 was published in pamphlet form. Although nearly seventy-four years old he attends society meetings promptly; takes great interest in the dispensary and in the creation of a homœopathic hospital. He has an extensive practice, and is loved by all who know him. Dr. William E. Barrows, a graduate of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, in 1871, is in practice with his father, Dr. Ira Barrows.

Dr. Washington Hoppin, a graduate of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, entered into partnership with Dr. Ira Barrows, which was continued till his death in 1867. He was lost too soon to the profession. He was an earnest thinker and scholar.

Dr. Greenville S. Stevens graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, in 1854, and in the same year opened his office here, where he still practices.

Dr. William A. von Gottschalk, a graduate of Leipzig University, settled in Providence in 1855. In 1848 he joined in the revolutionary movement in Germany, became exiled and practiced in Switzerland from 1849-50, when he emigrated to New York, where he practiced until 1854. Through the influence of Dr. C. J. Hempel he became a homœopath. In 1854 he went to Paris and attended lectures in *L'Ecole de Medicin* and the hospitals, perfecting himself principally in surgery. He has gained by his indomitable energy and perseverance a most select and extensive practice. He re-established the Rhode Island Homœopathic Medical Society in 1873, and is pushing on with

unabated vigor the establishment of a homœopathic hospital. In 1863 he was appointed Surgeon of the Sixth Regiment Rhode Island Militia and served one year.

Dr. George D. Wilcox, who is also in full practice and in partnership with Dr. Barrows, is a graduate of the Medical Department of the University of New York.

Dr. Courtland Hoppin graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, and opened an office here in 1860. He is the attending physician of the Protestant Orphan Asylum, which position he has held for the last ten years, with great satisfaction and honor to the profession.

Dr. Isaac W. Sawin, a graduate of the Western Homœopathic College, came here from Centredale in 1867. He was born in Dover, Norfolk County, Mass., in 1823. He is a lineal descendant of John Sawin, who emigrated from Bayford, Suffolk County, England, about the year 1649, to Watertown, Mass., where he held several offices of trust. His son was the co-laborer of Eliot, the "apostle to the Indians." After receiving a sound general education, the subject of this sketch engaged in various pursuits until after his thirtieth year, when he began the study of medicine under the guidance of Dr. P. T. Bowen, of Providence. He was prompted to this course by illness. Being attacked with a troublesome and dangerous bronchial affection, he placed himself under the care of Dr. Bowen, was treated homœopathically by him, and was cured. Thereupon he determined to aid the sick and suffering by the same system. He completed his studies at the Western Homœopathic College, of Cleveland, Ohio, in the class of 1836-37, and commenced practice in Centredale, R. I., continuing there ten years. In 1867 he removed to Providence, where he occupies a high position among the profession. He was elected a member of the Hahnemann Institute of Medicine in Philadelphia, in 1859, and is a member of the American Institute.

Peleg Clark, M.D., was born in Richmond, R. I., in 1784. Having completed his preparatory education in the schools of his native State, he entered upon the study of medicine under Dr. Nath. Knight, of South Kingston, R. I., which he continued

under Dr. Caleb Fiske, of Johnston, R. I. In 1808 he commenced practice in Johnston, where he labored with success until 1813. In that year he attended lectures in the Medical Department of Brown University.- He was one of the original petitioners for a charter for the *first* medical society in the State. He retained his membership till his death. In 1832 he removed to Coventry and practiced allopathy until 1844, at which time so little were the merits of homœopathy acknowledged that in the whole State there were but *two* who ventured upon its practice. Dr. Clark, after a careful examination of the system, bravely adopted it, and by his sound and judicious treatment contributed largely in paving the way for its more rapid extension throughout the State. His advancing years and increasing infirmities finally compelled his retirement to private life. His withdrawal was honored with the laurels he has so well deserved. His mantle has fallen upon the shoulders of his sons, H. B. and J. S. Clark, whose records give evidence that they will wear it gracefully and honorably.

Dr. Henry C. Preston practiced here for several years with eminent success, but removed ten years ago to St. Johns, N. B.

Dr. Charles G. McKnight practiced here for many years. Although gone out of practice he still remains a staunch and enthusiastic supporter of homœopathy.

Dr. A. P. King, a graduate of Harvard University, practiced allopathy here for several years, but changed to homœopathy through the influence of Dr. Okie. He was a fine, large-hearted man, an excellent scholar, and very successful practitioner. The profession mourn his loss.

Dr. Isaac S. Crocker practiced in Providence for several years. He died in October, 1866.

Dr. F. M. Cooke was in practice here for several years, but has moved to Chicago.

Dr. Walter M. Jackson, a graduate of Harvard Medical School in 1868, practiced here for several years, but has gone out of practice. A genius for surgery is thus lost to the profession.

Dr. A. B. Foster graduated at the New York Medical College

in 1856; attended hospital practice for one year, and in 1857 settled in Providence. He is still in practice here.

Dr. George L. Barnes commenced the study of medicine in 1857 with Dr. Parsons, and attended two courses of lectures at Harvard Medical School, also lectures on mechanics and chemistry at Brown University. After leaving Dr. Parsons he entered the office of Drs. Barrows and Hoppin and remained with them until 1862. He graduated at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1862. He practiced for some time in Smithfield, R. I., New York city, and Hudson, N. Y., until 1870, when he settled in Providence. He is an earnest student and in good practice.

Dr. Charles P. Loring, a graduate of Bowdoin College in 1858, studied medicine in the Maine Medical School, and at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, where he took his diploma in 1863; came direct to Providence and has remained ever since in good practice.

Dr. Robert Hall graduated, in 1856, at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York; practiced one year at Westerly, R. I., and fourteen years at Centreville. Since 1871 he has removed to Providence. He is an earnest friend of homœopathy.

Dr. William Caldwell graduated at Harvard University in 1869; practiced in Summerville, Mass., for two years, and since then has practiced in Providence.

George B. Peck, A.M., M.D., born 1843; graduated at Brown University in 1864, and at Yale Medical School in 1871; spent a year at Sheffield Scientific School; was Assistant Chemist at the United States Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, R. I., from 1872-74; was in charge of the Chemical Department of the University of Vermont, during illness of its professor, in the fall of 1874, and commenced practice May, 1875. He is a promising young man.

Dr. William Jay Smith graduated at New York Eclectic Medical College in 1865; practiced in Brooklyn, N. Y., from 1867-74. Removed to Providence, November, 1874, where he still continues in practice.

Dr. A. W. Brown graduated at the Cleveland Homœopathic College, and began practice in Centreville, R. I., where he staid

two years, and then removed to Mystic Bridge, Conn., where he practiced until 1873, when he removed to Providence, and still engages in his profession.

Dr. Frederick A. Bradbury, a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York in 1875, has since settled in Providence.

Dr. E. B. Knight, a graduate of Harvard University in 1868, studied medicine with Dr. William von Gottschalk of Providence, and is now in good practice. He is Assistant Physician to the Protestant Orphan Asylum.

Mrs. Dr. Mathews, a graduate of Boston University, class of '75, has commenced practice here.

Dr. William Bowen Greene graduated at the Berkshire Medical School, Pittsfield, Mass., in 1864, and was Assistant Surgeon at the hospital in Knoxville, Tenn., until the close of the war. In 1869 he commenced practicing homœopathy, making special study of gynæcology; he practiced in Chicago in 1871-74; came to Providence in 1874. He was appointed Surgeon for Diseases of Women, at the Dispensary, in 1875. Dr. Greene comes of a long line of physicians of Providence; his grandfather, Dr. Pardon Bowen, practiced fifty years, and his great-grandfather, more than sixty years in this city.

Mrs. Dr. M. Mowry has practiced homœopathy in Providence the last fifteen years.

Dr. J. Lang Clark became a homœopath in 1873. He has practiced here for several years.

Pawtucket, R. I.—Dr. Charles F. Manchester adopted the homœopathic practice in 1843, and began here, where he still remains.

In 1847 Dr. James L. Wheaton graduated at Berkshire Medical College, and entered upon practice in this town, where he still continues, commanding the esteem of his compeers, and the confidence of the people.

Dr. J. A. Chace, a graduate of Harvard University, in 1871, is in partnership with Dr. Wheaton at the present time.

In 1867 Dr. Oliver H. Arnold graduated at the Harvard

Medical School, and in March of the same year opened an office in this place.

Centreville, R. I.—In 1844 Dr. Peleg Clarke practiced here.

In 1853 Drs. A. W. Brown and Robert Hall, both of whom removed to Providence.

Dr. A. G. Sprague, a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia in 1859, settled here in 1866. He served in the army, as assistant surgeon, from 1862 until the close of the war. He commands a fine practice.

Slatersville.—Dr. E. C. Knight practiced here in 1852, but has left for Waterbury, Conn.

Coventry.—Dr. Allen Tillinghast graduated at Berkshire Medical College in 1843, and, after practicing the old system for eleven years, adopted homœopathy in 1854. He is still in practice.

Phenix.—Dr. William H. Richards graduated at Harvard University in 1866; began practice here, but is now in Warren.

Dr. J. B. Tillinghast studied medicine at the New York Homœopathic College, and Bellevue Hospital College in 1870–71; graduated from the former in 1872; commenced practice at Summit, R. I.; was in partnership with his father one year, at the end of which time he move to Phenix; is still practicing.

Scituate.—Dr. James E. Roberts commenced the study of medicine with the late B. Nichols, M.D., of Centreville, R. I., in 1839, and graduated at the University of New York in 1842; practiced after the fashion of his *Alma Mater* until 1855. In 1856 he made an open confession of faith in homœopathy, and has remained firm in that faith to this day. Although advanced in years, he attends quarterly meetings of the society promptly, and takes great interest in everything pertaining to homœopathy. He has a large practice.

Warren.—Dr. Gilbert Clark practiced here for several years, until his death in 1871. Since that time Dr. William H. Richards occupies the field.

Bristol.—Dr. Henry Boynton, a graduate of Bowdoin College, was in practice here, but has left for Massachusetts. The field is now supplied by Dr. Richards.

Newport.—Nath. Greene, M.D., studied at Brown University and Amherst College, and prepared himself for the practice of medicine, under the guidance of an able practitioner of the old school. It was not until 1850, however, that he seriously engaged in his profession, and then as a homœopath, at Newport, where, in the face of allopathy, he built up a large practice. In 1873 he withdrew from practice, leaving homœopathy in good repute, in the hands of his partner, Dr. N. G. Stanton, a graduate of Harvard University in 1868.

Dr. Squire, a graduate of the same class, is in partnership with Dr. Stanton.

Dr. N. R. Chace, a graduate of Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia in 1872, came directly here, and is in good practice.

Woonsocket.—Homœopathy was introduced here in 1858 by a most excellent young man, Dr. Rich. Garrique, who soon gained the esteem not only of the public, but also of his antagonistic compeers. He died in 1868.

Drs. Boynton, Harris, and Bruce, in succession, have settled here, but only for a short time. Now the field is occupied by Dr. E. P. White, a graduate of Boston University, 1876.

East Greenwich.—Dr. D. H. Greene, an old-school practitioner, changed for the true faith in 1850, and has held fast ever since to Hahnemann's doctrine. He has a large practice, and has lately associated himself with Dr. E. G. Carpenter.

Woodville.—Dr. J. H. Knowles, an old-school practitioner for thirty years, became a homœopath in 1850, and has practiced it successfully ever since. He is an old man now, but full of life for the good work.

Dr. Robert Sunderlin practiced here for a few months, but is now in Wickford in full practice.

Wakefield.—Dr. W. H. Hazard, an old-school physician for many years, has practiced homœopathy for the last fifteen years.

Westerly.—Dr. L. A. Palmer, a graduate of the Shurtleff Medical College, Alton, Ill., in 1840, practiced the old system twenty-one years. His mind was first called to homœopathy by a very highly esteemed and worthy physician, Dr. William Robinson, of Westerly, who practiced here over sixty years, and became

converted to homœopathy by his son-in-law, Dr. Horace Robinson, of Auburn, N. Y., about 1856. In 1861 Dr. Palmer became a homœopath.

S. M. Fletcher practiced here for several years, but in 1868 he left for Chicago, Ill.

Dr. Lucy A. Babcock, a graduate of the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women in 1873, settled here and is in good practice.

BLOCK ISLAND.

New Shoreham.—Dr. Thomas H. Mann, graduated at the Albany Medical College about 1866. Attended dispensary and hospital practice in New York city for several years, and settled in 1870 at Block Island, New Shoreham. The island contains a population of about two thousand, and is situated about ten miles from Newport. At the time Dr. Mann arrived at the island an old-school practitioner held sway among the sick, but soon the new doctor, with the new system, gained favor among the people, and within a year the old-school physician had to quit the island for lack of patients. After five years undisputed control of the island by a homœopathic physician, he finds himself to-day in a most peculiar situation, that is to say, in the same position as the old-school practitioner—*lack of patients*. Disease has become scarce under the new treatment and rational hygiene, which Dr. Mann has introduced, so much so that he is unable to support his family by his practice. He intended to leave the island in 1876, but the town council, seeing the advantages derived to the people by the homœopathic system, would not allow his departure, and voted a fixed salary of \$1800 per annum for his support. Block Island is one of the spots on the face of the earth where to-day homœopathy has undisputed domain.

Centredale.—Dr. Isaac Sawin introduced homœopathy in this place about 1858. His successor is Dr. John C. Budlong, a graduate of the Homœopathic College of Pennsylvania in 1862. After practicing in Philadelphia a short time he felt it his duty to return to his native State to take part in the military movements then being organized. In 1863 he was appointed Assistant Surgeon Third Rhode Island Cavalry,

and subsequently promoted to the rank of Surgeon. His regiment sailed at the close of December, 1863, for New Orleans, and took part in the Red River Campaign, during which he was appointed Brigade Surgeon, which position he held with much credit till promoted to Division Surgeon in charge of the General Hospital. He remained with the army until 1865, when he was honorably discharged. Returning to his native State he immediately commenced practice in Centredale, where he still remains. In 1875 he was elected Surgeon-General of the State by the legislature. He is a great honor to the profession and a sound homœopath.

Hope.—Dr. Harding Fiske has been practicing here for ten years.

According to statistics there have been, since the introduction of homœopathy into this State, sixty-one practitioners in all, of whom seven have died, and four have been transient (meteors). The officers of the Rhode Island Homœopathic Society for the year 1876 are Dr. J. L. Wheaton, President; Dr. William von Gottschalk, Vice-President; Dr. George D. Wilcox, Treasurer; Dr. George B. Peck, Secretary.

PHYSICIANS IN RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE COUNTY.

Providence.—Drs. Ira Barrows, W. E. Barrows, G. L. Barnes, F. A. Bradbury, A. W. Brown, William Caldwell, William Carpenter, J. J. De Wolf, A. B. Foster, William von Gottschalk, Courtland Hoppin, Robert Hall, W. M. Jackson, E. B. Knight, C. P. Loring, E. G. McKnight, Mrs. Mowry, Mrs. Matthews, A. H. Okie, H. A. Okie, George B. Peck, W. J. Smith, J. W. Sawin, G. Stevens, George D. Wilcox.

South Scituate.—Dr. J. E. Roberts.

Pawtucket.—Drs. O. H. Arnold, F. Berry, C. F. Manchester, Charles Chace, James L. Wheaton.

Hope.—Dr. Fiske Harding.

Centredale.—Dr. J. C. Budlong.

Woonsocket.—Dr. E. P. White.

BRISTOL COUNTY.

Bristol-Warren.—Dr. W. H. Richards.

KENT COUNTY.

Centreville.—Dr. Albert G. Sprague.

Coventry.—Dr. Allen Tillinghast.

East Greenwich.—Drs. D. H. Greene, E. G. Carpenter.

Woodville.—Dr. J. H. Knowles.

Phenix.—Dr. J. B. Tillinghast.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Wakefield.—Dr. W. H. Hazard.

Westerly.—Drs. L. A. Palmer, Mrs. L. A. Babcock.

Wickford.—Dr. Robert Sunderlin.

NEWPORT COUNTY.

Newport.—Drs. N. R. Chace, Nath. Greene, Nath. Stanton, R. Squire.

New Shoreham, Block Island.—Dr. T. H. Mann.

LITERATURE.

In 1850 Mr. George W. Whitney published "An Address delivered before the Rhode Island Homœopathic Medical Society, by A. H. Okie, M.D.," an octavo pamphlet of 28 pages. Also, by the same author, an excellent monograph on "Aconite." In 1852 the "Inaugural Address delivered before the Rhode Island Homœopathic Medical Society, by Dr. Henry C. Preston," was printed in pamphlet form by Sayles & Miller. "The Inaugural Address," 1875, before the same society, was ordered published by a unanimous vote. "Cholera, Treated Homœopathically," by Dr. William Von Gottschalk, was published in Paris in 1854, in French. In the *Transactions of the American Institute of Homœopathy* was published "The Diseases of the Lymphatic Glands and Vessels, and their Relations to other Diseases," by the same author. Also, a "Review of the Progress of Anatomy in the Last Decade."

HOMŒOPATHY IN DELAWARE.*

THE State of Delaware is small, containing only three counties. It has a population of about 120,000. Wilmington, on the Delaware River, is the largest city, having about 40,000 inhabitants. In August, 1839, Dr. J. C. Gosewisch, a graduate of the North American Academy of the Homœopathic Healing Art at Allentown, Pa., settled in Wilmington. He was the first homœopathic physician to locate in the State. At that time few of the people had any acquaintance with the workings of our system; and, of course, the twenty resident allopathic physicians opposed the newcomer with slander and ridicule. The law of the State provides that no person not a practitioner prior to February 4th, 1802, shall practice medicine or surgery, and collect fees therefor, without having obtained a license from a Board of Examiners, which board consists of three members of the State Medical Society. Dr. Gosewisch asked for admission to the State Medical Society, and underwent the necessary examination, with which the board expressed entire satisfaction. The following day he received an official note refusing to grant his request. In consequence of this a petition, signed by many friends of homœopathy, was presented to the next legislature, by the influence of which an act was passed to exempt from the preceding law any physician who practiced medicine according to the Thomsonian, botanic, or homœopathic system. Dr. Gosewisch died in May, 1854. Since that time in Wilmington the physicians of our school have increased to *nine*. The total number in the State is about twenty. All are doing a fair and respectable practice.

* By A. Negendank, M.D., and Isaiah Lukens, M.D.

LIST OF HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS IN THE STATE.

Wilmington.—Drs. J. M. Curtis, 1003 Washington Street; Isaac L. Devou, 301 West Twelfth Street; Caleb Harlan, 708 Market Street; L. Kittinger, 724 King Street; C. H. Lawton, 316 West Seventh Street; W. B. Meloney, 708 French Street; August Negendank, 901 Washington Street; Joseph R. Tantum, 909 Market Street; William W. Thomas, 517 West Street; W. F. Quimby, 226 French Street.

Dover.—Dr. E. S. Anderson.

Middletown.—Dr. J. C. Kennedy.

Newport.—Dr. Isaiah Lukens.

Newark.—Dr. Alexander R. Shaw.

Smyrna.—Dr. J. S. Swinney.

Milford.—Dr. Strong.

The history of societies, institutions, etc., is given in Section II.

HOMŒOPATHY IN OHIO.*

As early as 1836 the practice of homœopathy was almost unknown in Northern Ohio. The men who commenced at an early date were mostly itinerant German physicians. The first one that we have any knowledge of was a Dr. Cope, who located near Plymouth, Huron County. He was a high dilutionist, and gave only a single pellet for a dose, to be repeated once in three to fourteen days, as the case required. He endeavored to mystify his practice by his strange doings and sayings. Nevertheless, we knew of some remarkable cures that he performed by administering only one or two doses of medicine.

It was not until 1843 that we find physicians engaged in the practice of homœopathy who were men calculated to inspire confidence among the educated and intelligent people.

Homœopathy was introduced into Cleveland by R. E. W. Adams, M.D. Among the first patients treated by him was our fellow-townsmen, B. F. Rouse, Esq., then a schoolboy, who had been pronounced by two of the leading allopathic physicians as being in the last stages of phthisis pulmonalis.

In the year 1844 Daniel O. Hoyt, M.D., came to this city and became associated with Dr. Adams. This partnership continued a few years, when Dr. Adams removed to Washington, D. C., and from there to Springfield, Ill., where he died about the year 1870. Dr. Hoyt continued in the practice of his profession for over thirty years in Cleveland. He was prompt, kind, and courteous to his patients, gentlemanly to all he came in contact with, both in and out of the profession, and adhered at all times in his practice to the teachings of Hahnemann. He was a graduate of Dartmouth College, and practiced medicine as an

* By Drs. S. R. Beckwith, D. H. Beckwith, and N. Schneider.

old-school physician for many years. He died August 10th, 1874, aged eighty-six years.

In Ravenna, in 1843, we find Dr. Casperi, an Italian by birth, engaged in an extensive practice. In a few years he removed to Louisville, Ky., where we had the pleasure of meeting him a few years since.

Dr. Schlagel, a German, opened his office at Amherst, in 1843 or '44, extending his practice to Oberlin, Elyria, and other small villages in the vicinity.

About the same date Storm Rosa, M.D., of Painesville, became a convert to the doctrines of Hahnemann. So great was the confidence of his patrons in his ability that nearly all of them continued to employ him. Dr. Rosa died at Painesville in 1866 at an advanced age, having been engaged in the practice of homœopathy nearly a quarter of a century.

In the year 1845 David Shepherd, M.D., of Bainbridge, renounced his connection with the old school, and since that date has remained a practitioner of the new school of medicine. He is still living, and his numerous friends greatly appreciate his medical services.

A. H. Burritt, M.D., located in Burton, Geauga County, at an early date (about 1844). I find no mention of his name in the journals until 1846, when he was in attendance at the American Institute of Homœopathy, which convened at Philadelphia that year. Cleave's *Biographical Cyclopaedia*, page 492, says that he came to Cleveland in 1849. He came, however, from Burton, and not from Pennsylvania, as stated in the *Cyclopaedia*. In 1854 he removed to New Orleans. A letter received a few days since from Dr. William H. Holcombe says that "Dr. Burritt is still living in this city, aged seventy-one years, but perfectly helpless from paralysis."

John Wheeler, M.D., commenced the practice of homœopathy in this city in 1845. He graduated from Dartmouth College in 1817. As a physician of the old school he ranked high, and received the honorary degree of Fellow of the Albany Medical College. He was the third homœopathic physician who located in Cleveland, and always occupied a high position in his profes-

sion. He was truly a noble pioneer, and did much to make homœopathy in this city what it is to-day. He loved his profession and served it well. Death called him hence while he was still on duty. He died February, 1871, at the ripe old age of 81. He was beloved by his patients, and respected and honored by the medical profession at large.

Alpheus Morrill, M.D., located in Akron in the year 1845 or 1846. In 1848 he removed to Columbus, and after remaining there a few months ill health obliged him to leave the West. He located in Concord, N. H., remaining there until his death, which occurred nearly two years ago. Dr. Morrill was a senior member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, an organization that he loved and cherished. Dr. Crosby, a partner of Dr. Morrill while at Akron, left that place soon after the latter did, for a similar reason, and we find no trace of him through the journals or by personal inquiries.

E. W. Cowles, M.D., a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College, in the year 1845 became a disciple of Hahnemann, and commenced the practice of homœopathy in Cleveland. In 1847 he removed to Ann Arbor, Mich.

As illustrative of the courage and love for the profession which those physicians possessed in olden times I will cite one single incident:

In 1832 the steamer Henry Clay arrived in Cleveland, at the public landing at the foot of Superior Street, from Buffalo. As usual in those days, when there were no railroads or telegraphy, a crowd assembled at the landing. As soon as the boat came up abreast of the landing the captain announced from the deck that the cholera had broken out on his boat; that some half dozen of his crew and passengers were dead; and that "for God's sake to send a doctor aboard." Immediately the crowd were panic-stricken, and rushed up hill at breakneck speed, some fleeing out into the country on horseback. Word was brought to Dr. Cowles that his services were needed on the boat. He went aboard and took charge of the suffering victims of that dreaded scourge. At the request of the captain he went to Detroit on the boat, and did all in his power to alleviate the misery of those who were dying

or were at the gate of death. His friends never expected to see him again alive. But he came back safely a few days after, much to the surprise of all.

B. W. Richmond, M.D., practiced at Chardon about 1845. A few years after he removed to the South, where he died during the early part of the war. The same year A. H. Plympton, M.D., located at Painesville. We have not been able to ascertain whether he is still living, nor where he located after leaving Painesville.

D. Stevens, M.D., settled in Windsor in 1845, where he is still engaged in practice.

C. D. Williams, M.D., came to Cleveland in 1845, and remained here as one of the leading physicians until the fall of 1860. In 1861 he selected St. Paul, Minnesota, as a future field of labor, where he has since been engaged in a large business. He has practiced homœopathy thirty-six years, and has always followed the original precepts of Hahnemann, rarely prescribing lower than the 6th attenuation. Those of us who have seen much of his practice know him to be a very successful physician.

In the *American Journal of Homœopathy* we find a notice that the American Institute of Homœopathy convened at Philadelphia, May 13th, 1846, and the members from Northern Ohio were Drs. R. E. W. Adams, D. O. Hoyt, and C. D. Williams, of Cleveland; Dr. Storm Rosa, of Painesville; Drs. Morrill and Crosby, of Akron; Dr. A. H. Burritt, of Burton, and Dr. David Shepherd, of Bainbridge.

Thirty years ago we had three out of the five homœopathic physicians of Cleveland in attendance at the American Institute of Homœopathy. I have just received a letter from the only surviving one of the three, who says: "You see we old chaps attended the Institute promptly in those days."

Dr. Snow read medicine with Dr. Wheeler, being the first medical student of homœopathy in this city. After graduating he went to New York and associated himself with Kirby's *Journal of Homœopathy*. He died a few years afterwards.

Henry Wigand, M.D., located at Ravenna in 1846, and at a later date went to Sandusky, and from there to Springfield, Ohio.

In 1846 Dr. B. H. Bartlett opened in Cleveland the first homœopathic pharmacy in Northern Ohio.

In 1848 G. W. Barker, M.D., and Thomas Miller, M.D., located in Cleveland. Dr. Barker soon moved to Detroit, and Dr. Miller left Cleveland for Missouri, where he spent his last days. The same year a Dr. Gilman came to Cleveland and commenced the publication of a journal to which I shall allude hereafter. He only remained a short time and went to some other field of labor.

Not until the year 1848 did the practitioners of the old school begin to realize that they had a powerful rival in the field of practice. Teachers, physicians, and professors of high repute, through the press and public lectures, criticised and denounced homœopathy as "the greatest humbug of the age." Most of the physicians who were engaged in the practice of homœopathy in this city at that time were men of high attainments, having graduated in the best allopathic colleges, and practiced the old school of medicine successfully for several years. The stronger the opposition the greater their success. The first series of lectures denunciatory of homœopathy in Cleveland were delivered during the session of 1847 and 1848 at the Cleveland Medical College (on Erie Street) by the late lamented J. J. Delamater, M.D. Being a student of medicine at that time, I was led to inquire the reason why Professor Delamater should engage the time and attention, during his regular lecture hours, of two hundred and fifty students who were in attendance at the Erie Street School, if homœopathy were so great a farce as he represented in his lectures.

In the year 1849 the homœopathic physicians of Northern Ohio began to discuss among themselves the propriety of establishing a homœopathic college. After much thought and deliberation they came to the conclusion that they could not sustain one, or supply it with all the necessary apparatus which would be required to compete with colleges of the old school.

A few weeks later the following proposition was received by the physicians of Cleveland from the Eclectic School of Medicine

at Cincinnati, through their Dean, the noble and generous T. V. Morrow, M.D. :

TO THE HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS OF THE UNITED STATES :

Resolved, That we invite the homœopathic physicians of the United States, and of the West especially, to unite in recommending and nominating a Professor to fill the Chair of Homœopathy in the Eclectic Medical Institute.

(Signed)

T. V. MORROW, M.D.,

Dean.

CINCINNATI, June 9th, 1849.

At a convention of homœopathic physicians of Northern Ohio, held in Cleveland, June 26th, to deliberate upon the duty of selecting a man to fill the Chair of Principles and Practice of Homœopathy in the Eclectic Medical Institute at Cincinnati, so liberally tendered to them by the professors of that institution, it was

Resolved, That the friends of homœopathy present in this convention return their cordial thanks to the friends of medical reform in Cincinnati for their large-hearted liberality in extending to them the offer of a professorship in the Eclectic Medical Institute.

Resolved, That this convention accept the offer of a Professorship of Homœopathy in the Eclectic Medical Institute.

Storm Rosa, M.D., was unanimously selected to take the Chair of the Principles and Practice of Homœopathy.

It was also

Resolved, That Dr. David Shepherd, of Bainbridge, Geauga County, O., act as editor of the Homœopathic Department of the *Eclectic Medical Journal*.

(Signed)

JOHN WHEELER, M.D.,

President.

B. W. RICHMOND, M.D.,*

Secretary.

Page 312, same journal, a call is made (dated Chardon, July 1st, 1849, signed B. W. Richmond, M.D., John Wheeler, M.D., David Shepherd, M.D., C. D. Williams, M.D., A. H. Plympton, M.D.), asking the homœopathic physicians of the West to aid and sustain the Chair of Homœopathy during the coming session.

* Eclectic Medical Journal, 1849, page 308.

On page 24, *Eclectic Journal*, commences "The History of Medical Science," an introductory lecture by Professor Storm Rosa. The address was highly complimented by the press of Cincinnati. The course of lectures given by Professor Rosa was systematic and practical. So thorough were his teachings that two of the professors of the eclectic school adopted the practice of homœopathy. Many of the students of the class of 1849-50 have since embraced the doctrines taught by Professor Rosa and are among the prominent homœopathic physicians of the State. So popular were the lectures of Professor Rosa while in Cincinnati that the eclectic faculty, in the spring of 1850, requested him to resign. At a meeting of the trustees, held August 22d, 1850, the Chair of Homœopathy was abolished. Among the various reasons set forth, impelling the trustees to abolish the Chair of Homœopathy, I find the following: "A special homœopathic professorship is of no utility whatever at the present time, as the faculty of the institute understand thoroughly both the philosophy and the practical details of homœopathy, and need no foreign assistance to do the subject justice." Professor Rosa must have been an extraordinary teacher to have so enlightened the whole faculty by one course of lectures. The sixth annual announcement says: "Professor Rosa's relations with the faculty and the class have been those of mutual kindness and courtesy, and the lectures of the institute were prosecuted in a harmonious spirit."

About the same time that the Chair of Homœopathy was abolished in Cincinnati, the physicians of Northern Ohio, through their leader, Dr. C. D. Williams, were obtaining a charter for the "Western College of Homœopathic Medicine,"* and organizing a faculty for the course of lectures, to be delivered in 1850-51, in Cleveland. In September, 1850, the announcement appeared with the following faculty: Professor Storm Rosa, M.D., Charles D. Williams, M.D., John Wheeler, M.D., Arthur T. Bissell, M.D., Lewis Dodge, M.D., Hamilton L. Smith, A.M., M.D., Horatio P. Gatchell, M.D., Edwin C. Witherell, M.D.,

* For college reports see Section II.

and Jehu Brainard, M.D. Dr. Wheeler was chosen President, and Dr. Williams, Dean.

The Western College of Homœopathic Medicine was established under a special charter obtained from the Ohio Legislature at the session of 1848-49, chiefly through the personal efforts of Professor Benjamin L. Hill, M.D., who visited the legislature in person, and finally succeeded in securing the charter against very strong opposition from members of that body, who were either medical practitioners of the "regular school," as they pleased to term themselves, or who acted in the interest of that system of practice.

In 1852 Dr. Hill occupied the Chair of Surgery, and held that position for several years. He died at Berlinville in 1861. He was the author of Hill's *Homœopathic Surgery*.

The practice of homœopathy was introduced in Cincinnati, Ohio, November, 1839, by Dr. William Strum, who was born in Saxony June 26th, 1796. He received his literary education at Leipsic. In 1824 he entered the Hallé University, where he received his medical education. In 1839 he removed to this country and commenced the practice of homœopathy, having been converted by Dr. Hahnemann. For the last thirty-seven years he has been actively engaged in the practice, and is to-day a hearty, robust man, possessing the mental and physical activity of youth.

The next pioneer was Dr. Pulte, whose reputation as an author and physician is too well known to the profession to require comment. He, in the summer of 1840, opened a private dispensary in the city of Cincinnati for the treatment of the poor. His cures among the patients that visited the dispensary soon became known to others, and in a few weeks he was engaged in a large practice. In 1848 he formed a partnership with Dr. B. Ehrmann; and in 1849 they treated 1100 cases of cholera with a loss of only about 50. This success gave homœopathy a glorious reputation throughout the whole country. In 1850 he published his *Domestic Physician*, which has met with as large a sale as any book ever published by our school. He has reached a ripe old age, and has been well rewarded for his labor. Though in the natural course

of events he will be no more, he will leave after him monuments to perpetuate his memory. The most prominent of these is the "Pulte Medical College."

Between the years 1840-46 almost every city in the State had one or more homœopathic physicians. Among them were many prominent men, who have done much to further the interest of the cause, and the names of Drs. Rosa, Blair, Wheeler, Bosler, Tift, Williams, Gatchell, Coulter, and others, will long be remembered by posterity as pioneers and fathers of homœopathy. The practice has now become general throughout every part of the State; and every village, as well as larger towns, have physicians of whose skill the people are very generally availing themselves.

The physicians of Cincinnati, August 10th, 1846, established a local society known as the Cincinnati branch of the American Institute.

NOTE.—It is to be regretted that a fuller report was not received from the Committee on Southern and Central Ohio. The satisfactory history of Northern Ohio was incorporated from Dr. D. H. Beckwith's pamphlet on the subject.

J C. G.

HOMŒOPATHY IN KENTUCKY.

HOMŒOPATHY IN SOUTHERN KENTUCKY.*

THE introduction of homœopathy into Louisville was by J. G. Rosenstein, M.D., in 1839. But little is known of him prior to this date, excepting that he had been an allopathic physician.

In 1840 Dr. Rosenstein published a small work of 288 pages, entitled *Theory of the Practice of Homœopathy*, first part containing a theory of homœopathy, with dietetic rules; also, a correspondence between Dr. Rosenstein, on the one side, and Drs. William A. McDowell, W. N. Meriwether, and Sanford Bell, prominent allopathic physicians, on the other.

This little work created quite an interest in homœopathy, and Dr. Rosenstein was everywhere respected for his learning and scientific attainments. He left Louisville for the far South in 1842. He was followed in the same year by Dr. Logue, who continued in the practice until 1845, when taking into partnership Dr. Angell, who had been formerly a Methodist minister, Dr. Logue went to New Orleans. Dr. Angell continued the practice until 1848, when he removed to Alabama, leaving in his place Dr. Edward Caspari, who located in Louisville in 1846.

Homœopathy now received an impetus which elevated it to the dignity of a profession, and new converts were added rapidly to its already large circle of friends.

Homœopathy next received a valuable acquisition in the arrival of Dr. H. W. Kœhler in 1848. Dr. Kœhler was a man of fine education, a fine surgeon, a man devoted to his profession. Soon others came. Dr. Armstrong in 1850, Dr. C. Ehrmann in

* By William L. Breyfogle, M.D.

1857, Dr. Campbell in 1857, Dr. Clark in 1858, Dr. Van Buren in 1858, Dr. Keufner in 1859, Dr. Lewis Ehrmann in 1859, Dr. Swift in 1862, Dr. Bernard in 1867, Dr. Charles W. Breyfogle in 1867, Dr. W. L. Breyfogle in 1869, Dr. R. W. Pearce in 1871, Drs. J. W. Klein, R. D. Poole, Jno. R. Pirtle, in 1873. Of the above, there remain now in Louisville, Drs. Kœhler, Van Buren, Ehrmann, Bernard, Breyfogle, Pearce, Pirtle, and Klein.

Dr. E. Caspari practiced his profession from 1846 to 1870, or a little over twenty-four years. During the year 1867, he associated with him in practice Dr. C. W. Breyfogle, and in 1869 disposed of his remaining interests to Dr. William L. Breyfogle. Shortly afterwards, or in March, 1870, Dr. Caspari died, leaving behind him a reputation without a stain. His loss was keenly felt by the profession and by the community; even the old-school physicians had learned to respect him, and many were present and assisted in paying him the last tribute of honor, when he was laid away to await the reward due to a *true* physician and a Christian man. Drs. Armstrong, Campbell, Keufner, and Pool, also passed from their fields of active labor, leaving behind them noble works and reputations.

Dr. C. W. Breyfogle was compelled, through failing health, in 1872, to remove to San José, California. At this time Dr. W. L. Breyfogle, the remaining partner, associated with him Dr. R. W. Pearce, a graduate of the Louisville University, and for twenty years a practitioner of the old school, but since 1871 a convert to homœopathy. Dr. Clark left Louisville in 1860. Dr. Louis Ehrmann removed to St. Louis in 1870.

There has been a steady and healthy growth in homœopathy, in Louisville, notwithstanding the fact of its being the "hot-bed of allopathy." We now claim a fair proportion of the wealth and intelligence of the community, and the practice has a foothold, and occupies a position that is rapidly increasing our list of converts. In regard to the status of homœopathy throughout the State but little can be said. The interior towns are as yet poorly supplied with physicians of our school. We have, however, a few giant workers in the cause, and wherever it is known it is gaining ground. Prominent among the workers are: Drs.

Gish, Cayce, and Young, of Hopkinsville; Dr. Veneble, of Paducah; R. H. McFarland, of Henderson; W. H. Blakley, of Bowling Green; Dr. Purcell, of Glasgow; F. R. Hale, of Columbus, and others.

In 1872 the "Homœopathic State Medical Society" was formed, with William L. Breyfogle as President. Regular meetings have taken place annually since that time, and have had a fair attendance.

HOMŒOPATHY IN EASTERN KENTUCKY.*

Maysville may fairly be called the starting-point of homœopathy in that part of Kentucky east of Louisville.

Dr. William M. Murphy, a graduate in its palmy days of the oldest medical school west of the Allegheny Mountains,—that of Transylvania University, at Lexington, in 1846,—after four years of successful practice of allopathy at Hanging Rock, Lawrence County, Ohio, returned to Maysville, his native city, and practiced homœopathy from January, 1850, to March, 1853. The new system, decried and laughed at because of its "little sugar pills," which were sneered at as having no greater strength and efficacy than so many "bread pills," was a plant of slow growth in Maysville.

It was soon observable, however, that one after another of the most intelligent, influential, and wealthy families adopted the system, thereby provoking, to a painful extent, the jealousy and animadversions of the old-school physicians who suffered by the change. The deductions of reason and common sense were listened to, rather than the prejudices and the ridicule of those who were smarting under a loss of substantial and paying practice.

Dr. Murphy, tempted overmuch by the appointment by President Pierce as "General Supervising Mail Agent" for the whole West in 1853, went into politics, and abandoned his new profession. His successor was Dr. Jonathan R. Paddock, a graduate in 1827 of the Worthington Medical College, and one of its professors for some years. He is still a resident of Maysville, but

* By William H. Hunt, M.D.

retired from practice on account of the utter prostration of his health, some twelve years ago. A student of his while engaged in the eclectic practice, William H. McGranaghan, a graduate of the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati about 1851, after a few years' practice abandoned eclecticism and espoused homœopathy; he soon acquired, and maintains to the present time, the most lucrative practice ever enjoyed in that city. His son, Dr. William H. McGranaghan, Jr., of the Pulte Medical College, 1875, and Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1876, has just joined him in the practice.

Dr. George W. Martin has been in active practice at Maysville, since about 1866; and Maurice H. Phister, a graduate of Pulte College in 1874, also settled there in 1875. Homœopathy is firmly fixed and well represented in Maysville.

Covington received its first and favorable impression of the new system from Dr. George I. Bauer, who crossed the Ohio River from Cincinnati about 1847, and remained a few months. Dr. Robert R. Lynd followed soon after Bauer and remained for a time.

About 1853 Dr. John W. Fox, a graduate of the Homœopathic College of Philadelphia, began practice and continued the same until 1861. At that period he removed to San Francisco, Cal. In 1856 Dr. William H. Hunt, a graduate of Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, and Professor of Obstetrics in the Pulte Medical College since its foundation, settled in Covington; and since that time until 1872 has had almost entire control of the place; there being an interval of time when, save for short periods, the place could claim but one homœopathic physician. His brother, Dr. L. J. Hunt, a graduate of Pulte Medical College in 1872, has assisted him since. In 1860 Dr. James T. Cushing, a graduate of the Ohio Medical College; in 1861 Dr. Jeremiah Haynes; and in 1867 Dr. J. Russ. Haynes remained for a short time a practitioner of the homœopathic system.

In 1869 Dr. E. S. Stuard, and in 1872 Dr. William M. Murphy (the pioneer at Maysville) resumed practice in Covington. Dr. F. von Kranenburg, a graduate in 1850 of the Medical College of Leyden, Netherlands, and a homœopath since 1858, has

been a resident of Covington for two or three years, but his chief practice is in Cincinnati.

Since the close of the session of 1875 and '76 of the Pulte College we have added another practitioner to the list, Dr. E. M. Hunt. Covington is ably represented; the physicians of our school, without an exception, are able to compete with those of the allopathic side of the house, and all are prosperous pecuniarily.

Newport has had an able representative in the homœopathic practice for some twenty years past in Dr. Henry Gunkel, a graduate of the Eclectic College of Cincinnati. Dr. J. Russ. Haynes settled there in 1866, and continued eight years; also Dr. E. W. Reany, of the Ohio Medical College, class of 1872.

Lexington.—Dr. J. K. Morton has occupied the ground for twenty-two years, and has built up a fine reputation and a large and lucrative practice. Dr. L. N. Howard has been settled there for three years past.

Other Points.—The following is believed to be a complete list, in addition to the foregoing, of all the practitioners of homœopathy in the east half of Kentucky:

- Ashland, Boyd County, Dr. M. H. Tonig.
- Augusta, Bracken County, Dr. R. L. Howard.
- Cabin Creek, Lewis County, Dr. T. R. M. Cline.
- Connersville, Harrison County, Dr. R. T. Manning.
- Cynthiana, Harrison County, Drs. John Y. Righter (Pulte Medical College), John H. Smiser.
- Danville, Boyle County, Dr. A. H. Flanders.
- Chatham, Bracken County, Dr. J. R. B. Barr.
- Flemingsburg, Fleming County, Dr. P. A. Gordon.
- Germantown, Bracken County, Dr. John H. Holton.
- Hedges, Clark County, Dr. I. T. Clark.
- Kentontown, Robertson County, Dr. L. Phillips.
- Mount Sterling, Montgomery County, Dr. A. C. Post.
- Oxford, Scott County, Drs. F. M. Cameron, C. T. Hendricks, W. G. Moore.
- Paris, Bourbon County, Dr. O. H. Buck.
- Ruddell's Mills, Harrison County, Dr. George W. Righter.
- Tateville, Pulaski County, Dr. G. P. Dick.

Visalia, Kenton County, Dr. J. A. Francis.

Warsaw, Gallatin County, John T. Robinson.

A State Homœopathic Society was organized at Louisville two or three years ago, but has held no sessions in this part of Kentucky.

HOMŒOPATHY IN EAST HALF OF KENTUCKY.

In giving the history, statistics, and growth of homœopathy (actual and comparative), in that portion of Kentucky lying east of a line drawn south from the mouth of the Kentucky River (or what is generally called the east half of Kentucky), the situation will be more readily understood by an inspection of the population ordinarily accessible to this practice in the cities and towns.

The following table gives the estimated population in 1876, and the ascertained population in 1850, 1860, and 1870, as shown by the United States Census, of twenty-seven cities and towns, in the order of their size :

	1876.	1870.	1860.	1850.
1. Covington,	30,000	24,505	16,471	9,408
2. Newport,	20,000	15,087	10,046	5,895
3. Lexington,	18,000	14,801	9,321	
4. Frankfort,	6,500	5,396	3,702	3,308
5. Maysville,	5,500	4,705	3,499	3,840
6. Paris,	3,500	2,867	1,440	
7. Danville,	3,000	2,542	1,800	
8. Ashland,	2,700	1,459		
9. Harrodsburgh,	2,500	2,205	1,668	1,481
10. Cynthiana,	2,300	1,771	1,237	
11. Winchester,	2,200	1,616	1,142	
12. Cattlesburg,	2,000	1,019		
13. Richmond,	2,000	1,629	845	
14. Georgetown,	1,800	1,570	1,684	
15. Mt. Sterling,	1,700	1,040	754	733
16. Ludlow,	1,600	817		
17. Versailles,	1,500	1,407	1,142	
18. Carrollton,	1,300	1,098		
19. Nicholasville,	1,300	1,089	800	
20. Dayton,	1,200	618		
21. Falmouth,	1,200	614	315	
22. West Covington,	1,200	993	554	
23. Carlisle,	1,100	606	360	
24. Augusta,	1,100	960	693	
25. Greenupsburg,	1,000	507		
26. Lancaster,	1,000	741	721	
27. Stanford,	1,000	752		
	118,200			
Add,	51,800	estimated country population supplied by these town physicians.		
Total,	170,000			

In these twenty-seven cities and towns the ratio of physicians of all schools, but mainly allopathic, varies from 1 in 300, as in Ashland (where there are 9), to 1 in 1000, as in Covington (where there are 30). In only nine of these,—Maysville, Covington, Lexington, Newport, Cynthiana, Danville, Mt. Sterling, Augusta, and Paris,—are there representatives of the homœopathic system; whereas all of them are so far centres of wealth, and intelligence, and liberality, as to give promise of a comfortable, if not handsome support of a homœopathist.

In Kentucky, as elsewhere in the United States, it is only in communities distinguished for these elements that this system has had marked success.

It is as singular as it is unaccountable that so little disposition has been manifested to come in and possess this goodly land, on the part of our profession. In the whole State of Kentucky, with its one and two-third millions of inhabitants, there are less than seventy-five homœopathists, while the number of allopathists, most of them in successful practice pecuniarily, exceeds sixteen hundred, or more than twenty times as many.

It must be noted, however, as an encouraging fact, that while only nine out of twenty-seven eligible locations in cities and towns are occupied in the east half of Kentucky, there are found fifteen brave men whose faith in the noble system they have espoused, supplemented by faith in their own energy and patience, has led them to venture boldly into small towns and country neighborhoods. And yet we here place it upon record, for the encouragement of our profession, that openings equally as favorable and inviting as these can be reckoned by the hundreds in Kentucky, rather than by scores.

LIST OF HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS IN KENTUCKY WEST OF THE MOUTH OF THE KENTUCKY RIVER.

As the writer, in the considerable labor spent in gathering the foregoing statistics, obtained also a complete list of physicians in the west half of Kentucky, he here appends it, but without suggestions as to the history or growth of the system in that section.

- Barlow City, Ballard County, Dr. J. E. Bass.
 Bowling Green, Warren County, Dr. William H. Blakely.
 Cerulean Springs, Trigg County, Dr. Jno. J. Blakely.
 Columbus, Hickman County, Dr. Fred. R. Hale.
 Genevia, Henderson County, Dr. M. E. Sandifer.
 Glasgow, Barren County, Dr. S. T. Purcell.
 Henderson, Henderson County, Dr. R. H. McFarland.
 Hickman, Fulton County, Dr. H. C. Catlett.
 Hopkinsville, Christian County, Drs. E. G. Cayace, D. T. Gish, W. M. Hill, Joseph A. Young.
 Jericho, Henry County, Drs. G. W. Blaydes, H. W. Glassock.
 Loretto, Madison County, Dr. G. D. Smock.
 Marrow-Bone, Cumberland County, Drs. John E. Alexander, J. R. Schooling.
 Murray, Calloway County, Dr. R. Boggs.
 New Haven, Nelson County, Dr. J. J. Barry.
 Paducah, McCracken County, Drs. Gustav. L. Schwick, J. Venable.
 Princeton, Caldwell County, Drs. H. Breed, M. L. Burchard, T. L. Burchard.
 Sanitarium, Tar Springs, Breckenridge County, Drs. A. Bishop, James G. Hunt.
 Wallonia, Trigg County, Dr. Edward N. Amoss.

LEGISLATION.

There has been no legislation, State or municipal, affecting practitioners of homœopathy, except the general law of February 23d, 1874, "To protect citizens from empiricism," which makes it unlawful for any person to practice medicine or surgery in Kentucky, who "has not *graduated* at some chartered school of medicine in this, or some foreign country, or who cannot produce a certificate of qualification from some one of the boards of examiners provided for in this act, and is not a person of good moral character."

"Any person who has been regularly and honorably engaged for ten years in the practice of medicine, or any of its depart-

ments, shall be deemed to have complied with this act," and one so engaged for five years is allowed one year in which to comply with its provisions.

The governor is to appoint a "board of medical examiners" of five, in each of the seventeen judicial districts, to serve four years, etc.

The penalty for practicing without such qualifications is \$50 fine for the first conviction, and for every subsequent conviction \$100 fine and thirty days' imprisonment, or either, or both, in the discretion of a jury. I have heard of no inconvenience to homœopaths from its enforcement, and do not see why they should object to it.

HOMŒOPATHY IN NEW JERSEY.

THE date of introduction of homœopathy into New Jersey is about the same of that of New York, 1825.

This State lying between the two great cities, New York and Philadelphia, its territory being in close proximity to both, and the thoroughfare between the two being directly across it, the seeds of homœopathy were sown here by the first practitioners located in these cities, and long before any homœopathic physicians settled in the State; consequently, as the physicians established themselves here, one after another, first in Newark, and then in the other larger towns and cities, they found the people anxiously waiting to receive them. But with this desire for homœopathy on the part of the people came also the vigorous efforts of the dominant school to crush it. The contest was both severe and prolonged, and the contestants on the side of homœopathy were few but courageous; they have now become numerous, and are very rapidly increasing.

BURLINGTON COUNTY.

Homœopathy was introduced into this county in 1840-41, by Dr. R. S. Middleton, a noble and energetic man, and a very skilful practitioner. He did most excellent work for homœopathy, and its influence has been lasting. He remained in the State about fifteen years, then removed to Philadelphia, where he died. Dr. Humphrey, an early convert of homœopathy, settled in Burlington city some time after Dr. Middleton as a retired gentleman, and exerted an excellent influence for homœopathy. Subsequently, Drs. Smith and Moore settled in Burlington city, where they performed excellent service for the cause. The former

remained a few years, and then left the State, and also the practice of medicine, to engage in agricultural pursuits. He was succeeded by Dr. Kirkpatrick. The latter (Dr. Moore) died quite suddenly, and his place was taken by Dr. Clough.

In 1856 Dr. M. J. Rhees settled in Mount Holly. He remained only a short time, and then gave up his profession, and went to the gold-fields of California. He is now practicing successfully in Virginia.

Dr. Walter Ward settled at Mount Holly in 1849, at the time when there was a legal penalty of \$50 imposed upon all who practiced medicine in the county without a license from the old-school society. He was largely instrumental in securing from the legislature an independent charter for the practice of homœopathy throughout the State. He graduated from the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia in 1840, but was soon converted by the tuition of Dr. Jacob Jeanes. Dr. Ward joined the Institute of Homœopathy at its first session in Philadelphia, has been President of the West Jersey Medical Society, and President of the State Homœopathic Medical Society.

About 1856 Dr. Wilkinson settled in Bordentown. Dr. Gardiner succeeded him, and for years has nobly sustained the cause in that locality.

At about the same time Dr. Daniel Gardiner located in Moorestown. He remained a few years, and then left for a better field. He was succeeded by Dr. Clay, who remains. Dr. Pusey Wilson located here a few years ago, and also remains. Each enjoys a fine reputation.

In the year 1858 Dr. B. H. Shivers located in Marlton, but removed to Haddonfield, Camden Co., in 1864.

In 1870 Dr. Thos. Peacock settled in Medford, and remained a year or two, and then moved to Philadelphia. Dr. Wilson, a young man, succeeded him, who soon died with consumption. Next came Dr. Vandever, who remains.

Dr. Coy has recently settled in Pemberton.

A homœopathic physician has also recently located in Columbus.

Homœopathy is said to be well represented in Jacobstown by Dr. Whitehead.

PASSAIC COUNTY.

The early history of homœopathy in this county is indefinite. The efforts to introduce it, however, were intermittent. Prior to 1840, physicians from New York made incursions, sowing seed which has since produced an abundant harvest. Subsequent to 1840, Dr. Kirby, an eminent practitioner in New York city, established a regular practice in this county, to which he devoted a portion of his time.

The first resident homœopathic physician of Passaic County was T. La Fon, M.D., who located in Paterson, but soon removed to Newark, N. J.

He was followed in Paterson in 1845 by Dr. Petherbridge, who remained six months. In 1848 Dr. Belt, from Rhode Island, came to this place, and struggled manfully against the opposition until 1851, when he returned to his family. He was succeeded by John S. Basset, M.D. From this period onward the growth of homœopathy was steady and vigorous. For ten years the situation was one of uncompromising hostility. The old-school physicians, who at first only scoffed, finally anathematized Hahnemann and his followers. In 1861 Dr. Basset was persuaded to go to New York, and in his stead came Dr. E. Nott, who was shortly afterward followed by Dr. McPherson.

In 1868 the towns of Passaic and Little Falls each had a resident physician. The number gradually increased until at present there are eight homœopathic physicians in the county. The spread of homœopathy has been more rapid in comparison than the increase of the population.

CAMDEN COUNTY.

Homœopathy was introduced into this county by the physicians of Philadelphia. In 1838 *The Family Adviser*, translated and compiled by C. Hering, M.D., was published in Camden, which aided greatly in the spread of the knowledge of homœopathy, inducing many to test it. The way was thus prepared for a resident physician; and in 1841 J. R. Andrews, M.D., a graduate of Jefferson College, Philadelphia, and a resident of

Camden, located here as a homœopathic physician. He was faithfully supported by a few warm friends; but being a young man, and the opposition being so very strong, after two years of struggle he became discouraged and removed to Wilmington, Delaware. He remained there only a short time, being induced to return by the earnest solicitations of former patrons. After his return his practice grew rapidly, and he continued in extensive business till his sudden death in February, 1864, from cerebro-spinal meningitis. His loss was greatly lamented by a large portion of the community.

H. F. Hunt, M.D., of Providence, R. I., succeeded him, and still continues to carry on the good work.

In the year 1864 there were but two homœopathic physicians in the city of Camden; at present, 1876, there are sixteen, and all in active practice. During the same period there has been but a small accession to the allopathic profession in the same place. Many of the wealthiest and most influential citizens are among the patrons of homœopathy.

Dr. B. W. Blackwood, of Haddonfield, an old-school physician, embraced homœopathy about 1855, and practiced the same up to the time of his death in 1866. Dr. B. H. Shivers settled in Haddonfield in 1864, and has established a very large practice.

In Berlin Drs. Johnson and Sharp are doing a good business.

In Gloucester city there are two homœopathic physicians, who have the larger share of the patronage of that place.

Homœopathy is justly appreciated in Camden County, having for its representatives, physicians whose lives are devoted to the cause.

MERCER COUNTY.

Homœopathy was introduced into this county by Joseph C. Boardman, M.D., who settled in Trenton in April, 1845. Since that time its advancement has been steady throughout the county. The following is a list of the homœopathic physicians with their respective locations:

Trenton.—Drs. S. E. Allen, Joseph C. Boardman, C. B. Compton, Isaac Cooper, Lewis P. Grover, Ross M. Wilkinson, A. H. Worthington.

Hightstown.—Drs. Joseph J. Currie and Joseph P. Johnson.

Hopewell.—Dr. J. A. Meller.

Princeton.—Dr. D. W. Sexton.

Windsor.—Dr. Joseph J. Whittington.

The following formerly practiced in Mercer County :

Trenton.—Drs. O. B. Gause (removed to Philadelphia), Josephus Gunning (removed to New York State), Pratt (deceased), Pretch (deceased), J. B. Petherbridge (deceased), Recorde (removed), C. G. Raue (removed to Philadelphia), E. H. Trego (removed to Philadelphia), T. J. Vastine (deceased).

Hightstown.—Dr. Bartholomew (deceased).

Hopewell.—Dr. D. Y. Hyde (deceased).

HUDSON COUNTY.

This county is that portion of New Jersey lying along the Hudson River and New York harbor, extending from Bergen Point and the "Kill von Kulls" on the south, to the Palisades and Bergen County on the north. It is directly opposite New York city, with which it is connected by numerous ferries.

In 1847 homœopathy was introduced into this county, which was then divided into several large towns and boroughs, Jersey City, Van Vorst, Hoboken, Bergen, etc., none of which were incorporate cities. Subsequently several of these towns were gathered into one municipality, Jersey City.

Dr. William A. Durrie located in Jersey City in 1847, and almost immediately established a lucrative practice, in which he continues.

Early in the spring of 1848 Dr. J. J. Youlin located in Van Vorst, and remains within two blocks from where he first started.

Soon after Dr. McNeil settled near West Hoboken, where he yet remains, having educated a son, who is now associated with him in practice. Dr. McNeil was a surgeon in the army during the rebellion, and is now an honorable member of the "Grand Army of the Republic."

Next Dr. Petherbridge located in Hoboken, and remained until the beginning of the war, when he also entered the army. He died shortly after its close. The vacancy was filled by Dr.

Frank Nichols, who continues, and is cheerfully accepted by the people.

A little later Dr. O. F. Lund settled in what was then called South Bergen. He continued with honor to himself and to the profession until his death, in 1875, from diphtheria, contracted in the performance of professional duty, during one of the most severe epidemics that ever visited this country.

By this time the seed sown by these pioneers began to produce its harvest, and then there was an influx of homœopathic physicians until at present there are seventeen, and each enjoys a large and lucrative practice.

Early in the summer of 1870 a suit for malpractice was brought against Dr. O. F. Lund, through the influence of the old-school physicians, but which resulted in greatly promoting homœopathy. The circumstances may be briefly summed up.

Dr. Lund was called to see a patient, whom he had seen only a short time previous, and who was suffering great pain in the region of the liver and cystic-duct. Another case demanded his immediate attention, and, therefore, he sent a few powders of Morphia, with directions, to the former. The patient grew rapidly worse, and Dr. Lund was again sent for, but was not found. An allopathic physician was then called, who found the patient comatose. He learned that in some way Morphia had been given, and immediately raised the cry, malpractice, poison, murder, etc.

The patient died, and an autopsy was made by the allopathic physicians. Sufficient was found to secure an indictment for malpractice, and they predicted that the doctor would be speedily convicted. The trial began December 5th of the same year (1870), and lasted two weeks, with a great display of arrogance and bigotry on the part of the "regulars." After the charge to the jury by Judge B. E. Randolph, which was a master-piece of medical jurisprudence, the doctor was immediately acquitted. As an example of the effect of the trial, it may be mentioned that before the case had closed, the judge and six of the jurymen had engaged homœopathic physicians to attend their families.

MONMOUTH COUNTY.

Homœopathy was introduced into this county in 1854, by Dr. W. S. Kimball, who located at Eatontown, and continues in a practice as extensive as that of any medical practitioner in the county. It embraces a radius of at least twelve miles. For many years he was the only homœopathic physician at the Long Branch hotels. He had an office at the West End, and at the Ocean Hotel, which he still occupies, though, of course, he is now one of many.

About 1860 Dr. E. B. Hall settled at Freehold, and remained several years. He then removed to another part of the county, but has recently returned to Freehold.

Dr. C. C. Currie also practiced several years in Freehold, and then died.

In 1864 Dr. W. A. Bevin located at Keyport, and has practiced in that vicinity ever since very successfully.

Dr. G. F. Marsden settled at Red Bank about the year 1870, and has acquired a fine practice with a reputation as both physician and surgeon.

There are now six or seven homœopathic physicians in the county, exclusive of those who practice at Long Branch during the summer, and their influence is as great as that of any like number of physicians in the county.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

The people of this county became acquainted with homœopathy through the physicians of Camden and Philadelphia, by whom many of them were treated.

In the year 1855 Ellis Bentley Hall, M.D., a graduate of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, at its first session, 1849, settled in Woodbury, the county seat. He was the first qualified homœopathic physician that settled in the county. He came to Woodbury from Bridgeton, Cumberland County, where he had built up a nice practice, which he had sold to Dr. Joseph Moore. He was a fine, stirring man, but a great rover. He left Woodbury in 1857, and among other places in the State, he prac-

ticed in Hightstown, Mercer County, Camden, Freehold, and Beverly. He died in Beverly in 1875, leaving a son, who is now a homœopathic practitioner in the State.

Dr. Recorde is said to have succeeded Dr. Hall in Woodbury, remaining only a short time. He is now in Philadelphia, engaged in mercantile pursuits.

Dr. Thomas Shearer next settled in Woodbury, but soon left and eventually settled in Baltimore, Md.

About this time Dr. William A. Gardiner settled in this place. He had been Professor of Anatomy and Surgery in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, and was a very fine anatomist and a skilful surgeon. He lectured frequently upon medical subjects in the court-house. He removed to Philadelphia, where he died in 1863.

The vacancy at Woodbury was filled in 1862 by Dr. Daniel R. Gardiner, brother of the last named, and a graduate of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1849. He gave less attention to surgery than did his brother, but as a physician he was remarkably successful, and soon built up a most extensive and lucrative practice. He was the first President of the West Jersey Homœopathic Medical Society, and he has contributed many articles to homœopathic journals. By his ability and skill he has placed homœopathy on a solid footing in this place. In January, 1871, on account of failing health from overwork, he sold out to Dr. Wallace McGeorge, with whom he remained until the following November, when he removed to Pottsville, Pennsylvania. In 1875 he returned to Woodbury and again associated himself with Dr. McGeorge.

Dr. Wallace McGeorge graduated at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1868. He settled in Hightstown, and remained over two years; then went to Woodbury, where he remains, associated at present with Dr. Gardiner, and doing an extensive business. He has held various offices in the State and local societies, some of which he retains. He has frequently contributed to the homœopathic journal literature, and has also made several provings, viz., of *Hydrastis can.*, *Rhus ver.*, *Iam. virg.*, etc.

Dr. Charles Newton, a graduate of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1867, located in Woodbury in 1869. He remained about one year and then went to Sharpstown, Salem County, where he remains.

In November, 1872, Rev. William M. Whitehead, a graduate of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, settled in Woodbury. He was pastor of the Baptist Church and blended the duties of that position with those of a physician, but he was soon taken sick, and died in January, 1874, lamented by all.

Dr. Alexander Kirkpatrick, a graduate of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1861; practiced in Swedesboro about 1860, from where he went to Burlington and remains. He is an ex-President of the West Jersey Homœopathic Medical Society. He was succeeded in Swedesboro by Dr. John F. Musgrave, who continues in successful practice.

In 1868 Dr. Isaac Cooper, a graduate of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1868, located in Mullica Hill. He left in 1870, and settled in Frenchtown, Hunterdon County, and subsequently went to Trenton, where he remains.

Dr. Jacob Izard, a graduate of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1870, immediately settled in Glassboro, where he now has a good practice. He is the President of the West Jersey Homœopathic Medical Society at the present time, and has contributed somewhat to the homœopathic journal literature.

Dr. Albert T. Beckett graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia in 1873. He located at Mullica Hill in 1875, where a large and promising field lay open to him.

Dr. Samuel E. Newton, a graduate of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1873, settled in Paulsboro in 1873, and is the first homœopathic physician that has located in that town. He is doing well.

There are two or three other homœopathic physicians practicing in Gloucester County, but particulars are wanting.

The prospects for homœopathy in this district are very good. In many parts of the county the best people are among its pa-

trons. Every homœopathic physician in the county has graduated from some one of the homœopathic colleges.

The people generally are friendly, and physicians of the old school are tolerant and courteous. In Woodbury over one-half of the inhabitants employ homœopathic physicians.

The present position of homœopathy in New Jersey is such that we are justified in expecting still greater advancement. Homœopathic physicians are already securing positions on boards of health, in hospitals, asylums, etc.

There are at present (April, 1876) nearly, if not quite, two hundred homœopathic physicians in the State. The exact number is not easily obtained on account of the failure to register on the part of some.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Dr. M. B. Tuller has been in successful practice for many years.

The following is a list of counties with the approximate number in each :

Atlantic, 2	Mercer, 12
Bergen, 5	Monmouth, 6
Burlington, 14	Middlesex, 5
Camden, 18	Morris, 5
Cape May, 2	Passaic, 6
Cumberland, 15	Salem, 4
Essex, 39	Somerset, 3
Gloucester, 6	Sussex, 2
Hudson, 17	Union, 19
Hunterdon, 4	Warren, 1

NOTE.—I regret exceedingly to present so meagre an account of so important a State. But it is owing to the incomplete state of the MS. which came into my hands. I have built it up as far as compatible with my limited time. There are many notable and able physicians who well deserve special notice from the historian of New Jersey.

J. C. G.

HOMŒOPATHY IN MAINE.*

THE introduction and permanent establishment of homœopathy in the State of Maine occurred in the year 1840. Previous to this time it was practically unknown.

Dr. William E. Payne, of Bath, Drs. Eliphalet Clark, Albus Rea, and John Merrill, of Portland, all graduates of allopathic colleges, had their attention turned towards the subject at about the same time.

Dr. Payne was born in the town of Unity, Kennebec County, Me., in the year 1815, and graduated at the Bowdoin Medical College in the class of 1837. Immediately after his graduation he settled in Bath, where, in the course of three years, he acquired a good and rapidly increasing patronage; but the frequent failures of the dogmatically announced theories of the books to bring forth satisfactory and permanent results, especially in the treatment of chronic diseases, even when applied with the utmost painstaking, early led him to distrust their reliability, and subsequent observation and experience so far unsettled his confidence in medicine that he was thinking seriously of abandoning the practice for some pursuit promising more satisfactory results. In this unsettled condition a copy of Hahnemann's *Organon* came into his hands, which he read with great interest. In this he found a principle enunciated which seemed to him, if true in practice, would overturn all the theories of the schools, and settle medicine on a firm and enduring basis. With this newly awakened hope he determined to put the principle to the test of experience as soon as practicable, and accordingly secured the copy of the *Organon*, which he had previously had as a loan,

* By William E. Payne, M.D.

together with a copy of Hering's *Jahr*, and a few of the remedies prepared for homœopathic use. His purpose was, however, to keep the matter secret, and proceed cautiously in the selection of his cases and the adaptation of his remedies, until he had fully satisfied himself as to the truth of the claims of homœopathy, when he would make public his convictions, whatever they might be. It was not long, however, before a desperate case of infantile *pneumonia* came into his hands for treatment. The extent of tissue involved, the great vital depression, the frequent diarrhœic evacuations without relief to the pneumonic inflammation, the tender age of the child, and, above all, the doubtful agencies with which he had to deal in the treatment, presented the case in a despairing light; and the question forced itself upon him, recurring again and again, why not try homœopathy? Why not try the law of similars in this case? The result can be no worse, possibly better, and, yielding to the apparent exigency of the occasion, the case was hesitatingly submitted to an experiment with homœopathy. Some twelve hours changed for the better the whole aspect of the case, and a rapid and permanent recovery was the result. The prompt and satisfactory result reached in this first experiment was very gratifying and assuring, and other cases were undertaken with less hesitation. A few months of continued experimentation settled the question in his mind in favor of homœopathy; and in no instance since has Dr. Payne knowingly departed from homœopathic principles in selecting his remedies. Though not exclusively an advocate of high potencies, and allowing himself the latitude of the whole scale, from the lowest to the highest potencies in use, yet he leans strongly towards high potencies, and seldom finds it useful to go below the 30th. He accepts the law of *similar* as the universal law of cure, and inflexibly adheres to it in all his prescriptions. He is one of the remaining few of the original members of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

For about twenty years Dr. Payne stood alone in Bath without a professional ally, breasting the current of a strong professional rivalry and the always easily excited popular prejudices against innovation, and without the moral support usually de-

rived from fraternal professional intercourse. At length Dr. M. S. Briry, also a graduate of the allopathic school, who had been languishing for several years under a poor patronage, made a profession of homœopathy, and adopted it in his practice.

In the beginning of 1866 Dr. Frederick W. Payne, eldest son of Dr. William E. Payne, took his first degree of Doctor of Medicine at the Harvard Medical College, and subsequently another at the Hahnemann Medical College of Pennsylvania, and, after spending a year at the Medical University of Vienna, settled in Bath in copartnership with his father, where he was very successful in acquiring a wealthy and extended patronage; but desiring a larger field, in 1871 settled in Boston, where he is doing a good practice. Homœopathy has always stood well in Bath, commanding the support of the wealthy and intelligent, as well as from time to time the favor of the municipal authorities, and at present is represented by Drs. Payne, Savage, and Briry.

The three physicians of Portland, who embraced homœopathy at this early period, stood foremost in the ranks of the profession as to intellectual ability, competency in the profession, and moral integrity. They also stood high in public confidence, commanding the patronage of the intelligent and wealthy portion of the community, so that no motive of expediency can be said to have influenced them in their course.

Dr. Eliphalet Clark may be said, doubtless, to have had his attention turned favorably towards homœopathy earlier than any other member of the profession in the State. He is a native of the State, born in the town of Strong in 1801, and graduated at the Maine Medical School in the class of 1824. The first six years of his practice was in the town of Wilton; from thence he removed to Portland in 1830, where he still resides. In the course of the first eight or nine years in Portland he acquired an extensive patronage, and attained to the foremost rank among his fellows, especially in surgery, for which he had an especial fondness. Dr. Clark possesses an active mind, is an acute observer, true to his convictions of right, and faithful in the performance of all his obligations, but has had his usefulness re-

stricted by ill-health, from which he has suffered more or less all through his professional life. Having at all times a lively interest in whatever pertains to his profession he read everything upon the subject that came in his way, and embraced all opportunities to converse with the ablest men of the profession, "but," as he says, "without obtaining much light." He read also whatever he could find in those early days upon the subject of homœopathy without fully accepting the principles, much less the subject of small doses. In 1836 he began to make experiments with crude drugs upon the healthy human body, and obtained some valuable and suggestive symptoms from *Veratrum viride*, which, he says, were a perfect skeleton of the present proving of this drug as it now stands in the *Materia Medica*. From the time of these experiments he occasionally made observations privately upon the sick with homœopathic medicines, and in 1839 he accepted the principles laid down in the *Organon*, applying them in practice as best he could with the means at his command. But he was not publicly known to have any connection with homœopathy till some time in the year 1840.

Several physicians have been led to the investigation of homœopathy through his agency.

Dr. Albus Rea, another of the early converts to homœopathy, was born in the town of Windham, Me., in 1795. His lineage was highly respectable on both the father's and mother's side, and he inherited a predilection for medicine through a long line of ancestry. Early in life he engaged in the study of medicine, attending lectures in Boston, and graduating in the year 1819.

Soon after his graduation he settled in Portland (1820), acquiring in due time an extensive patronage, and at the end of twenty years stood in the front rank of the profession. At this period (1840), his attention was directed to the subject of homœopathy by Dr. Clark, and, after obtaining a general idea of the principles, he entered upon the study with much zeal. Possessed of quick and strong perceptive powers, independent as a thinker, and ever true to his convictions of truth, as soon as he became fully satisfied of the truth of homœopathy he was ready to embrace and follow it, regardless of personal consequences.

But his numerous friends and patrons did not desert him. He was one of the earliest members of the Institute. From injuries received while in the discharge of his duties, and after a confinement to his house of only four weeks, he died October 14th, 1848.

Dr. John Merrill of Portland, another of the early converts to homœopathy, was a graduate of the allopathic school, and practiced in accordance with its precepts before leaving it for homœopathy, for several years. He was one of the earliest members of the Institute, and died in Portland, June 7th, 1855, aged seventy-three years.*

Homœopathy, ever since its introduction into Portland, has been growing in popular favor, enlisting in its support the intelligent and wealthy portion of the community, and is worthily represented at the present time by Drs. Eliphalet Clark, Charles H. Burr, J. M. Cummings, R. Slackford, Moses Dodge, J. C. Merrill, George A. Clark, R. L. Dodge, L. C. Sylvester, G. P. Thompson, and E. F. Vose, the latter having recently become associated with Dr. E. Clark.

In the autumn of 1843 Dr. John Payne, a graduate of Bowdoin Medical College, then temporarily residing at Northport, became interested in homœopathy through the agency of his brother, Dr. William E. Payne, of Bath. He made a successful trial of the remedies in accordance with the law of similars, and on removing from Northport to Belfast in February, 1844, he renounced the old practice in which he had been engaged for more than fifteen years, and thenceforth devoted himself exclusively to the study and practice of homœopathy until his decease, which

* A short biography of Dr. Merrill I give in the words of his own son, Dr. J. C. Merrill: "John Merrill, born 1782; graduated at Harvard University, 1804; studied medicine under Drs. John and John C. Warren, of Boston; M.B., Harvard, 1807; M.M. S.S.; M.D., Harvard, some years later.

"In 1840 one Sandickey, a Polish homœopathist, spent some time in Portland, and by observing the results of his practice Dr. Merrill was led to investigate and embrace the tenets of homœopathy, which he continued to hold till his death.

"Dr. Merrill was the first settled practitioner of that school in Portland, if not in the State of Maine."

occurred on the 8th day of October, 1857. His son, L. V. Payne, also a graduate of Bowdoin Medical College, and deceased in 1853, was engaged with his father in the practice of homœopathy from 1846 to 1849, and rendered efficient aid in extending a knowledge of the system. Dr. John Payne was instrumental in interesting several allopathic physicians, who afterwards embraced homœopathy, among whom was Dr. John Roberts, then of the town of Brooks, and subsequently of Vassalboro. Dr. Payne was a diligent student of homœopathy, and always in effort to adapt his remedies strictly in accordance with the homœopathic law, in which he firmly believed. He was one of the earliest members of the Institute, and entertained an abiding interest in its success to the latest moments of his life. Since his decease homœopathy has been represented in Belfast by Dr. D. Flanders, no other physician of the school having entered the field.

The same year (1843) Dr. Snell, then of Bangor, made an attempt, it is said, to practice homœopathy in that city by the aid of a domestic book and box of medicine to match. All educated homœopaths can pretty accurately determine his measure of success, both as to himself and the interests of homœopathy.

In the month of July of the following year (1844), Dr. William Gallupe removed from Concord, Mass., to Bangor, and opened an office as a practitioner of homœopathy. This was the beginning of homœopathy in Bangor. Dr. Gallupe is a native of Connecticut, born in the town of Plainfield, and received his medical education at the medical schools of Woodstock, Vt., and Dartmouth, N. H., graduating at the latter school in 1830. He practiced allopathically for about fourteen years in the town of Plainfield, N. H., and subsequently in the town of Concord, Mass. During his allopathic career he became a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and after leaving that practice and embracing homœopathy, was one of the original members of the American Institute of Homœopathy. In principle and practice he was a thorough-going Hahnemannian, battling manfully for principle through all the eclectic tendencies of the school down to the present moment. Dr. Gallupe was the sole representative of homœopathy in Bangor from 1844-49. In the spring of the

latter year Dr. J. H. Payne, at the suggestion of Dr. John Payne, of Belfast, removed from the town of Montville to Bangor, and became an ally of Dr. Gallupe. In that year an epidemic and fatal form of cholera made its appearance in that city, in the treatment of which homœopathy proved so much superior to allopathy, that homœopathy suddenly acquired great notoriety, and from that time took a prominent stand in public favor, which it has ever since maintained. The practice was represented in Bangor by Drs. Gallupe and Payne till the autumn of 1854, when Dr. J. H. P. Frost entered the field, and Dr. Kellogg in the autumn of 1855; the latter gentleman, after a practice of about two years, removed to the State of New York. Dr. J. P. Jeffords took the place of Dr. Payne in December, 1860, and in 1865 Dr. J. M. Blaisdell succeeded Dr. Frost, who removed to Philadelphia. At the present time homœopathy is represented in Bangor by Drs. Gallupe, Jeffords, Blaisdell, and William Frank Shepard, all doing a good business. From the time of the introduction of homœopathy into Bangor it has steadily gained in public confidence, the municipal authorities having occasionally elected the city physician from its ranks.

In 1844 Dr. John Roberts, of the town of Brookes, who had been in allopathic practice for about forty years, became a convert to homœopathy. He was induced to investigate the subject through the agency of Dr. John Payne of Belfast. At that time his grandson (Dr. F. A. Roberts, then a child) was suffering from whooping-cough, and, from all appearances, unless relieved must soon die. The good doctor and grandfather had exhausted his professional skill, and in his anxiety for the child and despair of his own ability to meet the exigencies of the case, he went to Dr. Payne of Belfast, giving him a history of the case, and asked him to prescribe. Dr. Payne did so, and in twenty-four hours the case presented a decidedly better aspect. From this time Dr. Roberts began diligently to investigate the subject, and after two years of study and practice in the town of Brooks, in 1846 removed to Vassalboro, introducing the practice into that town, and there devoting himself to the profession till his decease, which occurred in March, 1856. Dr. Roberts was a firm be-

liever in homœopathy, as taught by Hahnemann, and practiced in accordance with the rules laid down in the *Organon*. He was one of the original members of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and a worthy representative of the cause. Many interesting anecdotes are related of him which characterize the man, the spirit of some of which it might be well for the profession of the present time to emulate. His whole aim seemed to be *cure* rather than multiplicity of cases. He would often spend hours with a suffering patient, watching the symptoms and the effect of his remedies till relief came or until he was satisfied that he had control of the case. He was accustomed to visit his patients on horseback, and on occasions like the above would often turn his horse loose to graze by the roadside until his object was accomplished, when he would hunt up his trusty animal and move on to the next case. Though he left the town of Brooks without a representative, and the field has ever since remained unoccupied, yet he inspired the people in that and the adjoining towns with an abiding confidence in homœopathy; and in Vassalboro, where he pursued the practice for ten years, he laid a firm foundation for the practice which was for some time sustained by Drs. J. H. Barrows and R. R. Williams, both of whom are now deceased, and later by Dr. F. W. Roberts, whose case first led him to the investigation of homœopathy, and Dr. D. C. Perkins, the present Secretary of the Maine Homœopathic Medical Society: *Integra mens augustissima possessio.*

In the following year (1845) an important acquisition was made to the ranks of homœopathy by the conversion of Dr. Richmond Bradford of Auburn. Dr. Bradford was a member of the so-called "Bowdoin Banner Class of 1825," distinguished for numbering among its members Henry W. Longfellow, Nathaniel Hawthorne, J. S. C. Abbott, George B. Chever, Jonathan Cilley, Franklin Pierce, etc., and from the Bowdoin Medical School took his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1829. After an extensive allopathic practice of some fifteen years, the results of which, he says, were very unsatisfactory to himself, and after becoming satisfied, by careful study and experience, of the truth of

homœopathy, he abandoned the old practice and thenceforward devoted himself to the practice of homœopathy.

In 1847 or 1848, at the suggestion of Dr. John Roberts, Dr. W. B. Chamberlain introduced homœopathy to the people of China. The field was not long occupied by him, however; but in 1861 Dr. F. A. Roberts recommenced the practice in that town, which he prosecuted successfully for about four years, when he removed to Vassalboro, to occupy the place left vacant by his grandfather. At this time homœopathy so far gained in public confidence in China that the inhabitants have ever since been desiring that a physician of the homœopathic school should settle among them.

Augusta has been a fruitful field for homœopathy. In 1847 a Dr. Green introduced the practice to its citizens, but, as I learn, with indifferent success. The real foundation for its present standing was laid in 1850 by Dr. S. M. Cate, now of Salem, Mass. Through his agency its popularity rapidly extended into the surrounding towns, so widening the field as to make the practice very arduous. This Dr. Cate sustained till his health failed, when in 1860 he disposed of his good-will and practice to Dr. Whiting (since deceased), who had been his professional ally some two or three years. Dr. Whiting himself persevered until, by overwork, his health gave way, and he returned to his friends in Massachusetts, and Dr. W. L. Thompson, of Dover, N. H., in 1865 assumed his practice.

Dr. J. B. Bell, a graduate of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in the class of 1859, entered upon the practice of homœopathy in Augusta. After his graduation he went abroad to perfect himself in his chosen profession, spending a year at the Medical Department of the University of Vienna, and visiting the principal hospitals of Europe before his return to America. Prepossessed in favor of medicine, and availing himself of the superior advantages opened to him, he was well prepared to enter upon its duties, and from the first took a foremost position, which he has ever since maintained. During the war he passed a successful examination before a board of allopathic surgeons for admission to the army, but for some reason unknown

to the writer did not enter upon the active duties of the field. He discharged the duties of examining surgeon for the pension office from 1863 to 1869, and was city physician from 1867 to 1868. He is taking a high stand as a surgeon, having in the course of general surgery performed some successful operations in the removal of ovarian tumors, and is a strict Hahnemannian in the application of his remedies. Homœopathy is now represented in Augusta by Drs. J. B. Bell, W. L. Thompson, and W. T. Dillingham, the latter a student of Dr. Bell, and now associated with him in practice.

In the month of April, 1849, Dr. William F. Jackson, now of Boston Highlands, formally introduced homœopathy to the citizens of Gardiner. Previous to this time, however, dating as far back, perhaps, as 1843, homœopathy was practiced in Gardiner to a limited extent, and with some degree of success, by an *amateur* practitioner, a clergyman, by the name of Howard, so that, on entering the field, Dr. Jackson found a few persons prepared to give homœopathy a favorable reception. By devotion to business and by marked ability, Dr. Jackson succeeded in making for homœopathy a good name, and, at the end of four years when he removed to his present location, left behind him many firm supporters of homœopathy, as well as a large number of warm personal friends. Dr. F. N. Palmer, now of Boston, succeeded Dr. Jackson in 1853. Since that time the field has been successively occupied by Drs. J. D. Young, S. H. Worcester, H. H. Hamilton, J. H. Barrows, and R. R. Williams (the two latter now deceased), and one or two others, names not now remembered. Homœopathy, at this time, is represented in Gardiner by Dr. J. D. Young, and a sister of Dr. R. R. Williams, who formerly resided here, and who, I believe, is a graduate of some medical college.

The same year (1849) Dr. J. P. Jeffords, a graduate of the Bowdoin Medical School, introduced the practice of homœopathy into Kennebunkport, as did Dr. B. H. Bateheldor, an allopathic graduate, into the town of Montville; the latter continues the practice in the town of Liberty. Dr. Jeffords's attention was drawn to the subject of homœopathy by Dr.

Hoffendahl of Boston, and after a successful practice of thirteen years in Kennebunkport removed to Bangor, where he still resides. The field at Kennebunkport is still vacant.

We have now passed over a period of ten years of the history of homœopathy in Maine, and find it had gained permanent footing in but nine different towns in the State, though in the mean time two or three other places had been temporarily occupied.

In 1850, the beginning of another decade, its sphere was considerably widened by the addition of Yarmouth, Ellsworth, Winthrop, and Calais. In the course of the year each of these towns was permanently occupied by a disciple of our school: Yarmouth, by Dr. G. P. Thompson, now of Portland; and Ellsworth, by Dr. M. R. Pulsifer, each of whom had been engaged in allopathic practice in their respective localities for several years. In going over to homœopathy they took with them not only their old patrons, but in due time a large acquisition was made to their lists from the patrons of allopathy. In allusion to this fact Dr. Thompson remarks that many of the timid applicants for homœopathic aid, "*like Nicodemus of old, came to him by night.*" This remark well illustrates the want of manly independence of a large portion of mankind on the one hand, and the despotic influence exerted by leading spirits on the other, which many gentlemen of the homœopathic profession have seen exhibited, doubtless in many ways, in the course of their professional career.*

A Rev. Mr. Hill introduced homœopathy to the citizens of Winthrop, followed by Dr. F. N. Palmer, who, after a short stay, removed to Gardiner. Winthrop, for a time, was left vacant; but in 1856 the field was again occupied by Dr. Charles A. Cochran, who raised homœopathy to a respectable position. Dr. Cochran is a true Hahnemannian.

The same year (1858) Dr. Mitchell carried homœopathy into Calais, where he practiced with acknowledged success for about four years, when, in consequence of alleged failing health, he left Calais for a Southern residence, at the same time, it is said, aban-

* Dr. M. R. Pulsifer still occupies his old position at Ellsworth, faithfully sustaining the cause; but now has, as an ally, Dr. Olin M. Drake.

doing homœopathy. If this statement be true, we have another instance, in addition to the very few cases of apostasy in the whole history of homœopathy. And herein is shown one of the marvels of human action. After establishing a name for homœopathy among his patrons by his own successful practice, Dr. Mitchell took the back track, as since taken by the more noted Peters, who returned with a grand flourish to the renowned glories of allopathic drugging, "as the dog returns to his vomit, and the sow that is washed to her wallowing in the mire." During the eight following years homœopathy declined in Calais in public estimation, it is said, in consequence of incompetent practitioners.

In 1862 Dr. E. D. Seymore entered the field, and by energy, diligence, and an intelligent use of the homœopathic law, raised homœopathy to an honorable standing in popular estimation, and now conducts a large and increasing practice.

The next reinforcements made to our ranks in Maine were in Waterville, Rockland, and Damariscotta, in 1862. In Waterville Dr. N. G. H. Pulsifer was the pioneer; in Rockland Dr. J. M. Blaisdell, now of Bangor; and in Damariscotta Dr. J. P. Paine, now of Boston Highlands. Dr. Pulsifer still occupies his original position, panoplied for the fight, and has grown rich from the proceeds of his practice. Dr. J. C. Gannett has entered the same field as a competitor.

From Rockland, after about two years, Dr. Blaisdell removed to Lynn, Mass., and from thence to Cincinnati, Ohio. The post at Rockland was occupied by a man by the name of Bryant, formerly a Methodist clergyman. I think he obtained a diploma at the New York Homœopathic Medical College, and after a short and unsatisfactory career, both to himself and the profession, left for parts unknown to the writer. The field was worthily occupied for some time after 1864 by Dr. J. Esters, who subsequently removed to San Francisco. Homœopathy is now represented in Rockland by Dr. S. H. Boynton and Dr. Wiggin; the latter, seeming never to have fully succeeded in homœopathy has practically abandoned it.

Dr. J. P. Paine remained at Damariscotta about one year, and,

regarding the field too limited, removed to Dedham, Mass., where he secured a good patronage among the wealthy and intelligent people of the town, and, after a residence of ten years, removed to Boston Highlands, where he is conducting a large practice. Damariscotta has not since been occupied by a resident homœopathic practitioner.

Richmond and Rockport (Camden) were the only new points where homœopathy was introduced in 1854. Dr. J. D. Young was the pioneer in Richmond, and Dr. H. B. Eaton in Rockport. Dr. Young remained in Richmond about three years, and from thence went to Gardiner. In 1857 Dr. Richards occupied the field at Richmond. Homœopathy has been gaining in the confidence of the people, and at the present time Dr. Richards is enjoying a successful practice.

The conversion of Dr. Eaton I give in his own words: "I took my own degree," says Dr. Eaton, "as Doctor of Medicine at the Maine Medical School in 1845. While there I roomed with L. V. Payne, a student in the same class with myself. In the lectures the Professor of Anatomy (Peaslee) took special pains to ridicule homœopathy, and, to refute the assertions of Professor Peaslee, young Payne would read at our room from homœopathic authors. In this way I became acquainted with homœopathic and allopathic disputations. On leaving college, however, this all passed out of my mind except the fact that homœopathy claimed to cure diseases over which allopathy had no power. In 1852 Rockport was visited by *scarlatina maligna*. Among the victims of this epidemic was my only child. This death unfitted me for practice, and I visited the schools and hospitals of New York and Philadelphia for the purpose of gaining additional information in which I supposed myself deficient. On my return to practice, however, I determined, if myself or any of my own family were sick, to treat homœopathically if possible. In September of 1854, two years later, I lost several patients with dysentery. My only child was down with it. I had counsel, but the child was evidently sinking under the disease. Allopathic skill seemed as impotent in this as in the *scarlatina* cases. My former resolution returned. A neighbor had a case of homœo-

pathic medicines and book for domestic use. I went to him in the night, enjoined secrecy, took the book and medicines, and here, in the case of my own child, made my first experiment. In twelve hours the whole aspect of the case was changed for the better. My child recovered."

Dr. Eaton from this time became a staunch homœopath; and at this time is conducting, in conjunction with his son, Dr. H. B. Eaton, a lucrative practice among his old allopathic patrons.

In 1856 homœopathy was introduced to the citizens of Lewiston, Saco, and Kennebunk. Dr. H. C. Bradford commenced the practice in Lewiston, and has succeeded in establishing homœopathy in the affections of the people, and his practice is large.

The same year Dr. J. O. Moor established himself in Saco and Biddeford, but in 1866 sold out his goodwill to Dr. Henry F. Morse, of Portsmouth, N. H. Dr. Morse remained in Saco about three months, then removed to Biddeford; from whence, after a residence of about eight months, he went West. Prior, however, to this time, indeed as early as 1851 and 1852, homœopathy was favorably known in Saco through the agency of Dr. E. Clark, of Portland. Since Dr. Morse left Biddeford homœopathy had been represented and ably sustained in both Saco and Biddeford till about two years ago by Dr. Graves alone, when Dr. W. B. Whiting, of Melrose, Mass., settled in Biddeford; since early spring Dr. Lane has been added to the same place; while Dr. Graves, at this time unaided, occupies the field at Saco.

Dr. Edw. W. Morton formally introduced homœopathy to the people of Kennebunk the same year. I believe Dr. Morton is still at Kennebunk.

Dr. T. S. Goodwin opened an office at Skowhegan in 1857, and the following year Dr. H. W. Hamilton entered the field as a competitor. After about two years Dr. Hamilton left the place, and, I believe, the State. Dr. Goodwin remained till 1865, when the field was left vacant for a time, but subsequently occupied by Dr. Sumner H. Boynton, now of Rockland.

In March, 1869, Dr. T. L. Bradford settled in Skowhegan, where he has ever since remained, with the exception of two years, from 1873 to 1875, during which time the practice was

continued by Dr. W. S. Wright. Dr. Bradford, I believe, is a true Hahnemannian, and under his professional labors, homœopathy stands well in and around Skowhegan. Dr. W. E. Fellows is now settled at Solon, some fifteen miles above Skowhegan.

In 1858 Dr. R. R. Williams carried homœopathy into the town of Clinton, where for five years he maintained a successful practice, but in 1863 removed to North Vassalboro, where he remained several years, and from thence went to Gardiner, where his professional career ended by death in 1874, highly esteemed for his professional ability by his numerous patrons. Drs. J. B. Robinson and J. L. Babcock each occupied the field at Gardiner for a time; but the former left the State and the latter deceased, though I believe not at Gardiner. In 1858 an attempt was made by Dr. Cook to establish homœopathy in the town of Unity; but failing in this he went to Dover in 1859, where he remained for a few years, but both places are now vacant.

Homœopathy was introduced into Farmington in 1861 by Dr. H. W. Hamilton, who remained only a short time; but it has since been re-established by Dr. O. W. True.

In Wiscasset and surrounding towns homœopathy has acquired an extended popular recognition. As early as 1850 the people became interested in the subject, and frequently called in homœopathic aid from an adjoining town. But not till 1862 was the field formally occupied. Dr. J. W. Savage opened an office at that time and entered upon the practice, which he sustained till within the last few months, when he removed to Bath, and Wiscasset is now without a physician of our school. Still, many of the best families cling to homœopathy, and rely on the aid afforded by domestic books and boxes, and when hard pushed send to Bath for aid, generally for Dr. Savage.

Dr. S. E. Hartwell settled in the town of Strong in 1867, and Dr. B. L. Dresser earlier than this in the town of Searsport. After a few years' residence Dr. Dresser removed from the State; but Searsport is now occupied by Dr. William R. Knowles, in whom homœopathy is ably represented.

At Newport Dr. W. R. Bayncem is successfully conducting a large country practice; and at Pittsfield Dr. William Howe, a

graduate of the old school some ten years since, and ranking well in that fraternity and in public confidence, is giving his earnest attention to homœopathy, and is preparing to publicly renounce the old practice and embrace the new.

Homœopathy has been represented in the town of Union, Knox County, for some fifteen or more years by Dr. Nathan Batchelder; and Hartland, Somerset County, by Dr. Weeks for the last ten years. Dr. Josiah B. Bolton has practiced homœopathy in the town of Patton, Penobscot County, for several years; and Dr. J. T. G. Emory in the town of Springvale, York County; and for several years—I am unable to say how long—Dexter, Penobscot County, has been occupied by Dr. Charles M. Foss.

Dr. Edward S. Hincks was settled for a time in Thomaston, but he removed from the State, and in the last year the place has been occupied by Dr. Piper, and the town of Waldoboro by Dr. Calderwood. Several young men are now zealously prosecuting the study of homœopathy, and after graduation will, doubtless, settle in the State. Dr. William Waters is settled at Mechanic Falls, and is conducting a successful practice. While nearly all of the older members of the profession were graduates of allopathic colleges, most of the younger are graduates of homœopathic colleges, and, being early instructed in homœopathic therapeutics, have a decided advantage on entering the profession.

HOMŒOPATHY IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.*

As nearly as can be ascertained homœopathy was introduced into New Hampshire, in Francistown, in the year 1840, by Dr. Moses Atwood. In June, 1844, he removed to Nashua, where he remained till January, 1845, when ill-health caused him to go to Concord; here he remained a year or so, and then joined his nephew, Dr. A. H. Atwood, in Manchester. Here he remained about two years, and then went to New Boston, where he died, greatly lamented, April 28th, 1850, aged forty-nine. His name is held in sweet remembrance as the pioneer of homœopathy in the State.

Francistown.—In 1847 Dr. W. P. Gambell, now of Boston, Mass., began practice in this place. He was succeeded in 1857 by Dr. Levi Pierce, a graduate of the Homœopathic Medical College of Philadelphia, who remained two years, then went to New London, and in 1864 removed to Massachusetts. Dr. Pierce was succeeded by Dr. Andrew J. Moulton, who after several years of successful practice enlisted as a private in the Union army, and was killed in one of the battles of the Wilderness.

Nashua.—In 1844 Dr. J. F. Whittle, a graduate of Castleton Medical College, Vermont, located here and continues in extensive practice.

In 1850 Dr. Oliver A. Woodbury began practice in Nashua. He continued till his death in March, 1875.

Concord.—In 1844 homœopathy was introduced into Concord by Dr. Augustus Frank, who removed to Manchester in 1846, and remained one year.

* By Drs. J. H. Gallinger and J. F. Whittle.

In 1849 Dr. Alpheus Morrill, a graduate of Dartmouth College in 1832, and a convert to homœopathy in 1843, succeeded Dr. Moses Atwood (the State pioneer). He was an excellent man, and after a long, faithful, and successful service, he died May 7th, 1874, aged sixty-five, greatly lamented by all who knew him. He is succeeded by his two sons, Drs. S. C. and E. Morrill, and each has a large practice. The former has an associate, Dr. E. H. Foster.

Dr. J. H. Gallinger, having previously practiced allopathy, settled in Concord in April, 1862. He has now an extensive business, and is President of the State Homœopathic Medical Society.

In 1854 Dr. Isaac Colby, of Salem, Mass., came to Concord. He had practiced allopathy in Concord as early as 1839, and afterwards in several other places in the United States, and was converted to homœopathy in Salem. He became a very successful practitioner.

Manchester.—Homœopathy was introduced into this place in 1845 by Dr. Aaron H. Atwood, an allopathic graduate. In 1847 he received into partnership Dr. Emil Custer, and after a few years removed to Virginia, on account of ill-health, where he died. Dr. Custer remains.

About 1847 Dr. Charles H. Walker, now of Chelsea, Mass., settled in Manchester. He remained several years and did good service for the cause.

Weare.—In 1843 Dr. James Peterson of this place, a distinguished allopathic physician, became an enthusiastic convert to homœopathy, and, his services being sought from great distances, introduced it into many towns.

In 1855 Dr. Freeman Horton of Nashua, an eclectic, adopted homœopathy and associated himself with Dr. Peterson; he continued until his death, March 3d, 1861, aged forty-five. Dr. Peterson died April 8th, 1870, aged seventy. He was greatly esteemed and beloved by the people, and after his death a public meeting was called at which eulogies were delivered by some of the most prominent citizens, and suitable resolutions were adopted.

His place is now filled by his nephew, Dr. James P. Whittle, and homœopathy is the leading practice in the town.

Lyndeborough.—In 1844 Dr. Israel Herrick of this place, a leading mind in the old school, adopted homœopathy, which he advocated and practiced with much enthusiasm. His practice became very extended, and he introduced it into many places. He died February 18th, 1866, aged seventy-one.

Bedford.—Dr. Henry C. Parker introduced homœopathy into Bedford in 1849. He continued till his death, December 8th, 1861, aged forty-eight.

Keene.—In 1850 Dr. D. White introduced homœopathy into this place. He remained a comparatively short time.

Dr. William B. Chamberlain was located here many years. He removed to Worcester, Mass., in 1866, and was succeeded by Dr. Henry H. Darling. The latter and Dr. G. W. Flagg now represent homœopathy in this place.

Drs. Francis Brick, now of Worcester, Mass., and J. H. Darling have likewise practiced here. The latter has also left the State.

Portsmouth.—In 1850 Dr. Ritcher located in this place, and Dr. S. J. Donaldson about 1874. Both remain.

Peterborough.—Homœopathy was introduced by a layman, Mr. Seavey, who remained about two years. Next came Dr. O. L. Bradford, who moved to Andover, Mass., in 1867. He was succeeded by Dr. Levi Dodge, who remained till 1873, and went to Fall River, Mass.

In April, 1870, Miss M. T. Kimball, M.D., located here, by whom the system is now ably represented.

Dover.—The homœopathic pioneer in this place was Dr. A. W. Pike. He was succeeded in December, 1853, by Dr. E. M. Jones, now of Taunton, Mass., who remained until September, 1854, when he was succeeded by Dr. Jerome Harris. In 1856 Dr. Harris exchanged places with Dr. William E. Thompson, of Newburyport, Mass. The latter remained in Dover until 1865, and then removed to Augusta, Me., leaving in his place Dr. J. W. Drake, who still remains. In 1854 Dr. C. H. Horsch located in Dover, who still remains there.

Wilton.—Homœopathy was known in this place, through the efforts of Dr. Israel Herrick, prior to 1854, when Dr. William A. Jones, a graduate of the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, began practice here. In 1857 he removed to Lyndeborough and remained until 1871, then returned to Wilton, where he remains.

Milford.—Dr. Herrick also had introduced homœopathy into Milford prior to the advent of Dr. O. O. Roberts, in 1854 or '55, and who is now in Northampton, Mass. He was the first resident physician in Milford, and remained three or four years, and was succeeded by Dr. H. J. M. Cate, now of Amherst, Mass. Next came Dr. Marston, and later Dr. L. W. Wilkins, who died in 1865. In the same year (1865) Dr. W. H. W. Hinds located here, and remains in extensive practice.

Lake Village.—In 1855 Dr. D. F. Moore located here, and has remained ever since; he is now assisted by his son, Dr. J. C. Moore, in an extensive business.

Canterbury.—About 1855, possibly earlier, Dr. L. T. Weeks, of this place, an excellent old-school physician, adopted homœopathy. He left a few years ago and located in Laconia, where he now resides, greatly respected and largely employed.

Laconia.—In 1856 Dr. Albert Lindsay, of Roxborough, Mass., on account of ill-health came to this place, and has remained ever since.

Exeter.—In 1858 Dr. E. P. Cummings, now of Newburyport, Mass., introduced homœopathy into this place; he remained several years.

Antrim.—In the same year (1858) Dr. Levi J. Pierce, a graduate of the Homœopathic Medical College of Philadelphia, located in this town, and remained until his death in 1863, aged twenty-eight.

It is possible that the names of some of the early practitioners in the State have been omitted, but all have been mentioned concerning whom definite particulars could be obtained.

The total number of practitioners in the State is about 40, as shown by the following:

Antrim, Dr. J. M. Christie.
 Colebrook, Dr. J. M. Hartwell.
 Concord, Drs. J. H. Gallinger, S. C. Morrill, E. Morrill, E.
 H. Foster.
 Dover, Drs. C. H. Horsch, J. W. Drake.
 Exeter, Dr. H. W. Boynton.
 Great Falls, Dr. J. Conant.
 Hillsborough, Dr. J. P. Chase.
 Keene, Drs. H. H. Darling, G. W. Flagg.
 Laconia, Drs. A. Lindsay, L. T. Weeks.
 Lake Village, Drs. D. F. Moore, J. C. Moore.
 Lancaster, Drs. D. L. Jones, C. E. Rowell.
 Lebanon, Dr. E. A. Knight.
 Littleton, Dr. T. E. Sauger.
 Manchester, Drs. E. Custer, A. D. Smith.
 Milford, Dr. W. H. W. Hinds.
 Nashua, Drs. J. F. Whittle, C. S. Collins.
 Peterborough, Miss M. T. Kimball, M.D.
 Portsmouth, Dr. S. J. Donaldson.
 Rochester, Dr. H. P. Andrews.
 Sandwich Centre, Dr. H. N. Hart.
 Stratford, Dr. Moses Whitcomb.
 Weave, Dr. J. P. Whittle.
 Wilton, Dr. W. A. Jones.
 Winchester, Dr. S. O. Gregory.
 Woodsville, Dr. Moses Smith.
 Whitesfield, Drs. G. E. Huntley, C. E. Snell.

About the year 1850 Dr. D. White, of Keene, published, for one year, a spirited and vigorous journal, *The Homœopathic Advocate*, the only publication of the kind ever ventured in the State. The editor was greatly persecuted by the dominant school.

The growth of homœopathy in this State has been healthy and strong, and since 1860 it has been rapid, so that now most of the large towns are well supplied with qualified homœopathic practitioners, who are sustained by a large proportion of the wealthy

and intelligent people, and *in every respect* homœopathy is on an equal footing with the old school.

No hostile legislation has ever been attempted; on the contrary, we are consulted upon all medical matters calling for legislative action.

Our physicians are generally men of education and culture, in whose hands the interests of homœopathy are entirely safe, and through whose instrumentality its future growth and prosperity are fully assured.

HOMŒOPATHY IN INDIANA.*

HOMŒOPATHY was first introduced into Indiana, in Indianapolis, in the year 1840, by Dr. Isaac Coe, an allopathist, who, while on business to New York city, was converted to homœopathy by being cured of rheumatism, of several years' standing, by Dr. A. Gerard Hull. He returned to Indianapolis an ardent advocate of homœopathy, and brought with him a young man, Dr. Van Buren, whom he took as partner. He continued in successful practice and steadily increasing favor for seven or eight years, and then removed to Louisville, Ky.

In 1855 Dr. Shard located in Indianapolis, and was soon followed by Dr. Wright. Homœopathy now advanced slowly but firmly. Dr. Corliss settled in this city in 1856; Dr. Boyd, in 1859; Dr. Burnham, in 1862; and Dr. Eggert, in 1865. The two latter formed a copartnership, and in a short time, by courageous and determined perseverance, established a lucrative practice, and gave a considerable impetus to homœopathy.

In 1867 there were four homœopathic physicians in Indianapolis, who were sustained by many worthy patrons from the best classes of society.

WAYNE COUNTY.

Richmond.—Homœopathy was introduced into this place in 1847, by James Austin, Esq., formerly of Philadelphia, Pa., latterly of Cincinnati, Ohio. He did not pretend to be a physician, but put up a sign: "Diseases treated here according to Samuel Hahnemann."

In the year 1848 Dr. Strumm located here, and remained during the cholera epidemic, had the cholera himself, and soon left for Piqua, Ohio, where he still practices.

* By O. P. Baer, M.D.

On the 3d of September, 1849, Dr. O. P. Baer, formerly of Dayton, latterly of Vandalin, Ohio, located in Richmond. Cholera, fevers, etc., were prevailing at the time, and practice grew rapidly. Of course the opposition soon became very strong, and, as it always is with the pioneer of any honest reformation, the way was hedged with numerous and diabolical obstacles, which, by patient, Christian fortitude, were all surmounted; and all of these fierce efforts to suppress the truth operated inversely, for by means of them homœopathy was thoroughly advertised and kept before the people. After a few years the opposing element calmed down to a sort of indifferent courtesy, which exists at the present time. For about six years Dr. Baer was the only representative in Richmond, when Dr. Cuscaden, a young man, came here; remained about two years, and then went to Lebanon, Ohio, where he died in a few years. Next came Dr. Minier, direct from the college of New York city; he remained about six months, and then went to Rock Island, and has there made a reputation. Next came T. H. Davis, a first course student, from Cleveland. Dr. Baer introduced him, and he soon gained a lucrative practice, which he still retains. In 1861 came Dr. Joseph Garrettson; he was soon induced to join his brother in Cincinnati, Ohio, and is still there. Dr. S. D. Jones practiced here from 1865 to 1869, and then went to Indianapolis. Dr. Emmons, of Ohio, settled here in 1867; he remains. About 1869 Miss Knowles, a graduate of Cleveland College, located here, stayed a short time, and went to Kansas. In 1870 Dr. Joseph Howells, of Bowling Green, Ohio, settled here, and still remains. Dr. J. C. Teagen, of this place, an eclectic, has recently adopted homœopathy. Homœopathy is represented in all its forms in Richmond, from the crudest to the purest.

Cambridge.—Dr. Potter located here in 1862, staid a short time, and removed to Terre Haute, where he now resides. Dr. William Carnahan succeeded him, was very successful, and removed to Hamilton, Ohio, in the summer of 1875, where he now remains. Dr. Carnahan was succeeded by his student, Dr. Burger, whose prospects are bright.

Dublin is well represented by Dr. Southwell.

Hagerstown.—Dr. Canady has recently located here and is doing well.

The advancement of homœopathy in Wayne County has been steady, with never any reaction, and at the present time it seems to be more flourishing here than in any other county of the State. The county, with a population of twenty-five thousand, has eight homœopathic physicians.

Fort Wayne.—Dr. Collins practiced here awhile in 1847. Dr. Leonard began practice here in 1851; Dr. G. W. Bowen, in 1852. Both continue.

Mimic.—In 1865 Dr. Chase located here, but remained only a short time. In 1867 Dr. Compton, a graduate of Cleveland College, settled here; he removed to Indianapolis in 1873, where he remains. Dr. E. Beckwith, of Minnesota, located here in 1873, and remains. The country practice is very light, as many of the inhabitants, both in the town and surrounding country, are very poor, and consequently are poor material with which to build up a practice. The homœopathic treatment is very successful, and is slowly gaining favor with the better and more intelligent classes. The place is encompassed by an extensive territory in which homœopathy is not represented.

FLOYD COUNTY.

New Albany.—Homœopathy was introduced into this city by Dr. D. G. Stewart, who, after nineteen years of allopathic practice, adopted homœopathy July 1st, 1843, and has been in active practice ever since. The opposing element made malevolent attacks upon him, which availed them nothing, and the opposition has now, in a great measure, passed away. During the years from 1843 to 1846 some homœopathists located here, but remained only a short time. In 1856 Theodore Menser, M.D., located here; he established himself slowly but firmly, and is still in active practice. In 1868 W. L. Breyfogle, M.D., settled here, and after two years of successful practice removed to Louisville, Ky., where he is now in the midst of a very large practice.

L. W. Carpenter, M.D., located in this place in July, 1868; A. McNeill, M.D., in February, 1875. Both remain.

The city of New Albany is the capital of the county, in which it is the only town of importance. It has a population of 20,000, noted for their intelligence and enterprise, and until recently it has not had a sufficient number of homœopathic physicians. Floyd County has no homœopathic practitioners outside of New Albany.

Jeffersonville.—Homœopathy was introduced into this place in 1859 by H. N. Holland, M.D., who, after practicing allopathy in this city about five years, was then converted to the new system. The remembrance of it had been brought by some families from the East, and he converted all of his former patrons but one family. He has been actively employed ever since, and is still patronized and appreciated by many of the best citizens.

The total number of homœopathic physicians in the State is 120. The system is gaining ground in all populous places where intelligence prevails.

The following is a list of cities which have from one to three homœopathic practitioners:

Anderson, 2	Madison, 1
Brookville, 1	Michigan City, . . 1 or 2
Bloomington, 1	New Harmony, . . . 1
Connersville, 1	Peru, 1
Crawfordsville, 2	Parkersburg, 1
Evansville, 2	Rushville, 1
Greensburg, 1	South Bend, 1
Lawrenceburg, 1	Shelbyville, 2
Lafayette, 2 or 3	Terre Haute, 3
Laporte, 2	Union City, 1
Liberty, 1	Vincennes, 1
Logansport, 1	Veroy, 1

In the year 1867, May 20th, "The Western Institute of Homœopathy" (the first organized body of homœopathic physicians that ever met in the State) convened at Indianapolis. All the homœopathic physicians of that city joined the Institute, and also Dr. Carnahan, of Cambridge, Dr. Jennings, of Shelbyville, and Dr. O. P. Baer, of Richmond. At the close of this session

the physicians of Indiana organized "The Homœopathic Institute of Indiana," and elected Dr. O. P. Baer, President, and Dr. J. T. Boyd, Secretary. This organization continued, its membership never exceeding sixteen, till the 11th of May, 1870, when, on account of a little ill-feeling arising from a misunderstanding, a reorganization was effected, with seven members, an altered constitution, and a change of name to "Indiana Institute of Homœopathy." The officers elect were: President, Dr. O. P. Baer; Secretary, Dr. William Eggert. It has now a membership of thirty-four, all good workers. The office of president was held by O. P. Baer, M.D., until 1872, when he declined renomination; since that time the corps of officers has changed each year, and is at present as follows: President, Wm. Eggert, M.D.; Vice-President, J. A. Compton, M.D.; Secretary, O. G. Runnels, M.D.; Treasurer, J. R. Haines, M.D. Hitherto the Institute has convened at Indianapolis, it being the largest and most accessible city and having the largest number of resident physicians, whose liberality and hospitality have made each session very pleasant as well as profitable. Formerly the meetings were held semi-annually, in May and November, but the November session, not being well attended, has been suspended.

HOMŒOPATHY IN MICHIGAN.*

SOME time between 1841 and 1843 Dr. S. S. Hall, many years an allopath, and then living in Detroit, Mich., became converted to homœopathy. Dr. Hill's son was affected with a bronchial trouble for which he could find no relief. He, therefore, wrote to New York and got one hundred dollars worth of homœopathic books and medicines (0 and 1st trituration). With these he studied, and his father giving the diagnosis, he prescribed the appropriate remedy.

They continued this during 1843, during which time they treated one hundred and fifty difficult chronic cases, curing one hundred.

Dr. C. A. Lamb about this time began to read homœopathic books furnished him by Dr. Hall, and with him to test the truth of their theories. In 1843 Rev. G. D. Perry, whose health had been restored by homœopathic treatment while East, went to Michigan. He visited Dr. Hall and by his experience strengthened Dr. Hall's faith.

Among Mr. Perry's friends was Dr. Thomas Blackwood, whom he persuaded into testing the homœopathic practice. The doctor soon became a bold disciple of Hahnemann.

Dr. Blackwood resided in Plymouth, Wayne County, and though opposed, soon got a very lucrative and extended practice under the new system. In one of his visits to a patient given up to die he met Dr. Lamb, and the result completed Dr. Lamb's conversion.

Dr. Blackwood subsequently resided in Ypsilanti, then in Ann Arbor (about 1847), being the pioneer in both places. While

* From MSS. furnished by Dr. F. Woodruff, Detroit.

he lived in Plymouth he was challenged by Dr. Olds to a public debate on the subject of homœopathy, and every night for a week these champions held forth in a crowded county school-house. People took sides, and finally Dr. Olds became a homœopath.

Dr. Olds went, in 1847, to Ann Arbor, and was invited by the allopathists to repeat his discussions against homœopathy, which he refused to do, being half impressed with its truth. Dr. Blackwood, soon after associating himself with Dr. J. N. Eldridge, went to California, leaving Dr. Eldridge alone in Ann Arbor. Dr. Eldridge cured several cases that Dr. Olds had failed to benefit, and this completed Dr. Olds's conversion, and greatly to the disgust of his allopathic friends he avowed himself a homœopath. Dr. J. N. Eldridge soon removed to Flint, Mich., where he still remains. Dr. Blackwood died in California in 1855.

To Dr. Blackwood, therefore, and to Mr. Perry, are due the commencement of homœopathy in Michigan. Dr. Perry was a great missionary of the cause, assisting young physicians and advocating the new doctrines among the people. He was also quite a skilful prescriber, though never boasting of his success. He now resides in Tecumseh, where he is a co-laborer with Dr. N. B. House.

After a short association with Dr. Hall in Detroit, Dr. C. A. Lamb returned to his old home in Farmington, Oakland County, where he vigorously supported homœopathy by popular lectures. His success soon became so great that intelligent allopaths ceased to ridicule him. He was now called to Pontiac to test homœopathy. He went, successfully treating some very severe cases of erysipelas. He was asked to, and did settle there, but soon returned to Farmington, leaving in his place Dr. A. Walker, a convert of Dr. Blackwood's.

Dr. Lamb was the pioneer in Eastern Michigan. He was first president of the first homœopathic society in Michigan.

He removed from Pontiac to Clinton County, retired from medicine, and commenced to preach the gospel. Although now very old, he still continues to preach.

The pioneers cured intermittent fever with attenuated, properly selected, doses!

In the early days many laymen embraced homœopathy and practiced it. Among them were Rev. Mr. Kanosh, of Wash-tenaw County, Rev. J. N. Reed, Hon. H. C. Knight.

About 1843 Dr. Lewis Dodge settled in Adrian, where he remained until 1850, gaining a widespread reputation in curing nursing sore-mouth, erysipelas, and dysentery, which diseases extensively prevailed. He often rode from thirty to fifty miles. In 1850 he became Professor of *Materia Medica* and *Medical Jurisprudence* in the Western College of Homœopathy. He now lives in Chicago, Ill.

In 1843 Dr. J. Ellis located at Grand Rapids, and began to test the principles of homœopathy. With the help of homœopathic remedies he ligated both common carotid arteries and the patient recovered. The history, omitting the homœopathic treatment, is given in Dr. Mott's notes in Velpeau's *Operative Surgery*. Although not openly a homœopath at Grand Rapids, the doctor was an ardent student of homœopathy, and in two years visited New York to get more light. He visited hospitals, attended lectures, etc. Returning to Michigan in 1846, he settled in Detroit as a homœopathic physician, forming a partnership with Dr. Wheaton, who had succeeded Dr. Hall. Dr. Ellis remained in Detroit about fifteen years, laboring constantly for the right of representation of homœopathy in the Michigan University and in other public institutions. He, with Dr. Thayer and others, published the *Michigan Journal of Homœopathy* for nearly two years, without aid, the object being to disseminate these new truths among the people. He was Professor of Theory and Practice in the Western College of Homœopathy at Cleveland, Ohio, during the last five years of his residence in Detroit. He then removed to New York city, where he yet lives.

The partnership with Dr. Wheaton lasted two years. Then Dr. Wheaton went to Nashville, Tenn., and then to Cincinnati, where he died of cholera.

Dr. S. B. Thayer, formerly of Battle Creek, took Dr. Wheaton's place with Dr. Ellis in 1848. Dr. Thayer was convinced of homœopathy by instructions given by Dr. E. A. Atlee, of Phila-

delphia. Dr. Thayer was also an earnest worker for State recognition of homœopathy for many years. He died within one year of its accomplishment.

In 1861 Dr. Thayer was appointed Surgeon in the Second Missouri Cavalry, and was subsequently appointed Brigade Surgeon and Medical District Director. Towards the close of the war he resigned on account of ill-health, and returned to Battle Creek, where he died in 1874.

The first convention of homœopathic physicians in Michigan was held at Ann Arbor, October, 1847. The minutes and proceedings of this meeting are printed in pamphlet form.

But seven physicians were present at this meeting, viz., C. A. Lamb, M.D., Pontiac, now preaching at Ypsilanti; John Ellis, M.D., Detroit, practicing in New York city; Thomas Blackwood, M.D., Ann Arbor, deceased; W. P. Meacham, M.D., Pontiac; A. Van Dusen, M.D., Birmingham; E. W. Cowles, M.D., Adrian; Lewis Dodge, M.D., Adrian.

A full account of the societies and also of the special legislation regarding homœopathy in Michigan will be given under the proper section of this book.

In 1851 there were about fifteen homœopathic practitioners. In 1851 Drs. F. Woodruff and H. C. Driggs were the first homœopathic matriculants of the Medical Department of the University of Michigan.

HOMŒOPATHY IN GEORGIA.*

HOMŒOPATHY was introduced into Savannah, Ga., in the year 1842, by Dr. James B. Gilbert, a graduate of the University Medical College of New York city, and a student of the honored Dr. John F. Gray. He was a skilful physician and a gentleman of high culture. By means of his remarkable success in curing a number of cases which had been abandoned as incurable by the "regulars," he established a large practice almost immediately, and gave to our system an impetus which has steadily increased ever since. Upon his arrival in Savannah he presented his diploma and joined "The Georgia Medical Society," which is the city local society. His success in practice soon attracted the attention of Dr. James M. Schley, a fellow member, who shortly afterward went to New York to learn the new system from Dr. Gray. When he returned he established himself as a homœopathic physician, and quickly gained a widespread reputation. Very soon Drs. Gilbert and Schley received official notice that the society would have a discussion as to the propriety of having homœopathists retain membership. The result, of course, was their expulsion, as in the more recent case before the Massachusetts Medical Society. This movement did not diminish the ardor of these heterodox enthusiasts, nor did it check the spread of the system, but they soon ranked among the most extensive practitioners of the city. In the spring of 1853 Dr. Gilbert died, greatly lamented, from overexertion in professional duty. He was a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy from the commencement of his professional life. Dr. Schley died in the spring of 1874, in the midst of a very large practice.

There are at present in the State about twenty-five homœo-

* By F. H. Orme, M.D.

pathic practitioners, who are chiefly graduates of the allopathic school. Some of these mix the allopathic and the homœopathic methods, and a few are of the homœopathic school only. During the past few years but few young homœopathists have settled in the South for the following reasons: Before the war, from 1861 to 1865, the slave population constituted at least one-half of the patronage of the medical profession. Many physicians were established on plantations, from which they received a sufficient remuneration for their services for support. With emancipation, even in the cities, one-half of the paying practice was eradicated. The country physicians could not subsist, and were forced to go to the cities, where the resident physicians were also suffering from diminished patronage. Expenses of living were increased, the people were impoverished, and would not employ a physician unless it was absolutely necessary, and many were unable to pay even the comparatively small fees that were demanded.

Generally speaking the Southern cities have now an excess of physicians, *e. g.*, Atlanta, with a population of 35,000, has seventy doctors. In view of these facts the resident physicians have not advised young men of promise to take up the study of medicine, and the field has not been inviting to those from distant places.

The educated and gentlemanly homœopathist is generally treated with respect by the allopathic fraternity, although of course the latter are debarred from consulting with one of a different medical philosophy.

Our system is rapidly gaining ground from its partial adoption by the practitioners of other schools, which fact is sometimes acknowledged by them, but more often ignored. Since the introduction of homœopathy their practice has been greatly modified, which has, no doubt, been due, to a great extent, to the success of the homœopathic practice.

No societies, either State or local, have ever been organized, chiefly because the physicians are so widely separated. There are no homœopathic institutions of any description in the State. Several of the old-school pharmacies have homœopathic departments, which are chiefly for the accommodation of the physicians.

Many of the physicians, however, receive their supplies direct from the homœopathic pharmacies in the large cities of the Union. The laws of the State are not illiberal to the homœopathic practitioners. The statutes provide for the appointment of a Board of Examiners from the allopathic, and one from the eclectic school, each to examine the applicants for practice in its respective school. The code also provides that any physician of a school not represented by one of these boards, who has a diploma, shall be allowed to practice without examination; but no one can practice without a diploma or a license from one of these boards.

Homœopathy is represented in most of the larger cities and towns of the State, but there are several important places where it is not. Among these latter places are Rome, Cartersville, Griffin, La Grange, Milledgeville, Americus, Albany, and Brunswick.

HOMŒOPATHY IN WISCONSIN.*

HOMŒOPATHY was first introduced into Wisconsin, in Brown County, in 1842, by the wife of an Episcopal clergyman.

In 1846 Drs. Tracy and Cator located in Milwaukee. In 1847 Dr. Cator left, and Dr. J. S. Douglass took his place.

In 1850 Drs. Douglass and Tracy published a monthly journal for one year, familiarly explaining and defending the doctrine and practice of homœopathy. In 1860 Dr. Douglass published a similar journal, which also lasted one year. At present there are in the city and county of Milwaukee twenty-one homœopathic physicians, several of whom are converts from the old school. About one-half of the desirable business of the city is in the hands of the homœopathic practitioners. There is one large, elegant, and well-conducted pharmacy in the city, and homœopathic medicines are sold by several druggists, and by some others.

In the spring of 1846 Dr. J. W. Evans introduced homœopathy into Beloit, Rock County, where he continued practice till his death in 1867.

In 1848 homœopathy was introduced into Janesville, Rock County. This county has now eight homœopathic practitioners, who are sustained by a large proportion of the intelligence and wealth of the county.

Homœopathy was represented at Monroe, Green County, about 1850, by Dr. Porter, who remained there many years. Dr. Sherman began practice about the same time, and still continues. The county has now eight homœopathic practitioners.

In 1851 Dr. Crosby located in Green Bay, Brown County. He died in 1852.

* By Drs. L. E. Ober and T. F. Patchen.

In the year 1860 Dr. Henry Pearce, from London, England, located in Green Bay; he remained, with the exception of one year, till his death, in 1875. There are now in Brown County five homœopathic physicians.

Drs. Stringham and Pantilion introduced homœopathy into Fond du Lac County in 1852. In 1855 Dr. T. J. Patchen located here. Fond du Lac has at present twelve homœopathic physicians, among whose patrons is the larger portion of the thinking and educated people of the place.

In 1855 homœopathy was introduced into La Crosse city and county by Dr. P. P. Brooks, an allopathist. He adopted homœopathy to meet the demands of some of the families. He continued till his death in 1865.

In 1856 Dr. J. S. Pfouts located in La Crosse, and remained less than two years.

Dr. L. E. Ober settled in La Crosse in the spring of 1857, and continues in active practice. There are now in La Crosse County three homœopathic physicians. They have a good share of the desirable practice.

Dr. John Davis introduced homœopathy into Oshkosh, Winnebago County, in 1856. He remained two years. He was succeeded by Dr. E. P. Gaylord, who also remained two years.

In 1860 Dr. H. B. Dale settled in Oshkosh, and still remains. At present Winnebago County has eight homœopathic physicians, and they are patronized by at least a respectable minority.

Homœopathy has had a hard road in Manitowoc County, which has now only one homœopathic physician.

Rev. A. M. Iverson was the first homœopathic practitioner in Door County. He began practice in 1858. Door County has now two practitioners.

In 1861 Dr. William Crane introduced homœopathy into Trempealeau County. This county has at present two homœopathic practitioners.

The following is a list of the counties, with the number of practitioners in each, into which the date of the introduction of homœopathy has not been ascertained:

Adams,	1	Monroe,	8
Buffalo,	1	Marathon,	2
Clark,	1	Outagamie,	8
Chippewa,	1	Pierce,	2
Columbia,	7	Pepin,	1
Dodge,	9	Portage,	1
Dane,	7	Racine,	5
Dunn,	2	Richland,	1
Eau Claire,	2	Sheboygan,	5
Grant,	2	St. Croix,	3
Green Lake,	2	Shawano,	1
Iowa,	1	Sauk,	1
Juneau,	8	Vernon,	1
Jefferson,	4	Walworth,	8
Kenosha,	10	Waukesha,	7
Kewaunee,	1	Washington,	2
Lafayette,	1	Waupaca,	2

There are in the State fourteen counties in which homœopathy is not represented, or only by domestic practice.

“The Wisconsin State Homœopathic Medical Society” was organized in 1858; re-organized in 1865. It is now in a thriving condition.

The State legislature passed an act, in the spring of 1867, giving to this society the same rights as are given to others.

HOMŒOPATHY IN ALABAMA.*

THE history of homœopathy in Alabama is very meagre. Homœopathy has not made as rapid progress in the South generally, as in the East, West, and North. This is by no means owing to the less successful treatment of disease, but partly to the existing prejudices, which are augmented and riveted by an influential and very jealous allopathic fraternity, who spare no effort to choke the giant in his infancy. These prejudices are such as cannot be easily removed. Some of the better informed and more independent people have employed homœopathic treatment, and are firm advocates of it. Many more have heard favorable reports of it, but the majority ridicule it, are afraid of it, and would scorn to use it.

What they know is little and unfavorable, it having been learned from sources which would be apt to misrepresent the truth. Other grave obstacles, and the poverty of the South since the war, and the present depressed condition of business, many old-school practitioners who had partly retired and lived on their plantations have been forced again into practice. These have, as a rule, gone into the cities, and being generally related and identified with the most prominent families, their influence is great. Many are afraid of these influential practitioners and would not rouse their ire or hurt their feelings; nor do they wish to expose themselves to the odium inevitable in pursuing an independent course. In view of the above facts it is plain that as regards practitioners and patrons, homœopathy is yet in

* By F. F. De Derkey, M.D.

its infancy in Alabama, but it is slowly and steadily growing in favor with the people.

Homœopathy was introduced into Alabama by a layman who practiced in Montgomery about 1843. In 1845 two German physicians, Drs. Ulrich and Schafer, began practice in Montgomery. The history of their success is said to be as follows: Their first experience was among the plantation hands, the white people probably being afraid to place themselves under their care. The typhoid fever was prevailing and every patient treated allopathically died; but as soon as the treatment was changed to homœopathic no more deaths occurred. This introduced the new system and gave the two homœopaths a good start.

In the year 1850 there were practicing in Montgomery, Drs. Ulrich, Albright, J. H. Henry, and McEntire. In 1856 Dr. Charles Geiger was added to the number. In 1857 Dr. J. H. Henry went to Selma, where he is still in practice. Dr. Ulrich left his practice to his nephew, Dr. Albright, and went to Texas, where he remained until his death. Dr. Albright continued in Montgomery until about a year ago, when he went to Florida and died soon after. He left his practice in Montgomery in the hands of Dr. E. S. Byron, who came to that city in 1859, and is at present the only homœopathic practitioner in the city. He has a large practice, but it is unremunerative.

In 1847 Dr. R. Angell began practice in Huntsville. In 1853 he associated himself with Dr. A. R. Burritt; in 1855 he removed to New Orleans. Dr. Burritt still practices in Huntsville, where he is our only representative.

The homœopathic pioneer in Mobile was Dr. G. W. Belden, in 1846. He left in about a year for want of patronage and in search of a more congenial field of labor. In 1849 Dr. George Lingen, a German, located in Mobile. By patient perseverance and successful treatment of his cases he finally overcame the opposition and opprobrium and obtained a lucrative business. He died of yellow fever in 1868, leaving many friends and admirers. Of his contemporaries there remain Drs. J. Cragin and W. J. Murrel. The former came to Mobile from the North

about twenty years ago and has practiced ever since; the latter, a native of this city, has practiced about ten years. One Dr. Mandeville practiced in Mobile a few years and returned to the North.

Dr. Innerarity, a native of Scotland, and a physician of some celebrity, became converted to homœopathy and practiced it several years in Mobile. He died about 1868-69.

Dr. F. G. Hunt came to Mobile after the war, in 1867, and though an able physician, he met with a great deal of slander, even from his brother physicians, and he determined to quit; he left and died soon after in St. Louis. In the beginning of 1873 Dr. F. F. de Derkey came to Mobile, which already had two representatives.

Great credit is due to W. Rutherford, an amateur homœopathist, who formerly resided in Mobile, for propagating homœopathy. He was cured by Dr. Mandeville of a disease which had baffled the skill of the most prominent allopathic practitioners. He became enthusiastic, read theory and practice, studied our *Materia Medica*, practiced on animals, and gradually experimented on his friends with success. He finally obtained quite a respectable clientage.

Within the last year a homœopathic physician has settled in Opelika, a flourishing town in Central Alabama.

There are, at present, in the State of Alabama, only seven practitioners of our school: Mobile has three; Montgomery, one; Selma, one; Huntsville, one; and Opelika, one. Some of the flourishing towns and cities of the State seem to offer fair openings for homœopathic practitioners, *e. g.*, Athens, Birmingham, Rome, Decatur, Tuscaloosa, Tuskegee, Greenville, etc.

The climate of the State is charming, the salubrity unexceptionable, generally free from prevailing epidemic diseases, with the exception of occasional visitations of yellow fever, which frightens and drives away newcomers who are not natives of the South.

For the treatment of yellow fever the people have little faith in newcomers or in homœopathy, alleging of the former inexperience with the disease, and of the latter that the medicines are

not powerful enough. Of course the old-school practitioners do their best to foster these notions, although it is well known and even acknowledged by some of them that our treatment of this disease has been far more successful than theirs.

In the year 1850 the State legislature passed an act authorizing a State Homœopathic Medical Society, which was accordingly formed by Drs. Lingen, Angell, Ulrich, Henry, and Albright. There have been no meetings for many years and the society is dead *de facto* if not *de jure*.

HOMŒOPATHY IN ILLINOIS.*

THE homœopathic pioneer was Dr. David S. Smith, who, in 1838, learned something of homœopathy and procured all the English literature then extant upon the subject. He also supplied himself with a suitable collection of homœopathic remedies with which to test its claims. For four or five years he quietly embraced every opportunity to substitute the homœopathic in place of the regular treatment of the sick committed to his care; and so satisfactory was his success that the truth of homœopathy throned itself upon his convictions and presented, in his estimation, immensely superior advantages. He, therefore, proclaimed himself a disciple of Hahnemann in 1843, and was then the first and only practitioner in the State or even in the Northwest. It required a vast amount of courage, as well as a firm attachment to principle, to face the opposition he had to encounter. Nevertheless he fearlessly stood his ground and successfully fought with pellets in defiance of the massive pills of his former brethren.

Several months after Dr. Smith unfurled the banner Dr. R. E. W. Adams was induced to come to his assistance, and soon after Dr. Aaron Pitney. Both of these gentlemen are now deceased. They were a creditable acquisition to the homœopathic school. The former was quite distinguished as a scholar and a physician. The latter was known as having served his country as surgeon in the late war with England. Dr. Smith also induced Dr. J. F. Temple, now of St. Louis, Dr. A. R. Bartlett, now of Aurora, and Dr. E. A. Guilbert, now of Dubuque, to give their attention to homeopathy, and also our learned and talented friend Dr. J. S. P. Lord, then settled in Batavia.

* By Drs. A. E. Small and R. Ludlam.

In 1843 Chicago had less than 10,000 inhabitants; in 1850 the population was 30,000; in 1860, 120,000; and in 1875, 500,000 or more. The progress of homœopathy was as rapid as the growth of the city. In 1843 there was but one homœopathic physician; in 1844, three; in 1850, nine; in 1860, fifteen, and in 1875, one hundred and fifteen or more.

From the time that Dr. Smith first announced himself a practitioner of homœopathy the secular press of Chicago did much to bring the system into notice. Z. Eastman, Esq., editor and proprietor of the *Western Citizen*, then one of the leading papers, exerted a widespread influence in favor of the cause. And also the talented scholar and writer, John L. Scrips, Esq., then editor of the *Democratic Press*, and later editor-in-chief of the *Chicago Tribune*, was ever zealous in supporting homœopathy, as was, also, his co-laborer, Thomas A. Stewart, Esq. The columns of these papers were frequently tendered to the writers of the homœopathic school, who at times felt themselves called upon to defend the faith against the misrepresentations of its opponents, and such defence rarely failed.

Notwithstanding the claim of Chicago to have been the first to harbor a representative of homœopathy in the State, she does not wish to eclipse that of other cities and towns to an early representation. More than thirty years ago Dr. Smith induced Dr. J. S. P. Lord, then a practitioner of allopathy in Batavia, to turn his attention to homœopathy. He did so, and espoused the cause enthusiastically. He introduced the practice into Batavia, Geneva, and St. Charles, three very considerable towns on Fox River, aggregating more than 10,000 inhabitants. Homœopathy at the present time appears to be in the ascendancy in these towns, and also in all the region of country surrounding them. Dr. J. F. Temple, now of St. Louis, another convert, went to Galena, then the most important city in the State. The fruits of his faithful labors stand to-day as a monument to his credit. Dr. A. R. Bartlett went from Dr. Smith's office to the city of Aurora, and now he has four associates, who, with himself, monopolize the best practice of the place. And Dr. E. A. Guilbert, now of Dubuque, went to Elgin, a place of 6000 inhabi-

tants, and quite ready to welcome the new practice, as may be inferred from the fact of its present popularity. Dr. Gally now has the wealthiest, most refined, and intelligent classes in Geneva, for his patrons. Dr. Yeager has the same in Elgin; and this is the good fortune of nearly all the homœopathic physicians in the State.

In 1853 or 1854 Dr. R. E. W. Adams settled in Springfield, the capital of the State, which has a population of 25,000, and commenced the practice of homœopathy. His labors soon began to be appreciated by many of the most wealthy and intelligent families. After a successful struggle homœopathy began to gain its votaries so rapidly that Dr. Adams required an assistant partner. After a brief space another was added, and still another. Dr. Adams died a few years since, and the field is now occupied by four homœopathic physicians, each in good practice, and continually advancing. The increase of homœopathic patronage in this city has been rapid, and its status to-day is pre-eminent. Among its most zealous advocates are the governor, his private secretary, the State treasurer, attorney-general, assistant State auditor, members of Congress, and several members of the Senate and House of Representatives.

Dr. W. L. Anthony introduced homœopathic practice into the city of Princeton, which has a population of 5000, in the spring of 1850. There was at this time but one homœopathic family in the place who preferred this kind of practice, and it was the wife in this family who first called the attention of Dr. Anthony to her box of little pills, and offered him some to try on his patients. This trial convinced him of their superiority, and he abandoned allopathy; and up to the present time he has been in the homœopathic practice. He now has an assistant, and both are busily employed.

The city of Peoria contains 30,000 inhabitants. Homœopathy was introduced into this place by Dr. M. Troyer in 1847, after having been in allopathic practice for fourteen years. At first he found no believers in the system, but, after inducing some of his friends to try it, it began to spread. In 1849 or 1850 the Asiatic cholera prevailed, when Dr. Troyer was so successful

in its treatment that the intelligent and thinking portion of the people began to look upon the system with favor. There are now six practitioners, and all have good business and excellent success.

The cities of Quincy, Freeport, Alton, Belvidere, and Rockford, have each witnessed a rapid increase in homœopathic practice for nearly a quarter of a century, and the same may be said of Bloomington, Lincoln, and many smaller towns, as well as of the country around all these places. There are in the State about 500 homœopathic physicians, whose names are registered in Dr. T. S. Hoyne's *State Directory*. Most, if not all of them, are successfully employed ; and the present status of homœopathy in the State, wholly attained in thirty-five years, is truly remarkable, and the cause is still advancing.

The Illinois State Homœopathic Association meets annually for the transaction of business relating to the various departments of medicine and surgery. It has about 200 members. In point of respectable standing and influence, as well as of learning, the homœopathic school compares favorably with any other fraternity. The season for strife and animosity between the old and new school has nearly passed away, and a spirit of greater toleration prevails.

After the great fire of October, 1871, when Chicago was laid in ashes, the physicians of both schools seemed to find no difficulty in fraternizing for the public good, and shoulder to shoulder each worked together in harmony, looking after the sick among the homeless sufferers, while the homœopathic school was fully represented in the Sanitary Board. Amidst the devastation, ruin, and distress, it was pleasant to find that old animosities had burned out, and that old school and new school could confer together and devise measures of relief for the needy and distressed. This was as it should always be. The interests of science never can be promoted by other than liberal and kindly feelings by all, however conflicting may be their views of therapeutics.

*HOMŒOPATHY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.**

THE first homœopathic physician who settled in the District of Columbia was Dr. J. R. Piper, a student of Dr. McManus, of Baltimore. He came to Washington in 1844.

In 1858 there were four homœopathic physicians.

In 1866 Dr. T. S. Verdi established the Homœopathic Medical Dispensary of Washington, the first medical dispensary organized in the city.

In 1870 the Washington Homœopathic Medical Society was incorporated by a special act of Congress, granting it all the rights and privileges allowed to the Medical Society (allopathic) of the District of Columbia; the incorporators named in said act being Drs. T. S. Verdi, Gustave W. Pope, C. W. Sonnenschmidt, E. S. Kimball, and Jehu Brainard. Dr. T. S. Verdi became the first President of that Society.

In 1871 President U. S. Grant appointed Dr. T. S. Verdi a member of the Board of Health of the District of Columbia. This board appointed the same gentleman its secretary and health officer of the District of Columbia, in which capacity he served two years. In 1875 the Board of Health elected him its president, and in 1876 he was re-elected.

In 1873 Henry D. Cooke, Governor of the Territory of the District of Columbia, appointed Dr. T. S. Verdi Special Sanitary Commissioner to the principal cities of Europe for the purpose of investigating their sanitary laws and regulations, with the view of obtaining information to assist in perfecting a sanitary system for the District of Columbia.

* By T. S. Verdi, M.D.

In 1879 President Rutherford B. Hayes appointed Dr. T. S. Verdi a member of the National Board of Health.

Dr. T. S. Verdi was also appointed Medical Examiner for Pensions, by General Baker, Commissioner of Pensions, which Dr. Verdi declined to accept on account of holding another commission from the General Government.

There are now twenty-five homœopathic physicians in the District of Columbia.

Previous to the granting by Congress of the charter to the Washington Homœopathic Medical Society, homœopathic physicians were not recognized in the courts in suits for the collection of bills for medical services rendered. Now, homœopathic physicians enjoy all the rights and privileges of citizens. The struggle has been a severe one, but homœopathy has conquered.

*HOMŒOPATHY IN TENNESSEE.**

THE first practitioner of homœopathy in the State, so far as we have any knowledge, was Dr. Philip Harsh, who removed from Cincinnati, where he had learned something of the new system from Dr. Pulte, and located in Nashville about the year 1844.

He was a graduate of the University of Giessen, Germany, and emigrated to the United States about the year 1825. He resided for some years in Cincinnati.

His practice in Nashville was not strictly homœopathic, but considerably eclectic. He devoted the last years of his life to mercantile and agricultural pursuits, and died from injuries received by the overturning of his buggy at his home, near Nashville, in the year 1870.

The next practitioner in the State was George Kellogg, M.D., originally from New York, who came to Nashville in 1853.

During the year and a half which he spent in Tennessee he was quite successful in turning many intelligent and influential people to the new mode of practice.

In 1855 Henry Sheffield, M.D., located in Nashville and J. A. Williams, M.D., in Memphis.

The former has continued in the same field down to the present time, practicing with much success. The latter did a good work at Memphis down to the time of his death, a few years since.

The pioneers of homœopathy in East Tennessee were S. Saltmarsh, M.D., and J. H. Morgan, M.D., who located in Knoxville, respectively, in the years 1867 and 1868, and E. H. Price, M.D., who located at Chattanooga in 1869.

From the beginnings mentioned the new practice has spread, till it now flourishes in every important town in the State.

* By Drs. J. P. Dake and L. D. Morse.

The better to show its growth a list of the practitioners now in the field is here submitted :

Nashville.—Drs. J. P. Dake, W. C. Dake, C. R. Doran, T. E. Enloe, H. Falk, R. M. Lytle, H. Sheffield.

Memphis.—Drs. J. R. Allen, S. Bell, W. A. Edmonds, W. D. Gentry, W. Hewitt, L. D. Morse, S. J. Quinsby.

Chattanooga.—Drs. E. S. Fraer, D. G. Curtis, E. H. Price.

Knoxville.—Drs. J. H. Morgan, S. Saltmarsh, H. Tydeman.

Columbia.—Dr. E. R. Smith.

Jackson.—Dr. J. W. Buddeke.

Trenton.—Dr. R. A. Hicks.

Sweetwater.—Dr. W. G. Mackenzie.

Clarksville.—Dr. J. H. Billings.

Hollow Rock.—Dr. H. B. Sashlee.

Camden.—Dr. J. Hudson.

An account of societies and legislation will be given under the proper headings.

In conclusion it may be stated that the progress of homœopathy in Tennessee is both rapid and sure.

Its practitioners are educated men, comparing favorably with their associates abroad and their opponents at home.

Its patrons, as elsewhere, are among the most enlightened and cultivated of the people.

Its power is felt all over the State.

HOMŒOPATHY IN MISSOURI.*

THE pioneer of homœopathy in the trans-Mississippi country crossed the "father of waters" in 1844, and settled in St. Louis, then a city of 40,000 inhabitants, now a metropolis of half a million souls.

The name of this well-known pioneer, long since a distinguished college professor, and now almost an octogenarian, is John T. Temple, A.M., M.D., a Virginia gentleman of the old school, a truly good as well as great man, known among us here as the "Nestor of homœopathy" and the "old man eloquent," and a native of King William County, Va., with a classical and collegiate education obtained at Lexington, Va. He graduated in medicine in 1824 at the University of Maryland, having been a private student of Dr. George McClellan, of Philadelphia.

He practiced medicine in Washington, D. C., till 1833, at which time he moved West, and located in Chicago, Ill., then a frontier post called Fort Dearborn, merely a stockade, with one hundred men, Major Whistler in command.

In 1843 Dr. Temple became a convert to homœopathy, and in 1844 he came to St. Louis *via* Galena, Ill., and the Mississippi River. He is still in active office-practice, though enfeebled by age; has been Dean of the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri since its origin, a flourishing institution, and assisted in founding it in 1857; has always been Professor of *Materia Medica* and Therapeutics in the same, and, during the annual course of lectures, delivers three lectures per week on this most important branch.

Homœopathy was first embraced in St. Louis by the intelli-

* By P. G. Valentine, A.M., M.D.

gent and learned, and spread rapidly from one family, who were from Cincinnati, patients of the now venerable Dr. J. H. Pulte, of that city.

At the close of the course of lectures of that year in the St. Louis Medical College (old school), the valedictorian on the part of the faculty, Dr. J. B. Johnson, Professor of Theory and Practice, took occasion to attack homœopathy in his address and to vilify it fiercely, with the view of crushing it out at once while in its infancy in the West. The sequel shows that he succeeded about as well as Oliver Wendell Holmes did in Boston about the same time, when he declared, in a public address, that he had slain and buried homœopathy forever upon its arrival on our shores.

Dr. Temple prepared an exhaustive article in answer to the learned professor of medicine, who still survives, and occupies the same chair in the same college.

At that time there were two medical journals published in St. Louis, and both refused to publish Dr. Temple's article in answer to Professor Johnson. He then applied to the city papers, but such was the hostility of public sentiment at that time that they also refused him publication. But the doctor, determined on being heard and vindicated, then published his answer in pamphlet form at his own expense, and had it distributed gratuitously throughout the city. He now says:

"I consider that publication the first grand impulse to the progress of homœopathy in St. Louis. All classes then tried it. The chief obstacle, as everywhere, was prejudice, and that inaugurated by the profession, was kept alive by ridicule."

In July, 1848, he established the *Southwestern Homœopathic Journal*, and, single-handed and alone, kept it in existence for two years, at which time he went to California, where he remained two years.

Since that time he has often contributed valuable articles to the current medical literature of the day, many of which have been copied into foreign journals. He has been a member of the American Institute for many years, and was always a willing and active worker till the infirmities of age admonished him of the

tediousness of physical labor. Nevertheless his pen is never silent but a few months at a time even at this advanced age.

In 1846 Dr. Spaulding moved to St. Louis from Flatbush, N. Y. He died in two years of consumption. He was a man of fine attainments and an excellent physician, a convert from allopathy.

Same year (1846) Dr. Ira Vail came from Kentucky; a fine physician, but was obliged to leave suddenly; he went to New Orleans, got a large practice, and died in a few years.

In 1847 Dr. Granger came from New York; he only stayed a few years (two or three), made a good deal of money, went back to New York, and began loaning money.

In the year 1849 came Dr. T. J. Vastine from Pennsylvania, near Harrisburg. He was an educated gentleman, a practical, successful physician, made money and won friends to the system; became a professor in the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri. He died in 1872, greatly mourned, respected, and honored. He left his family in fine circumstances; his son, Dr. Charles Vastine, succeeds him in his practice.

In 1846 came Dr. J. D. Steinestel from Germany, a university graduate, an accomplished scholar and most excellent physician. He got directly into a large practice, but died in 1849 of cholera, universally mourned.

In the same year also came Drs. Houghton and Hough, partners, from Tennessee. Hough died of consumption the following year, and Houghton removed to New York city in 1853. Both were gentlemanly men of education.

In this year, 1849, Dr. T. G. Comstock graduated at the St. Louis Medical College, old school. Soon after he attended lectures in Philadelphia, and then went abroad, to pursue his medical and surgical studies in France and Germany one or two years, and after his return to St. Louis began the practice of homœopathy. Very soon he became a prominent and leading representative of our school, doing much by his practice and by his pen to keep up the good work begun, and to advance its respectability and popularity. He has long stood deservedly high, both professionally and socially, and has long since achieved

a fortune and a national reputation, second to none in the land. He has occupied the different chairs of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women in the colleges here, and could do so now if he would accept the position. He has been, and is now, one of the chief workers in putting homœopathy here on its present lofty pedestal; he is still in the prime of life, and daily engaged in the arduous practice of his chosen profession. In 1872 he made a second trip to Europe, accompanied by his wife, and every summer makes a trip to the seashore, the mountains, or the lakes, for recreation. He has probably the largest medical library and choicest selection of valuable books of any physician in the West.

From 1849 to 1857 a steady growth was perceptible in homœopathy. Still a period of comparative quiet prevailed.

Dr. Temple returned from California; Drs. Peterson, and D. R. Louyters, and Fellerer,—all good men and splendid physicians,—appeared as prominent actors in the homœopathic drama, and pushed forward the dissemination of our truths.

In 1857 Dr. John T. Temple and B. M. Peterson procured a charter from the legislature of Missouri for the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri, and the same year Dr. E. C. Franklin came here from Dubuque, Iowa, and settled in St. Louis. Dr. Franklin had made a good reputation in New York, in San Francisco, in Panama, and in Iowa, but nothing compared to what he has risen to since his arrival here. His fame is now co-extensive with the luminous rays of Hahnemann's brilliant discoveries, as the chief founder, teacher, and acknowledged authority in homœopathic surgery. As an educator, as an operator, as a scholar, as a lecturer on surgery, he is without a peer, and none have contributed more towards raising homœopathic surgery to its present proud position, which is no less lofty and dazzling than it has stood for centuries among the faculties of the old school.

His whole career illustrates the active brain of the true American, born with lofty impulses in a free land.

A native of Long Island, and of the best Revolutionary blood,*

* Grand-nephew of Benjamin Franklin.

he entered college at Hartford, Conn., at the age of fifteen, and at twenty he entered the Medical Department of the University of New York, a private student of Dr. Valentine Mott, the greatest surgeon America ever produced. Receiving his degree in 1846, he commenced the practice of allopathy in Williamsburg, where he soon became engaged in a controversy with Dr. Cox, a homœopathic physician.

In 1849 Dr. Franklin went to California, and remained two years in San Francisco, and while there held the position of Deputy Health Officer of the State of California, and afterwards Surgeon in charge of the Marine Hospital. He then went to Panama and spent three years, during which time he was appointed Surgeon of the Panama Railroad Company Hospital. His health failing from continued attacks of Panama fever, he returned to New York, and the fact of being cured by homœopathic remedies after other medicines had failed, led him to the investigation, and then the adoption, of the system of homœopathy. At the age of thirty-two he became a homœopathist, and after a three years' sojourn in Iowa, landed in St. Louis in 1857.

With such a ripe education and such a round of unexampled experience,—embracing a home upon both oceans, and finally in the heart of our great continent,—'tis no wonder that his presence was early felt in St. Louis, where he still remains, robust in health, scarce passed the meridian of life, the ablest expounder of our faith and law, a polished genial gentleman, engaged in a very large and lucrative practice, and the consulting surgeon for all the neighboring towns and cities round about St. Louis. In 1860 he became connected with the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri, as Demonstrator of Anatomy, and the same year carried on a two months' newspaper discussion with Professor Linton, of the St. Louis Medical College, entitled "Medical Science and Common Sense," which did credit to his facile pen, and gained hosts of friends to him and to homœopathy. In 1861 he entered the United States Army as surgeon, and soon became brigade surgeon of volunteers. In 1862 he was appointed Professor of Surgery in the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, but declined to leave St. Louis. In 1864 he was appointed to the

Chair of Surgery in the Homœopathic College of Missouri, a position which he still holds.

In 1867 he published his well-known work on *The Science and Art of Surgery*, which is now a textbook in all our colleges. The same year he was offered the Chair of Surgery in the New York Homœopathic College, but declined, preferring to remain at St. Louis and with the St. Louis College. In 1871 Dr. Franklin was appointed Surgeon of the Good Samaritan Hospital, a position he still holds. He is at present (1876) President of the Western Academy of Homœopathy, and Vice-President of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

In 1858 Dr. William Tod Helmuth—another man who has since won a national reputation—came to St. Louis from Philadelphia, where he was born, in 1833. At twenty years of age he graduated in medicine at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, and in two years thereafter was Professor of Anatomy in the same college, which position he held till he came West. In 1855 he published a work entitled *Surgery, and its Adaptation to Homœopathic Practice*, a late new edition of which is a large, handsome volume, much improved, and is a textbook in all our homœopathic colleges. In 1859, the St. Louis Homœopathic College organized under the charter of 1857, and Dr. Helmuth was appointed to the same chair (Anatomy) he had held in Philadelphia, and was also elected Registrar of the Faculty; he held the same chair until 1865, at which time he took the Chair of Theory and Practice, and C. H. Niblung, M.D., filled the anatomical chair during the year 1868. Having attained to the highest position in his profession here, he went to Europe, where he was cordially received by his transatlantic brethren. On his return to St. Louis there were disagreements in the Faculty of the College, and in 1869 he lent his name to aid in the establishment of a new medical school, to be called "The St. Louis College of Homœopathic Physicians and Surgeons." In this new school he filled the Chair of Surgery till 1870, at which time he received and accepted a call to the Chair of Surgery in the New York Homœopathic Medical College, and very soon removed to

that city, where he now resides, the occupant of the same surgical chair.

He was by nature and education a physician, and by peculiar talents a surgeon of high order. By his pleasant address and suave manners, he made a greater and more lasting impression on this community than any of his contemporaries, and he has left a name that will never be forgotten.

He was an active worker in the college and out, and, as a lecturer, he possessed the rare faculty of imparting knowledge lucidly and forcibly, and was greatly beloved by the students. In 1864 he originated the *Western Homœopathic Observer*, a monthly medical journal, and conducted it successfully for some years up to the time he went to New York. He was an earnest writer, and his articles are found in various other journals besides his own. His pen was never idle, and his voice was ever ready to speak a good word for homœopathy. His departure for New York was signalized by a banquet given him by his friends, and a gift of a set of solid silver service. He possessed many admirable qualities, personally and socially, which endeared him to his patients, and made him a warm friend, and he has left an imprint here we all feel to-day.

The next important event in the history of homœopathy in St. Louis occurred on the 15th of February, 1861, which consisted in the trial and expulsion of Dr. G. S. Walker from the St. Louis Medical Society (old school). This was done for the alleged heresy of practicing the *quackery of homœopathy*.

Dr. Walker lived in St. Louis, had practiced medicine nine years and had won a fair position for his scholarly attainments and scientific tastes. He was a native of Western Pennsylvania, at first a graduate of Jefferson College, Canonsburg, and afterwards, in 1852, of the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia. He came here the same year well prepared to practice his profession. The story of his conversion to homœopathy is like that of many others. Being a man of progress and a student of nature, in search of more light and truth, he in 1864 embraced homœopathy enthusiastically, and for that reason was arraigned, tried,

and expelled from the St. Louis Medical Society by his former friends and associates.

The trial was something bitter, fierce, and most unrelenting; the whole community became aroused, everybody taking sides—doctors and laymen—and there was a rocking to and fro of the opposing elements, and society felt it in every family. Dr. Walker made his own defence in a carefully prepared paper, which appeared in the daily prints at the time, and in the medical journals. In his defence he showed himself master of his profession. He gave a graphic account of his own life, of how he came to abandon the teachings of the fathers and to wander after new gods until he came to homœopathy, then a brief history of homœopathy itself; he made a brilliant exposure of the absurdities and crudities, the follies and failures of old physic, and dwelt upon its dark, doubtful and devious ways; he opened an enflaming fire on all its superciliousness and empty pomposities that had almost disgraced the centuries, and finally closed his memorable defence with that surpassing fervor and power known only in the defence of Paul before King Agrippa.

In May of the same year (1861) Dr. Walker went into the United States Army as surgeon of volunteers, where he remained two years. Returning in 1863 he went into private practice, and in 1864 was appointed Professor of Obstetrics in the Homœopathic College, which position he filled faithfully and well for six years; since which time he has declined college honors, but is engaged in an extensive practice, second to none in the city. His memorable trial and defence made his reputation and fortune, and added another laurel to the homœopathic crown in Missouri.

Upon the gifts and deeds of these five great men—four of whom are still in our midst—I have dwelt at length, viz., John T. Temple, T. G. Comstock, E. C. Franklin, W. T. Helmuth, and G. S. Walker, because they belong, *par excellence*, to the history of homœopathy in its gigantic struggle in the West, and especially in the great State of Missouri. She is indebted to them for the proud position homœopathy holds to-day within her wide domain. And no history would be valuable for reference or cor-

rect in facts that did not recount the labors and trials, the conflicts and victories so valiantly won, and whose benefits we shall feel to the remotest posterity.

There are now upwards of forty homœopathic physicians in St. Louis in good standing, all graduates; there are some others who seem unable to cope with their chosen profession.

Some of our physicians are devoting their skill to specialties, and already with marked success and flattering prospects. I allude to Drs. J. A. Campbell, oculist and aurist; J. Martin Kershaw, mental and nervous diseases; S. B. Parsons, surgery; D. R. Luytiès, diseases of children; N. D. Tirrell, diseases of the chest.

Dr. Parsons has been Professor of Anatomy in one of the homœopathic colleges in St. Louis; is a graduate of the Chicago College; has many warm friends among the profession, who consider him good authority in surgery. He has just been elected President of the Western Academy of Homœopathy, which holds its next annual session at Indianapolis, Ind.

Dr. Kershaw is a graduate of the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri, and has held the Chair of Mental and Nervous Diseases for six years, and now, in addition thereto, has the Professorship of the *Materia Medica* of the New Remedies. He is a popular and forcible lecturer, and full of that enthusiasm which leads to success. He is Secretary of the Board of Trustees of the College and Secretary of the Western Academy of Homœopathy. He has furnished several valuable and learned papers to the homœopathic literature of the day touching his specialty, and his reputation in nervous complaints is gradually extending to the surrounding cities.

Dr. J. A. Campbell is a graduate of the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri, class of 1868-69, and carried off the Valedictory and the Chemistry Silver Prize Medal. Was afterwards appointed Professor of Chemistry, which position he occupied two sessions. He soon conceived a desire for the specialty of eye and ear diseases, and accordingly embarked for Europe in the spring of 1872. He visited the hospitals of England, Ireland, and Scotland; he then crossed to the Continent and went to Paris and

to Berlin, where he spent six months with the Berlin Faculty; then went to Dresden, thence to Prague, and on to Vienna, where, in the great Allgemein Hospital, he spent five months under the most celebrated lecturers in all Germany.

He then returned to Paris the second time and attended the cliniques of the great Wecker, then back to London, always receiving instruction from the chief oculists and aurists in whatever city he sojourned. After a year and a half's absence he returned to St. Louis, and immediately went to work on his specialty. He now holds the appointment of Oculist and Aurist to the Good Samaritan Hospital, is Chairman of the Bureau of Ophthalmology and Otology in the Western Academy of Homœopathy, and is in charge of the eye and ear clinic at the hospital dispensary, lecturing twice a week to the students during the sessions. Up to the time of his adopting the specialty we were compelled to patronize the old-school specialists and submit to their tender mercies.

The surpassing advantage which the homœopathic specialists have over those of the old school, can only be appreciated by those who have had the opportunity of comparing the results obtained. Wherever the science of medicine is most highly developed, and the healing art most cultivated, there is the tendency to specialties the most pronounced; and there it is in keeping with this fact, that the principal support which a specialist receives is from the most scientific and best educated in our ranks.

They recognize the fact that it is impossible for any one man to master the whole science of modern medicine and surgery in the short space of one lifetime, and hence it is that those of inferior attainments and skill continue, as of old, to be doctor and surgeon, oculist and aurist, dentist and druggist—*ad infinitum et ad nauseam*—all in one and nothing in either.

Throughout the great Commonwealth of Missouri there are now settled nearly one hundred and fifty homœopathic physicians, all doing good work. Thus in the short period from 1844 to 1876 has the protecting banner of homœopathy been successfully carried to all parts of our State, and its benign influences felt and acknowledged to its utmost boundaries, and still the

golden harvest is perpetually ripening, inviting and welcoming more reapers to the field.

Hannibal.—The second place in Missouri to embrace homœopathy was Hannibal.

It was introduced in 1856 by Dr. William Curran, a native of Kentucky. He was formerly a shoemaker, a man of strong natural endowments, but of no literary or scientific acquirements. By his strong common sense and clear judgment, through the study of some of the earlier works of our school, he was enabled to grasp in a degree the doctrines of Hahnemann, and in the course of his practice here, extending to 1865, he had built up a considerable business, and placed homœopathy upon a substantial basis. His patronage was among all classes. "Since that time (I now quote from Dr. W. D. Foster, who furnished me these data) our practice has steadily progressed, until now we count amongst our patrons at least one-third of the tax-paying population. If all succeeding physicians had been as correct and careful prescribers as the whilom shoemaker, homœopathy would have a more solid foundation than it at present possesses.

Dr. Curran is at present living in St. Louis, and is, probably, hopelessly insane. He had a partner here—Dr. Arnold—a short time, who soon went away to some State north of us.

In 1863 Dr. G. B. Birch, a graduate of the Cincinnati Eclectic Medical College, came here, and soon after began the use of homœopathic remedies, finally becoming a Hahnemannian; he achieved a large success, travelled abroad, and died in India in 1873, while on a tour around the world.

In 1865 Dr. John Fee came from Quincy, Illinois, stayed a few months and left for Macon, Missouri. About the same time Dr. Joseph Lafon, an original allopath, moved into town from the country, and has since used our remedies to the great satisfaction of the community. He is now practically superannuated.

In the same year came Dr. W. D. Foster from the army. He has built up a large practice, and shown the people that our ranks contain surgeons of ability as well as successful practitioners of medicine. He still remains and is one of the leading men of the State. In the winter of 1874-75, by special appoint-

ment of the faculty, he delivered a short course of lectures on the "Diseases of the Thorax," in the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri, at St. Louis. Although engaged in general practice he devotes special attention to surgical diseases.

Dr. E. F. M. Hurlburt moved to Hannibal from New York, but after a residence of two years went farther west, and is now in St. Joseph, Missouri. Another bird of passage was Dr. Patchen, and then afterwards Dr. Hansom.

In 1872 Dr. William Collisson and Dr. C. Lowry, both good men, moved in; the former from Illinois, the latter from New York. Both purchased property, and have established themselves well, and are doing a nice business.

Mrs. Schmidt, a very worthy German woman, came several years ago and still remains.

The present condition and prospects of the system are very flattering.

Our medical staff consists of Drs. Collisson, Lowry, Foster, and Mrs. Schmidt, and twenty-five of the old school.

The Mississippi Valley Medical Association was established here December 17th, 1873, Dr. William Collisson, President, Dr. J. Moore, Quincy, Illinois, Vice-President, Dr. C. Lowry, Secretary and Treasurer; it is composed of Missouri and Illinois physicians, but not limited to any locality or State; meets semi-annually. Present officers: C. Lowry, President; O. H. Crandal, Vice-President; W. D. Foster, Secretary and Treasurer."

St. Joseph.—In 1856, same year as in Hannibal, homœopathy appeared in St. Joseph, brought by a German named Dr. Walkenbarth. He had a fair education and a good reputation among the few who employed him, his patrons being of a good class, both of Germans and natives. He moved to St. Louis in 1868. In the year he left, Dr. Fleniken moved in and died during the year of typhoid fever. In the spring of 1859 Dr. Talcott, from Racine, Wisconsin, located here and stayed until 1861, when he went to Quincy, Illinois, and was succeeded by Dr. H. Bradley. Also in 1859 located here Dr. Dunham, who remained but one year.

Up to this time homœopathy had not been very successful,

owing principally, if not wholly, to the short stay of its exponents.

Dr. Bradley is a graduate of the Cleveland Homœopathic College, and has remained here since 1861, with the exception of one year's absence in Philadelphia, and has a large practice.

Dr. W. G. Hall attended lectures in Philadelphia and Cleveland, and graduated at the latter place in 1857. He moved here from Quincy, Illinois, in 1865, and has been in active practice since that time, his business increasing from year to year.

In the spring of 1869 Dr. E. T. M. Hurlburt moved to St. Joseph from Hannibal, Missouri, and remained till the spring of 1872; is now in California.

In 1873 there came among us, from New York city, Dr. H. W. Westover, a graduate both of the Chicago and New York Homœopathic Colleges, and is still here, with a fair prospect ahead. There are three of us here now, viz., H. Bradley, W. G. Hall, and H. W. Westover, and upwards of thirty old-school doctors to antagonize us. Prospects of the system are excellent, and we are all prospering and extending our business.

As to specialties, Dr. Hall does something in the way of uterine diseases, and Dr. Westover hopes to do something as an oculist and aurist, but the field is not ripe for doing much in any special branch of the profession.

Kansas City.—In 1859, three years after homœopathy gained a foothold in Hannibal and St. Joseph, a young man came West, crossed the Mississippi River, traversed the entire width of our State, and “pitched his tent in the wilderness” of Kansas City, the largest frontier town of the Commonwealth, situated on the right bank of the Missouri River, and now containing a population of forty thousand, possessing all the appliances that wealth and culture bring to modern civilization.

This young man's name was Dr. Joshua Thorn, an American by birth and education, having good attainments, literary and medical, a graduate of the Philadelphia Homœopathic College, and a successful physician. Dr. Thorn still remains, though retired from the active practice of his profession.

Our system here had the advantage of being properly intro-

duced, nevertheless the patronage increased slowly, by reason of the non-progressive character of the people. At present it has a very respectable position in this community. Our principal patronage, however, is amongst people of Northern and Eastern birth. It is a well-known fact, that natives of the Southern States have prejudices against homœopathy that are very difficult to overcome. They are eminently conservative and possess many admirable qualities in many ways, but they cling to old customs and to old ways, and hesitate long before embracing the new. All who have practiced homœopathy in the South have witnessed it and felt it. During the war Dr. Thorn had charge of an army hospital located for a time in Kansas City.

Six years after Dr. Thorn's settling here Dr. J. Feld, a graduate of the University of Michigan, cast his lot here. Dr. Feld still remains, and has established a pharmacy in connection with his practice. In 1868 two more physicians arrived, Dr. P. Baker and Dr. Charles Baker. Both remain and are doing well, gradually breaking down the barriers of the opposition.

In 1870 Dr. W. H. Jenney settled in Kansas City and is the most prominent and influential homœopathic physician here. He is a thoroughgoing, active laborer in the vineyard and believes in organization to push forward the cause. He was elected Recording Secretary of the Missouri Institute of Homœopathy, a State society, organized May 10th, 1876, at Sedalia.

In 1873 Dr. James Lilly, a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, came to this city. He was an old gentleman of fine attainments—had been a clergyman—and died in 1875. Same year Dr. J. C. Cummings, an allopathic physician of prominence, embraced homœopathy. He is now in St. Louis, and has the Chair of Clinical Medicine in the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri. He is a gentleman of talent and education. In 1874 Dr. McCallister joined us—a very worthy man.

Dr. Feld makes diseases of women and obstetrics somewhat of a specialty, is very successful; Dr. Jenney, surgical diseases and diseases of the eye and ear; he pursued the study of the latter in Europe in 1865. Dr. Lilly made chronic diseases a specialty,

used the very highest potencies, was very successful. None of the specialties, however, have been carried out to the full extent. The present condition of homœopathy in this Western metropolis of our State is good and prospects flattering. Number of old-school physicians about ninety.

Hartford.—The fourth place that homœopathy became known in Missouri was on its northern frontier, in Hartford, Putnam County, adjoining the State of Iowa. It was practiced in that region only one year and a half from 1860; and I here quote from a typical letter, written by a graduate of Albany Medical College, residing there, in order that all may know the status of allopathy in a large portion of our State, and the field of labor that awaits the coming homœopath:

“Captain Holt, a sea-captain, introduced homœopathy here in 1860. He commanded a packet ship from Liverpool to New York; studied for his own fun while on board ship; left the sea in 1860, and came West and began practice here. He was an American; character good; had good success. Remained about eighteen months. When he left, homœopathy went down and no regular homœopathist has been here since. All classes, generally the better, employed him. Don't know of a homœopathic physician in this or any of the adjoining counties. Dr. Holt returned to New York city; graduated at the New York Homœopathic Medical College; practiced in that city; made a fortune, retired, and settled in Centreville, Iowa, a gentleman of leisure.

“I graduated twenty-two years ago; have studied homœopathy five years; am training my boys to be homœopaths, but am too old myself to learn new tricks. I treat chronic diseases with homœopathic remedies; success good. There are graduates of medicine here who can scarcely write their own name. First thing needed here is the schoolmaster; after that homœopathy is the natural thing. The legions of doctors hereaway are making a fine harvest for some future homœopath.”

Lexington.—This is one of the oldest and most delightful towns in our State; has about 10,000 inhabitants; is situated on the south bank of the Missouri River, 350 miles above its mouth, a lovely region all round about, abounding in wealth and culture.

The position of homœopathy here I got from Dr. Peter Temple, brother to the venerable Professor Temple, of St. Louis. I make the following extracts from his letter to me:

“This was a large slaveholding district, and the first settlers were from Kentucky and Virginia, and they and their descendants are slow in breaking away from the old-school practice. Your circular is at hand, and I am sorry to say my answers will be very unsatisfactory, as I lived in the country when I first moved to this county.

“The first homœopathic medicine given in this county was by my wife in 1847, from a case given her by my brother, Dr. John T. Temple, with *Epps's Practice*. She being an uncompromising advocate of the system practiced on our children when sick, and the neighbors seeing the good effect of her treatment soon got medicine for their children, and soon she had quite a celebrity for doctoring children and others.

“I am a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania. In 1861 I graduated in the Homœopathic Medical College of St. Louis, and moved into town same year. Between 1854 and 1860 there had been several homœopathic physicians, mostly Germans, located here, but none of them stayed long enough to make any impression on the community. When I came I found a Dr. Williams practicing, but he was more frequently found elsewhere than in his office. He left very soon, and, notwithstanding the prejudice and opposition there was to homœopathy, I got a very good practice before long.

“Being favorably known by the citizens generally as an allopathic physician formerly, I gained access to many families whose doors would have been otherwise shut against me. In a few years I had as large a practice, if not the largest, in the place; in fact more than I could do justice to in my feeble state of health.

“My son, Dr. J. R. Temple, a graduate of the St. Louis Homœopathic College, became my partner in 1867, and continued up to his death, in March, 1871. During his life we had a large practice, and put homœopathy on a firm basis. The advocates of the system here now are many, and of the best class of

citizens. After the death of my son I associated with me Dr. G. W. Barker. The copartnership was dissolved in 1873, and since that time we have occupied separate offices, and are both still practicing, and have our share of the practice in this community, where there are eight representatives of the opposition school."

Sedalia.—This is a thriving city of 10,000 inhabitants, situated in the interior of our State, in the midst of beautiful, undulating prairies, so characteristic of Missouri. It is a railroad centre, and quite a manufacturnig place. From this place Dr. D. T. Abell sends me the following report, of interest to our historical researches:

"This is one of the many towns where our system has had a severe and trying struggle for 'dear life,' and, like many others, has suffered much at the hands of her friends. The fight has been a bitter one, every inch of ground being strongly contested by the enemy, among whom are some of the most intelligent physicians in the allopathic ranks. In June, 1863, Dr. Charles Hutawa, a Polander, moved from St. Louis here, and began the practice of homœopathy, and although he had passed his three-score years and ten, and infirm from age, he was, nevertheless, an accomplished gentleman and a thorough scholar, a graduate of the University of Berlin.

"He was a physician of vast experience, having served as surgeon in the army, both in Europe and America, and, at one time, one of the ablest defenders of the dogmas of the old school. During his residence in Prussia, it is said of him, that he conducted a long and bitter controversy through the press with Hahnemann. It cannot be said that Dr. Hutawa succeeded in gaining a large practice, but he built well the foundation for us, who, stronger in body, yet weaker in mind, were to follow him. His practice was confined chiefly to the German-speaking population, and to some extent among the more intelligent Americans; although eighty-four years of age, he did not fail to gain the respect, confidence, and friendship of all who knew him.

"He continued in active practice, visiting patients up to within two days of his death, which took place on the 16th day of

February, 1873, at the remarkable age of ninety-four years, probably the oldest practitioner on the American continent at the time of his death. In 1867 Dr. Daniel White came here from St. Louis, remained a few months, and went away. In 1873 he returned and made another short stay; is now in St. Louis; would have done well here. In 1869 Dr. M. V. B. Shattock moved to Sedalia, and, although he failed to affiliate with Dr. Hutawa, not being a graduate of medicine, he was a successful physician. In 1874 he exchanged his practice with Dr. A. C. Jones, and moved to Carthage, Mo., where he died the following year.

“ Dr. Jones proved to be incompetent, and left after a year’s residence, to try some other community. In 1873 I moved to Sedalia from Darlington, Wis., and opened an office; am a graduate of the Philadelphia Homœopathic College, class of 1860; can’t say that our physicians had any specialties worth mentioning. Homœopathy to-day has a position in this city that can never be supplanted, notwithstanding there are sixteen strong men fighting on the other side. We are constantly adding converts to our ranks, and have the pleasure of *selecting* from the better class of society.”

Warrensburg.—In 1864 homœopathy was introduced and practiced here by Dr. Tyson. He was a very estimable gentleman, and for his chances, an excellent physician. His character was good, attainments and success fair under the circumstances of being an old man,—not a graduate,—moved into town from a farm in the country; was formerly from Indiana, and originally a hydropath. He became a practitioner of medicine by force of circumstances during the war.

The physicians all being gone, he was called in to see his neighbors, and thus gradually became regularly engaged in practice. He still remains. The patrons of homœopathy are generally of the better class, and chiefly people from the East, who have moved in here since the war.

The practice progressed slowly at first, owing to the fact that Dr. Tyson was not a regularly educated physician.

At present fully one-half of the community are patrons of homœopathy.

In 1868 or 1869, a German homœopath moved here, but remained only a few months. In August, 1871, Dr. W. L. Hedges came here from Girard, Ill., and remains at the present time. He is an educated physician, a gentleman, and a good citizen. Has a large business, and is a very successful practitioner. He makes a specialty of gynæcology and pædology, and has many warm and influential friends among the best class. The future prospects of our system at this point are cheering. Number of old-school physicians, twelve; homœopaths, Tyson and Hedges.

Springfield.—Springfield is the principal city in Southwest Missouri; population, 7000; is a distributing depot for a large number of populous counties in that region.

Homœopathy was introduced here in 1865, by a graduate of the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, Dr. W. A. Hyde, a gentleman of excellent attainments, and a fine physician. He now has a fine large practice. He moved from Rochester, Minn., and is still the only representative of our school in Springfield. He practiced the old system ten years before embracing homœopathy. "The best class of society took hold of our practice here from the first, a fact proverbial all the world over. It progressed slowly but steadily, continuing to gain ground every year. The main barriers in the way were prejudice on the part of the people, and opposition from allopathic doctors." Besides Dr. Hyde there have been but three others, Dr. Thompson, an old man, now dead, Dr. J. W. Weis, who practiced here a few years, and one other, now forgotten. Present condition and prospects of homœopathy very good. The breastworks of the enemy having given way, there will be no trouble from this on in this community worth mentioning. The battle was long and hard fought, but a large amount of the prejudice amongst the populace is now overcome, and there is fair sailing ahead. Ten years ago there were twenty old-school physicians here; now only twelve, a fact speaking for itself.

So far as I am able to learn, homœopathy is growing and getting good hold in most of the towns in Southwestern Missouri, more especially of late, say three years. Eastern and Northern

immigration to this country is doing a great deal towards disseminating homœopathy.

Boonville.—This is a city of 5000 inhabitants, situated on the Missouri River, south bank, about the centre of the State, a rich old-settled town.

Homœopathy was introduced here by Dr. Moore, time when, not stated. In 1865 Dr. D. D. Miles settled here and met a rather cool reception. He has since made many friends for himself and for the cause, and is now reaping the rewards of merit through an extensive practice. He is a modest, retiring gentleman, but firm and forcible, and an excellent physician.

He is Vice-President of the "Missouri Institute of Homœopathy." A State organization was effected this current year, May 10th, at the city of Sedalia, which will hold annual meetings at different places throughout the State, as may be determined upon from time to time.

In 1872 or 1873, Dr. C. J. Burgher moved to Boonville, and already ranks well, and is a prospering physician. The prospects of homœopathy here are reported by Dr. Miles to be flattering.

HOMŒOPATHY IN TEXAS.*

HOMŒOPATHY was introduced into Texas in April, 1848, by Dr. Henry C. Parker, of Mississippi, who located in Houston.

In the year 1853 Dr. E. H. Blake was converted to homœopathy. He had practiced allopathy in Washington County since 1846. In 1855 he removed to Houston, and formed a co-partnership with Dr. Parker, who soon after, on account of declining health, retired from practice for a time. Dr. E. H. Blake was joined by his son, Dr. J. H. Blake, in 1870.

The above named are all practicing in Houston at present.

Galveston.—Homœopathy was introduced into this city in the year 1850 by Dr. J. R. Brown, of New York. In 1852 he received into co-partnership Dr. Richard L. Bryan, a native of Brazil. Dr. Bryan died of yellow fever in 1853, and Dr. Brown of the same disease, in 1854.

In December, 1854, Dr. James Angell, of Mississippi, began practice in Galveston. He had visited this city nine years previous, and had treated some patients, and was at the time investigating homœopathy, but had not yet adopted it. He was joined by his son, Dr. E. P. Angell, in July, 1867, who remained until January, 1876, when he removed to Chambers County, Texas.

Dr. Royer came to Galveston from San Antonio in 1865, and died of sequelæ of yellow fever in 1867.

Dr. J. H. Koers has practiced in this city since 1865.

Dr. Ulrich, of Alabama, came to Galveston in 1867, and died of yellow fever in the epidemic of the same year.

* By W. M. Mercer, M.D.

Dr. W. M. Mercer located in Galveston in October, 1868, where he has practiced ever since.

Dr. C. F. Springer, the latest accession in Galveston, removed hither from Washington County in April, 1873.

San Antonio.—Dr. E. L. Beaumont of this place is one of the homœopathic pioneers in this State. He received into co-partnership Dr. C. E. Fisher, of Kansas, in 1875.

Dr. G. R. Parsons, of Illinois, settled in San Antonio in January, 1876.

Dr. Slocum of this place has retired from practice.

LAVACA COUNTY, *Huntsville.*—Dr. Friederick practiced in this place from about 1858 till his death, about three years ago.

Austin.—Dr. P. P. Cluff, formerly of Hainsburgh, Texas, has practiced in this city several years.

Dr. G. E. Routh, of Illinois, located in Austin in 1875.

Brenham.—Dr. H. F. Pahl, who practiced in Washington County several years, is now in this place.

Dr. C. T. Miller, of Illinois, settled in Brenham in 1875.

Dallas.—D. Rivera has practiced here several years, and Dr. W. S. Lee since the beginning of 1874.

Denison.—Dr. G. W. Williams has been in practice in this place several years.

Sherman.—Dr. F. Mussina, of Illinois, located here in 1875.

Waco.—Dr. Fountain Jones, from the West, settled in this place early in 1874.

Palestine.—Dr. W. W. Wilson, of Mississippi, has recently located here.

The State Homœopathic Medical Association is the only homœopathic society in the State. It was organized in 1874, and has fourteen members. We have no hospital, dispensary, pharmacy, college, or journal.

The legal status is at present unsettled. A suit in which two homœopathic physicians are the plaintiffs, is now pending in the Supreme Court. It was decided in favor of the homœopathists in the lower court under the old law. In the meantime a new constitution has been adopted by the people, in which there is a clause as follows:

“The legislature may pass laws prescribing the qualifications of medical practitioners, and to punish persons for malpractice, but no preference shall ever be given by law to any schools of medicine.”

This clause was incorporated, no doubt, by the influence of the homœopathic physicians in self-defence against the attempts of the allopathists to obtain exclusive privileges through the legislature.

The homœopathic practitioners throughout the State enjoy a good measure of public confidence for professional success.

HOMŒOPATHY IN CALIFORNIA.*

AMONG the adventurers who went to California at the time of the discovery of gold, was Dr. Ober, who was the first homœopathic physician who emigrated to California.

He arrived in San Francisco July 3d, 1849, where he resided until his death, which occurred May 13th, 1867, aged sixty-one years. He was a graduate of the New York University, was highly respected, and was evidently in advance of the age in which he lived.

Several other homœopathic physicians soon emigrated to the State, and settled mostly in San Francisco and Sacramento. As they practiced singly and alone, each for himself, without any organization, whatever history might be written would be a history of individuals only, and not of homœopathy.

At this date the number and distribution of homœopathic practitioners in the State of California, with the population of the cities occupied by them, are approximately as follows :

	Population.	No. of Practitioners.
San Francisco,	275,000	25
Oakland,	25,000	8
Sacramento,	16,000	2
San José,	15,000	4
Stockton,	10,000	2
Los Angeles,	10,000	4
Grass Valley,	8,000	2
Santa Barbara,	4,500	2
San Diego,	4,000	1

* By Drs. G. W. Barnes and E. J. Fraser.

	Population.	No. of Practitioners.
Petaluma,	4,000	1
Watsonville,	4,000	1
Napa,	3,000	1
San Luis Obispo,	—	1
Gilroy,	2,500	1
San Bernardino,	4,000	1
Santa Rosa,	2,500	2

A full account of societies, institutions, legislation, etc., is given in their proper section.

*HOMŒOPATHY IN MINNESOTA.**

THE history of homœopathy in Minnesota dates farther back than the history of the State itself. When still a territory of about six thousand inhabitants representatives of our school appeared upon the scene, and from that day to this we may recount a growth and development fully keeping pace with the rapid progress of the State. As might be truly said, in all America the centennial dawns upon no science or art which has made more remarkable progress than that of homœopathy. So of our State, no gain has been more rapid and permanent than that of our cause.

Against the opposing forces of ignorance, jealousy, hatred, professional stupidity, falsehood, "and all such uncharitableness," the simple truths of our system have steadily advanced, until our members feel their footing is secure, and until they stand recognized by the leading citizens of the State as the surest and safest guides in matters pertaining to physical health.

So far as we can learn, the first practitioner of homœopathy within the borders of the present State was a Dr. Sperry, who arrived in St. Paul in 1852. He remained but a few months, and we have no information as to his subsequent history.

In 1854 Dr. George T. Hadfield settled in St. Paul, and continued in practice until 1859, when he removed to Cincinnati, where, it is said, he still remains.

In the same year Dr. E. A. Boyd, from the State of Maine, was in St. Paul for a few months, and afterwards settled in Little Canada, five miles to the north. In same year Dr. Nichols settled in Northfield.

* By James T. Alley, M.D., and Albert E. Heybee, M.D.

In the following year Dr. H. Weibelstadt opened an office in St. Paul, and has since that time devoted himself closely to his profession, and, true to his conservatism, has remained in the same office until the present time.

In this year also 1855 John C. Merrill, M.D., a nephew of Dr. Boyd, also settled in St. Paul, remaining for about two years, and then returned to his home in the East. He is spoken of as a man of unusual talent, and an accomplished surgeon.

In 1856 T. C. Bunting, M.D., located in St. Paul, and practiced about two years. In this year also William A. Penniman, M.D., commenced practice in St. Anthony, and two years later removed to the west side Minneapolis, where he remained in successful practice until 1870, when, health failing, he retired from business, and died in 1872. He was a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and practiced in Pittsburg, Pa., according to the tenets of the old school, until 1849, when he became a convert to homœopathy, and soon afterward removed to the West. Through a successful practice and the rise in value of real estate he accumulated a handsome fortune, which it was his purpose should be partly used for the benefit of the cause of homœopathy. His will, appropriating \$30,000 for a homœopathic hospital, was, through an informality, set aside, and thus his benevolent objects were defeated. He was highly respected by a large circle of friends, and was of great value to the cause of homœopathy.

Also in this year J. N. Wheat, M.D., settled in Austin, Mower County, where he has continued in successful practice until now, having seen the whole growth of the present flourishing town.

In 1857 a Dr. Dunham came to St. Paul, and, after practicing two years, returned to the State of New York.

In 1858 the State received P. L. Hatch, M.D., from Dubuque, Iowa, and Dr. A. G. Dunsberg from Pennsylvania.

The former settled in Minneapolis, where he has since been, except two years' absence in California, on account of the health of his family, engaged in extensive practice.

The latter settled in Menkaota, where he is still actively engaged, though in the seventy-sixth year of his age.

Dr. T. C. Schell, from New York, and William C. Caine, M.D., of Ohio, settled in St. Paul in 1859. Dr. Schell has since that time been constantly engaged in the practice of his profession. Dr. Caine was a graduate of the Cleveland College, practiced several years in Ravenna, Ohio, and in 1859 came to Minnesota, on account of laryngeal and pulmonary disease. He soon commenced practice in St. Paul, and, though feeble in health, gained a large patronage, which he successfully maintained until overcome by disease. He died in 1868.

In the same year William H. Leonard, M.D., commenced practice in Minneapolis, where he still remains one of the leading practitioners of the place.

In 1860 Dr. Adams, of St. Louis, took up his residence in St. Paul, but on account of ill-health remained but a few months. Dr. E. Lathrop settled in Farmington in the same year.

In 1861 C. D. Williams, M.D., gave up his practice in Cleveland, Ohio, and removed to St. Paul, entering into partnership with Dr. Caine. He is still engaged in his profession.

Dr. C. S. Weber settled in St. Cloud in 1862, and has since been our principal representative in that portion of the State. He has also carried on a pharmacy in connection with his practice.

Dr. R. Whiteman and T. A. Pierce came to the State in 1863, the former settling in Anoka, and the latter in Winona. Both remain in their respective places. Dr. Nichols removed from Northfield to Faribault.

In 1864 Dr. Messenger located in Owatonna, and a few years after left on account of ill-health.

A. L. Dornberg, M.D., son of A. J. Dornberg, commenced practice with his father, in Mankato, in 1865. Both are still occupying the field.

The following five physicians came to the State in 1866 :

Dr. Beach settled in Faribault.

Dr. J. M. Westfall in Rochester.

Dr. J. G. Whittmore in Glenwood.

J. G. Gilchrist, M.D., in Owatonna, from whence, in 1872, he removed to Tidioute, Penn.

C. G. Higbee, M.D., settled in Red Wing, where he remained in successful practice until 1873.

In 1867 came four others, as follows :

John B. Hall, M.D., from Cleveland, Ohio, settled in Shakopee, where he remained two years.

D. M. Goodwin, M.D., of Vermont, and T. R. Huntington, M.D., of Michigan, settled in Minneapolis. Both engaged in successful practice, which the former continues, the latter having died in March, 1873.

Dr. T. R. Huntington was also a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. In 1867 he removed from Kalamazoo, Mich., and settled in Minneapolis, where, through his excellent social qualities and his professional qualifications, he succeeded well. He was in the prime of life and success when he was seized with sudden illness, and died in March, 1873. As one of the leaders in all the enterprises connected with our profession, Dr. Huntington was generally foremost.

Dr. Skeels came to Minnesota in 1869, on account of advanced pulmonary disease. He rapidly improved in health, settled in Northfield, and for three years had a very extensive practice, which gradually impaired his health until he died, in May, 1872. He was an educated and skilful physician, and had great influence in making known and popularizing our system of practice.

James T. Alley, M.D., of New York city, settled in St. Paul, where he is still in practice.

The following year A. E. Higbee, M.D., D. Beckwith, M.D., and J. M. De Witt, M.D., located in the State. The first settled in Red Wing, continuing there, in active practice, until 1875. The second went to Rochester, where he continued until 1871.

In 1868 Dr. De Witt relinquished his extensive practice in St. Louis, Mo., and came to this State on account of his health. He remained in Minneapolis for about two years, long enough to secure the esteem and affection of all who knew him, when his pulmonary disease increased so rapidly that he left for his former home in Illinois, where he died in 1870. Through ill-health and a retiring disposition Dr. De Witt was not extensively known

outside of his adopted city, but his friends will long remember him, not only for his professional accomplishments, but for those moral qualities which are indispensable to the high standing of our profession.

Also in this year Dr. Avery removed to Faribault. Now in Winona. Dr. Beach left Faribault; present location not known.

In 1869 Dr. Haslam settled in Chatfield, Dr. J. S. Bell in Rochester, Dr. O. Bird in Duluth, where he remained two years, and Dr. Hall removed from Shakopee to St. Paul, where he continued in practice until the summer of 1875, when he was compelled to relinquish it on account of ill-health.

The following settled in the State in 1870 :

Robert Store, a student from Germany, in St. Paul, Dr. P. G. Denninger in Egota, Drs. Richter in Hastings, Timmons, in Winona, Cooley in Faribault, and G. N. Saunders, in Dodge Centre.

Otis M. Humphrey, M.D., from Boston, settled in Minneapolis, where he is still in extensive practice.

E. W. Avery, M.D., an accomplished physician, settled in Mankato about this time, but as he has since left for the East the dates are not obtainable.

In 1871 D. H. Roberts, M.D., settled in Owatonna, and Dr. Carl Wiegman and Dr. Edward Walther in St. Paul. Dr. Wiegman has since removed from the State. The others remain in their respective places of settlement.

The following year six names were added to the roll: Audubon received Dr. C. A. Lampannis; Litchfield, J. S. Bell, M.D.; Spring Valley, C. H. Wagoner, M.D.; and Minneapolis, C. W. Putnam, M.D., P. Nelson, M.D., and G. T. Flanders, M.D. Dr. Bell left Litchfield in 1873, and Dr. Flanders removed to Florida in 1875. Others are still found as recorded.

In 1873 Dr. C. A. Wright located at Howard Lake, Dr. H. F. Kilgore at Pleasant Grove, and C. G. Higbee, M.D., removed from Red Wing to St. Paul.

In 1874 Henry Hutchinson, M.D., settled in Northfield, — Woodward, M.D., in Cannon Falls, C. E. May, M.D., and E. J. Foster, M.D., in Minneapolis, and C. L. Gates, an undergraduate, practiced in Benson.

For 1875 we have as follows: Dr. J. E. Hull in Unadilla, Dr L. J. Foster in Litchfield, Galen Allen, M.D., in Red Wing, E. H. Grannis, M.D., in Chatfield, and the removal of A. E. Higbee, M.D., from Red Wing to St. Paul. In this year, also, Dr. Hall, of Zumbrota, being convinced by facts, changed his practice from the old school to homœopathy.

This, so far as the committee are informed, completes our list as to the order of time. Several other physicians are practicing in the State who, though written to repeatedly, have made no response, and nothing is known of their qualifications. Added to these are quite a number of lay practitioners, who have been and still are using our remedies very extensively. Most prominent among these has been Rev. Father Clement Staub, of St. Paul; although, until the past year, occupying the highest position in the German Catholic Church, he has yet found time to prescribe for hundreds every year, mainly those who were in reduced circumstances, for whom he has labored gratuitously.

The members of our school have not been officious in putting themselves forward for public positions. Quite a number in the State have held the office of city and county physicians, examiners for pensions, etc. Dr. William H. Leonard was, about a year since, appointed by Governor C. K. Davis as one of the members of the Board of Health, and Governor Austin, his predecessor, expressed a willingness to have given our school an equal representation with the old school, had the matter been brought to his attention sufficiently early.

Finally, as to the general condition of homœopathy in our State, your committee have pleasure in reporting a steady and rapid progress in the past, a healthy and honorable condition for the present, and a future full of bright promise that our cause will continue to occupy the position which its merits demand. Excepting a few who came to the State at an early day, most of our physicians are furnished with the best credentials of a medical education; are at least equal in moral standing to those of the old school, and are daily better appreciating the advantages which arise from a broad general culture, as the foundation of their professional education.

*HOMŒOPATHY IN NEBRASKA.**

To Dr. A. S. Wright, now of Santa Rosa, California, belongs the honor of introducing homœopathy into Nebraska, while it was yet a territory. He came to Omaha from Indianapolis, Indiana, where he had previously practiced, in the spring of 1862, and at once resumed his practice here, meeting, as usual, with strong opposition from the ever-opposing school of medicine. But being a perfect gentleman, possessed of character, and understanding well the law of "similia similibus curantur," he soon commanded their respect and obtained some of the best and wealthiest citizens in Omaha for his patrons, and ere long had a good paying practice. He remained in Omaha until May, 1874, when, on account of ill-health, he moved to his present field of labor in California.

Dr. Wright remained the sole representative of homœopathy in the State until the spring of 1866, when Drs. J. H. Way and Hemingway located at Nebraska City as partners. They, too, soon rose above the strong opposition there, and advanced the standard of homœopathy; but their partnership was of short duration, as in the following autumn Dr. Hemingway died. In the same autumn Dr. A. M. Smith also came to Nebraska City and opened an office; he still remains, but does not devote his entire time to the practice of medicine.

Seward was next taken possession of by Dr. L. Walker, December 1st, 1867; he still holds the field, where he has succeeded in building up a good practice which extends for miles into the country.

* By O. S. Wood, M.D., and A. C. Cowperthwait, M.D.

In May, 1868, Omaha gained another advocate in Dr. W. H. H. Sisson, and on June 28th, same year, Dr. O. S. Wood also settled here, where he still remains in practice, enjoying the fruits of hard labor.

In the spring of 1869 Dr. W. A. Burr located in Lincoln, the capital of the State, and then a city only two years old. As a physician he was successful, but in the spring of 1875 his health so far failed him that he was compelled to abandon the field and move to one of the Western territories.

Drs. Marsden and W. J. Earhart, as partners, came to Omaha in the fall of 1869 and opened an office, but in a few weeks the partnership was dissolved, and Dr. Earhart established himself in Fremont. Dr. Marsden remained in Omaha until the next spring, when he returned East and located in New Jersey.

Dr. Saxenburger came in 1871 and located in Omaha, and practiced until the summer of 1874, when he left the State.

In January, 1872, Dr. L. J. Bumstead became the colleague of Dr. Burr at Lincoln, where he still remains, and occupies the field alone. He has for his patrons the best citizens, and a majority of the professors of the State University.

Dr. Fred. Churchill next located at Grand Island in the summer of 1872. He found friends and patrons, and soon had a remunerative practice. But in the early part of 1875 he broke up and moved to California, leaving the field unoccupied, greatly to the regret of the friends of homeopathy there and elsewhere.

In the spring of 1872 Dr. Emlin Lewis, a recent graduate of the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, and who had pursued his studies with Dr. Sisson, of Omaha, located at Papillion.

In the summer of 1872 Dr. G. D. Streeter came to Nebraska City and formed a partnership with Dr. J. H. Way. In the October following Dr. E. F. Hoyt came to Omaha and formed a partnership with Dr. O. S. Wood, which relation continued until February, 1874, when it was dissolved. Dr. Hoyt continued in Omaha until the coming October, when he moved to New York city.

In 1871-72, Dr. D. H. W. Carley was added to the number,

and settled at Palmyra, where we presume he is still, although he failed, like some others, to answer our call for statistics.*

On June 25th, 1873, Dr. W. H. H. Sisson, of Omaha, died, and in the following month of February Dr. Emlin Lewis left Papillion, came to Omaha and took the doctor's office, fixtures, etc., and began practice. He remained in Omaha until September, 1875, when he left and moved to Iowa.

In the spring of 1873 Dr. A. C. Cowperthwait moved to Nebraska, located at Nebraska City, and united in partnership with Drs. Way and Streeter. In the fall succeeding Dr. Streeter withdrew from the firm and moved to Quincy, Illinois. A few months later Dr. Way was compelled to relinquish practice on account of failing health. Subsequently he left Nebraska and moved to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, leaving Dr. Cowperthwait alone to maintain the honor gained for homœopathy. He still remains there, and has built for himself a good name and a successful practice.

Dr. E. T. M. Hurlburt came to the State in the summer of 1873, and settled in Lincoln, where he soon built up a good practice, which continued to grow as long as he remained, but in the spring of 1875 he concluded that Lincoln was too limited a field for him, and left his good practice and moved to San José, California.

Dr. Burglum, fresh from the college in St. Louis, opened his office in Omaha in the spring of 1874.

In October, 1874, Dr. S. C. Case located in Syracuse.

Dr. Lucy Robinson started in Lincoln in the spring of 1875, but remained for a short time only. Her present location is unknown to us.

In March, 1875, Dr. W. J. Earhart left Fremont and returned to Omaha, and resumed his profession. At the same time, as per arrangement with Dr. Earhart, Dr. Burglum left Omaha and took Dr. Earhart's office and field of practice at Fremont, where he still continues. Dr. Earhart remained in Omaha

* A very common fault, and one experienced all over the country by those engaged in making up these historical reports. J. C. G.

but a short time, and in early summer left the West and returned to his native city, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Some time prior to July, 1875, Dr. F. Hullhorst located at Headland. We have had no communication from him, but presume he is there yet.

Some time in the summer of 1875 a German homœopathic physician located at Seward. He is well spoken of, but we are unable at this time to learn his name.

A Mrs. Fox—not a graduate, but quite a successful practitioner—living in Blair, has practiced there for two or three years.

In April of 1875 Dr. H. C. Jessen came to Omaha and still remains. During the present month (December) Dr. W. A. Worley has likewise located here, and to him belongs the honor of being the last one added to the number of homœopathic physicians who have moved to and settled in Nebraska.

The whole number of homœopathic physicians that have settled in different parts of the State is twenty-six, and of that number twelve remain to-day.

While homœopathy is not so strongly represented in Nebraska as we wish it was, yet it has a firm hold, and it counts among its patrons throughout the State very many of the most influential and wealthy classes. All through the State, in city and country, in the families and with individual friends of homœopathy, are found cases of homœopathic medicine, and *Domestic Homœopathic Practice*, ready for emergencies of all kinds when no homœopathic physician can be had, and they astonish their allopathic neighbors with the success they have.

What we want is good homœopathic physicians in every town, who will remain firm to their post, and success will surely be their reward. The inquiry comes to us often from towns throughout the State, "Can't you send us a good homœopathic physician to settle here?"

HOMŒOPATHY IN COLORADO.*

COLORADO TERRITORY has a population of about 100,000. Homœopathy in Colorado, when in its infancy, had quite a hard struggle. The inhabitants were scattered, and composed almost exclusively of miners, among whom homœopathy is not the popular practice at the present time. As nearly as can be ascertained, homœopathy was introduced into the territory in the year 1863, by Dr. Ingersol, who practiced in Denver City five or six months. From this date homœopathy had no representation in the territory till October, 1866, when M. L. Scott, M.D., of Vermont, located in Denver. He remained till 1868, when business relations compelled him to return to his former home. During his stay in Denver he established a very good practice. In the spring of 1869 Dr. Squires located in Denver, but remained only a few months. In the fall of the same year (1869) Professor A. O. Blair, M.D., of Cleveland, Ohio, came to Denver, seeking relief from the asthma. He opened an office in one of the hotels, and during his stay of three or four months, his services were sought by many. In 1870 M. M. Marix, M.D., from Europe, arrived in Denver, who sought relief from chronic bronchitis. In a few days he was followed by A. Walker, M.D., of Lowell, Mass., and S. B. Fletcher, M.D., of Chicago, Ill. Dr. Fletcher remained in the territory over four years, and spent a part of his time in Denver and a part in Central. He returned East in June, 1875, and has since died. B. A. Wheeler, M.D., of Boone, Iowa, came to Denver in June, 1872; J. M. Walker, M.D., of Winchester, Ill., in March, 1873; U. S. Clark, M.D., of Iowa, in March, 1873 (now in Boulder, Col.); A. Miller,

* By J. M. Walker, M.D.

M.D., of Chicago, Ill., in May, 1873 (returned to Chicago, July, 1875); S. T. Bowne, M.D., of New York, in May, 1875. Until 1871 Denver was the only city in the territory in which homœopathy was represented. Since that time it has been introduced by competent physicians into every town of importance in the territory. There are at present in the territory eighteen homœopathic physicians, six of whom are in Denver, which has a population of 16,000. In 1871 a dispensary was established in Denver by Dr. Marix. It was supported by voluntary contributions from many of the most prominent citizens. It was not sustained. Several unsuccessful attempts have been made to create a territorial society. The territory has no homœopathic literature of its own. The legal status of the two schools is the same. The only means for homœopathic education is in the offices of the physicians.

HOMŒOPATHY IN IOWA.*

THE rise and progress of homœopathy in Iowa, though, of course, subject to the vicissitudes incident to the settlement of a new country, has even outstripped the otherwise rapid development of the country.

During the first decade after Iowa became a State, its success was not very marked. The ruling power belonged to the allopathic school, whose practitioners of course spared no efforts to crush the new heresy. They were aided by a people who had not yet fully emerged from the habits of a mining population, and were wedded to the old methods; consequently, the homœopathic pioneer met with many difficulties, and in many places the good seed was wellnigh destroyed by the opposition.

About the year 1851 the attention of several homœopathic physicians was directed hither, and in due time Dr. Beck located in Dubuque, he being the first homœopathic physician who settled in Iowa. He was a very competent and worthy man, but the machinations and plots of the regnant school made it too hot for him, and after a trial of two years he left.

The vacancy made by his exit was very soon filled by the ingress of a number of homœopathic physicians, among whom were not a few who were celebrated for their literary and scientific attainments, as, for example, Drs. P. L. Hatch and G. J. Waggoner, of Dubuque, Isaac and Zebulon Hollingworth, of Keokuk, E. C. Franklin, and E. A. Guilbert.

By means of such talent the standard of homœopathy was soon elevated, and by rapid strides has now become the peer of the

* By G. Neuman Seidlitz, M.D.

arrogant "regular school." It is, perhaps, not too much to say, that at the present time fully one-half of the intelligent people of Iowa are devoted to homœopathy.

In the counties bordering on the Mississippi River, and nearly as far back as the centre of the State, the towns and cities are well supplied with good talent, but in the districts farther west, excepting a few of the larger cities, there is still a great need of courageous men who are willing to do mission work, educate the people to appreciate homœopathy, and breast the difficulties and hardships of a country, though beautiful and sparsely settled.

The following is a list of counties in which homœopathy has not yet obtained a foothold: Audubon, Adair, Adams, Appanoose, Clay, Calhoun, Crawford, Dickinson, Decatur, Davis, Emmet, Grundy, Hancock, Ida, Keokuk, Linn, Menona, Osceola, Palo Alto, Pocahontas, Page, Ringgold, Sioux, Sac, Shelby, Union, and Winnebago.

The following is a list of homœopathic physicians practicing in the State of Iowa at the present date:

Allamakee County.—Dr. J. W. Davis, Lansing; Drs. L. H. Barnes and S. Goodwin, Waukon.

Adams County.—Dr. D. Pittman, Quincy.

Benton County.—Drs. C. Farrington and W. K. Platt, Vinton; Drs. A. H. Burt and A. J. Mund, Belle Plaine.

Black Hawk County.—Drs. J. S. Bell, A. M. Wade, W. H. Pettitt, Cedar Falls; Dr. E. P. Triem, La Porte; Dr. B. Banton, Raymond; Drs. J. A. Burt, J. H. Crippen, and S. B. Williams, Waterloo.

Boone County.—Dr. R. M. Huntington, Boone.

Bremser County.—Dr. L. S. Boyce, Frederica; Drs. D. L. Bradford and J. Townsend, Janesville; Dr. Z. Z. Bryant, Sumner; Dr. A. Z. Bryant, Waverly.

Buchanan County.—Dr. B. F. Taylor, Jessup; Dr. J. M. Price, Buffalo Grove; Drs. E. Brewer, H. H. De Pug, Hobbie, and Mrs. Loomis, Independence; Drs. J. Conder and Hastings, Quasqueton.

Butler County.—Dr. G. B. Smith, Arlington; Dr. S. B. Ensign, New Bedford; Dr. J. H. Wyatt, Parkersburg.

Buena Vista County.—Dr. O. L. Crammer, Newell.

Clayton County.—Dr. A. Kludge, Elkport ; Dr. Barthol, Guttenburg ; Dr. J. Hunt, McGregor ; Dr. H. T. Snyder, Monona ; Dr. W. C. Chase, Yankee.

Clinton County.—Drs. C. H. Cogswell, Mrs. C. Cogswell, E. H. King, S. P. Yeomans, and Mrs. C. Yeomans, Clinton ; Dr. J. S. Anderson and M. S. Waggoner, De Witt ; Dr. Hill, Grand Mound ; Drs. A. O. Blanding and D. A. Towner, Lyons ; Dr. C. D. Bowers, Low Moor ; Dr. L. Walker, Toronto.

Cedar County.—Drs. S. L. Mix, I. Williams, S. M. Williams, Clarence ; Drs. N. B. Homan and E. H. Ingraham, Tipton.

Clark County.—Drs. L. Putnam and E. H. Wilson, Osceola.

Chickasaw County.—Dr. L. M. Tucker, Nashua ; Dr. A. Bryant, Bradford ; Dr. M. E. Arkills, Fredericksburg ; Dr. B. M. Dewey, Nashua.

Cerro Gordo County.—Dr. A. M. Tuttle, Clear Lake ; Drs. Mrs. D. H. Palmer, G. S. Hill, and E. A. Goodhue, Mason City.

Carroll County.—Dr. Tattee, Carroll.

Cass County.—Drs. Barnwell, B. A. Wilder, and H. K. Mascomber, Atlantic ; Dr. G. W. Burrington, Atlanta ; Dr. Rishel, Lewis.

Cherokee County.—Dr. W. E. Bitchard, Cherokee.

Dallas County.—Dr. C. R. Henderson, Adel ; Dr. L. B. Hitchcock, Camandree.

Des Moines County.—Drs. M. Kammamier, L. Hubbard, W. H. Parsons, S. E. Nixon, G. H. Patchen, T. Shaver, and W. T. Virgin, Burlington.

Dubuque County.—Drs. R. S. Gee, E. A. Guilbert, S. H. Guilbert, R. L. Hill, E. R. Jackson, and S. M. Fowler, Dubuque ; Dr. E. Jackson, Epworth.

Delaware County.—Dr. S. W. Green, Manchester.

Fayette County.—Dr. F. Becker, Clermont ; Dr. J. D. Rust, Fayette ; Dr. I. J. Phillips, Iconium ; Dr. E. A. Crepin, West Union.

Franklin County.—Dr. W. H. Chappell, Hampton ; Dr. S. R. Campbell, Otisville.

Floyd County.—Drs. William M. Palmer and D. E. Charles City; Dr. T. M. Hubbard, Nova Springs; Dr. R. H. Rkills, Rudd.

Fremont County.—Dr. H. T. Bragg, Hamburg.

Guthrie County.—Dr. S. B. Kendall, Bear Grove.

Green County.—Dr. S. C. Collins, Martin.

Humboldt County.—Dr. A. J. Averill, Rutland.

Hardin County.—Dr. S. Keshtiemer, Ackley; Dr. J. W. Lawes, Alden; Dr. J. E. King, Eldora; Dr. L. E. Poan; Drs. N. J. Depuy and J. H. Foster, Lower Falls; Dr. J. C. Cutler, New Providence; Drs. A. J. Hiserote and J. H. Pierson, Union.

Henry County.—Drs. A. C. Pitcher and L. A. Simons, Pleasant.

Harrison County.—Dr. L. E. Kelley, Magnolia; Dr. J. H. Ross, Missouri Valley Junction.

Howard County.—Drs. H. J. Bowers and Lydia C. Bowers,resco.

Hamilton County.—Dr. William Born, Homer.

Jones County.—Dr. P. B. Bowers, Anamosa.

Jefferson County.—Drs. G. H. Blair, J. E. King, and J. H. Bellows, Fairfield.

Jasper County.—Dr. J. Knox, Greencastle; Drs. J. H. French, and M. Walker, Newton.

Johnson County.—Drs. N. Adams, H. B. Button, J. H. Ames Blakesley, and Frank Smythe, Iowa City.

Jackson County.—Dr. S. M. Fowler, La Motte; Dr. J. H. Blakesley and C. H. Center, Magnoketa; W. Ward, Napoleon.

Iowa County.—Dr. G. A. Weber, Homestead; Dr. J. H. Butler and W. M. Eddy, Marengo; Dr. H. O. Bate, Burlington.

Kossuth County.—Drs. James Barr and James F. Barr,onia.

Lee County.—Drs. G. N. Seidlitz, W. Bancroft, E. H. and G. E. Ehinger, Keokuk; Dr. S. B. Parsons, Fort Madison; Dr. W. Whitlock, Franklin Centre; Dr. G. H. H. Montrose.

Linn County.—Drs. G. E. Cogswell, Mrs. C. Hieckox, P. Moore, G. J. Waggoner, Mrs. Harris, and G. Stanley, Cedar Rapids; Drs. J. H. Drake and Davis, Centre Point; Dr. G. U. D. White, Lisbon; Drs. H. R. Hindman and W. B. Lillis, Marion; Dr. N. T. F. Peck, Springville.

Lucas County.—Drs. William Wilson and G. D. Dresser, Chariton; Dr. L. M. Trowbridge, La Grange.

Monroe County.—Drs. S. M. King and A. Moore, Albia.

Mahasca County.—Drs. G. M. Drake, I. A. Lucy, M. Fuller, Oscaloosa; Dr. J. H. Killough, Agricola.

Mills County.—Dr. W. W. Barker, Hastings; Dr. Eddy, Malvern.

Marion County.—Drs. R. M. James, B. A. Wilder, and R. Kirkpatrick, Knoxville.

Marshall County.—Drs. L. E. B. Holt and T. D. Rickey, Marshalltown; Drs. Hobson and E. D. Whitacre, Liscomb; Dr. T. H. Wray, State Centre.

Mitchell County.—Dr. C. M. Chefer, Mitchell; Dr. H. T. Snyder, Monona; Dr. P. J. Montgomery, Osage; Dr. A. L. Turner, Otranto; Dr. E. T. Atherton, Orchard.

Muscatine County.—Dr. C. W. Bennett, Wilton Junction; Dr. L. A. Hallister, West Liberty; Drs. P. A. Austin, S. M. Call, and H. C. McAllister, Muscatine.

Montgomery County.—Dr. S. R. Kidder, Red Oak Junction.

Madison County.—Dr. L. Hillis, Winterset.

Pottawatomie County.—Drs. W. D. Hillman, W. L. Patton, T. Jefferies, P. W. Poulson, and J. W. Cunningham, Council Bluffs; Dr. H. S. Knowles, Avoca.

Polk County.—Drs. W. H. Dickinson, P. J. Connelly, Mrs. E. T. Fletcher, A. O. Hunter, R. Matter, R. M. Stone, and M. W. Waterman, Des Moines.

Poweshiek County.—Dr. Mrs. R. H. Harris, Grinnell.

Plymouth County.—Drs. S. J. Hill and G. Stanley, La Mars.

Story County.—Dr. A. Wilson, Ames; Dr. A. J. Marshall, Iowa Centre.

Scott County.—Drs. R. F. Baker, Mrs. W. M. Porter, H. C.

Shouse, P. H. Worley, J. Worley, and A. Kuntze, Davenport; Dr. P. C. Fintel, Blue Grass.

Taylor County.—Drs. L. M. Cox and A. H. Van Voorhies, Bedford; Dr. G. W. Humphrey, Plattville; Dr. J. P. Rhodes, Siam; Dr. I. Derloth, St. Sebold; Dr. W. A. Miller, Silley.

Tama County.—Drs. I. H. Fletcher and M. M. Gouster, Toledo.

Van Buren County.—Dr. Steinmeyer, Bonaparte; Drs. T. W. Whitlock and S. Griffins, Farmington.

Washington County.—Drs. Fuller, J. Marshall, and S. Rice, Washington; Dr. A. Whittier, Valley.

Woodbury County.—Drs. John Bailey, C. L. Hart, Squires, and M. Pinkerton, Sioux City.

Webster County.—Dr. S. B. Olney, Fort Dodge; Dr. A. Fleming, Lyons's Mills.

Wappello County.—Drs. W. Hubbard, W. H. Roberts, and S. S. Smith, Ottumwa; Dr. E. S. Ward, Dablonaga.

Worth County.—Dr. T. J. Hunt, Northwood.

Wayne County.—Dr. A. Whitber, Brighton; Dr. T. W. Flowers, Corydon; Dr. M. V. Loomis, Genoa.

Winnesheik County.—Dr. J. C. Anderson, Burr Oak; Dr. E. Cartwright, Decorah; Dr. R. S. Strong, Hesper.

Total, 250.

HOMEOPATHY IN MASSACHUSETTS.*

THE first homœopathic practitioner in New England was Samuel Gregg, M.D. He was born in New Boston, N. H., in 1799, and received his medical degree from Dartmouth College in 1825. He soon after settled in Medford, Mass., and gained a widespread reputation and extensive (allopathic) practice.

As early as 1833 some members of the family of Thatcher Magoun, Esq., of Medford, had experienced the benefits of homœopathic treatment in New York. They were, so far as known, the first homœopathic patients in New England. Through them the new system became so favorably known to their family physician, Dr. Gregg, that in the spring of 1838 he went to New York with his oldest daughter, then in an advanced state of consumption, to consult Dr. F. Vanderburg. Though the patient was not cured, the relief was sufficient to warrant a careful investigation of the new therapeutics, which resulted, as it almost invariably does when fairly conducted, in their adoption, in April, 1838. By this change he expected to lose patronage, yet greater success soon increased both his reputation and his practice. He removed to Boston in November, 1840, where he continued to reside, engaged in an extensive practice, till his death, which occurred October 24th, 1872, at the age of 73 years.

Dr. Gregg was a man of unusually independent thought and firm convictions. When by actual observation he became convinced of the truth of homœopathy, nothing could turn him from it, and the remainder of his life was devoted to its advancement. He was one of the original members of the homœopathic fraternity

* This sketch is prepared principally from the one by Dr. I. T. Talbot, and printed in the *New England Medical Gazette*, March, 1870.

in 1840, and one of the incorporators of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Society in 1856. He was an original member of the American Institute of Homœopathy in 1844, and a constant attendant at its sessions. He was also one of the founders of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital, incorporated in 1855, and of the Homœopathic Medical Dispensary in 1856. A man of indomitable energy and with great powers of endurance, he accomplished a vast amount of work during his long life. By his many and successful cures he made an impression upon the community and the medical profession greatly to the benefit of homœopathy in Massachusetts and New England.

A few months after the adoption of homœopathy by Dr. Gregg, Dr. Josiah Flagg, of Boston, a graduate of Harvard University, began to investigate the subject. He was a man of rare qualities of mind and heart. His few years' practice, which failing health obliged him to relinquish, was mostly confined to chronic cases, of which he had made a record of nearly three hundred cases. A dentist, also, by profession, he had made several important improvements in dental and surgical instruments, and during the ether controversy took an active part against the legality of patenting that discovery, and its being used as a patent medicine. He died suddenly, December 20th, 1853, aged 64 years.

In 1840, through the influence of his friend, Dr. Flagg, Dr. Charles Wild, a graduate of Harvard College, then in active practice in Brookline, examined and adopted homœopathy, which he continued to practice in that town with great success till near the time of his death, May 3d, 1864.

In the same year Dr. J. P. Spooner, of Dorchester, became a convert, and labored earnestly for the cause. He is still practicing in Dorchester.

These four gentlemen, in December, 1840, came together and formed the Homœopathic Fraternity, which held monthly meetings, for the instruction and improvement of its members.

Dr. William W. Cutler, of Boston, joined the fraternity in February, 1841, and was its first secretary. He continued in practice several years, and then engaged in manufacturing inter-

ests with his father, Hon. Pliny Cutler. He is still living, an earnest advocate of the cause.

Dr. Luther Clarke, a graduate of Harvard in 1836, became a member of the fraternity at the same time with Dr. Cutler. He adopted homœopathy in June, 1840, and for nearly thirty years he has been, and still is, in the active practice of it.

Dr. William Wesselhœft was born in Chemnitz, Saxony, in 1794. He studied medicine at Berlin, Würzburg, and Jena, at which latter university he graduated in 1820.

He, together with his brother, Robert Wesselhœft, Charles Beck, Charles Follen, and others, were prominently involved in the political agitations emanating from the German universities, under the name of "Burschenschaften." He was incarcerated in Berlin, but escaped after four months of imprisonment. He fled to Switzerland, where already Beck and Follen were teaching at the University of Basle. Here he became Demonstrator of Anatomy, and lectured on diseases of the eye until 1823, when the Swiss Government was forced by Prussia to deliver up political offenders.

He fled to America in 1824. His first place of residence was Siegersville, Pa., and in 1827 he removed to Bath, Northampton County, where, in 1828, he became convinced, by actual experiment, of the truth of Hahnemann's discovery.* It is an interesting fact that his father, a layman, had for several years previous importuned his son to experiment with Hahnemann's potencies, and had already sent him many books and all the then proved medicines; but he could not prevail upon him to have aught to do with such evident nonsense as homœopathy. It was not until he heard of the conversion of Dr. Ernst Stapf, whom he esteemed as a man of uncommon attainments and purity of character, that he thought it worth while to make the experiment.

The first three experiments proved convincing. He now gave all his energies to the study of the homœopathic *Materia Medica*, which, as he said, cost him more labor than all his previous medical and collateral studies. Through Dr. Stapf, he received suggestions how to pursue his new studies, which he entered into

* See "Allentown Academy," Section II.

with rare enthusiasm ; and occasional cures of chronic maladies kept alive in him the hope of becoming a master in the new healing art.

In 1833 Dr. Hering came from Surinam to Philadelphia. Two years later, 1835, the North American Academy of Homœopathy was established at Allentown, Pa., where Dr. Wesselhœft taught anatomy, physiology, and surgery. The Academy was not, however, a self-sustaining institution ; and the disastrous year of 1837 brought ruin to many of its strongest supporters, so that the enterprise had to be abandoned. Dr. Hering removed to Philadelphia, and in September, 1841, Dr. Wesselhœft came to Boston, where he continued in a large practice till his death, September 1st, 1858.

About the time that Dr. William Wesselhœft came to Boston, his brother, Dr. Robert Wesselhœft, settled in Cambridge, where he practiced till 1845, when he removed to Boston. The next year he established an extensive watercure at Brattleboro, Vt. Two attacks of apoplexy compelled him to relinquish his establishment in 1851, and he died in Leipzig, November 18th, 1852.

In December, 1841, Dr. Charles Frederic Hoffendahl came to Boston. He was born in Mecklenburg-Strelitz, June 28th, 1798, and commenced his medical studies at Berlin, in 1829, having served several years on the medical staff of the Austrian army. He first learned homœopathy in Italy from his chief of staff, Dr. Schmidt. In 1829 he became the physician to Hermann, Count Schwerin, in Mecklenburg. He emigrated to America in 1837, living in Philadelphia, and then in Albany, before coming to Boston. He continued in active practice till his death, April 24th, 1862.

In 1841 Dr. C. M. Weld, of Jamaica Plain, became interested in homœopathy, and joined the fraternity, of which he was secretary for several years. He had a large and lucrative practice in this place until failing health compelled him to retire from it.

Dr. William Ingalls was born in Newburyport, May 3d, 1769, and received his medical degree from Harvard University in 1794. He was Professor of Anatomy and Surgery in Brown University, but retired from the active duties of the profession in

1834. In 1842 he became interested in the new science of homœopathy, which he investigated with a zeal seldom found in one of his age. His interest continued unabated till his death, September 8th, 1851.

Dr. John A. Tarbell was born in Boston, March 31st, 1810. He took the degree of A.B. at Cambridge in 1832, and that of M.D. at Bowdoin in 1836. He embraced homœopathy in 1843. He was the author of the *Pocket Homœopathist* and *Homœopathy Simplified*. He edited Epps's *Domestic Homœopathist*, and was associate editor of the *Homœopathic Quarterly*. He died in Boston, January 21st, 1864.

Dr. David Osgood, a man of decided opinions, and belonging to a conservative family, adopted homœopathy in 1846, and continued an enthusiastic believer and practitioner till his death, February 23d, 1863.

Dr. David Thayer graduated at Pittsfield in 1843, and at once commenced practice in Boston. He began his experiments with homœopathy in 1845, with the usual result, and since 1846 he has been practicing it.

Dr. Hiram L. Chase had his attention directed to homœopathy in 1846, soon after he had graduated from the Medical School of Harvard University. He studied with Dr. Gregg for a time, and then settled in Cambridge, where he has since been in active practice.

Dr. Joseph Birnstill, after having practiced in Worcester three years, came to Boston in 1847. He practiced here two years, and removed to Newton Corner in 1849, where he had an extensive practice till he died, February 16th, 1867, aged 56.

Dr. J. Lloyd Martin practiced for nearly two years in Boston, with brilliant success, and then removed to Baltimore in 1849, where he has since resided.

From this time the number of practitioners in and near Boston rapidly increased. We find in 1852, sixteen names of homœopathic physicians in Boston; in 1856, nineteen; thirty, in 1861; fifty-two in 1870, and seventy in 1876.

Medford is the point in New England where homœopathy first found foothold. Upon the removal of Dr. Gregg to Boston, in 1840, he was succeeded by Dr. Milton Fuller, a graduate of Har-

vard. Dr. Fuller remained in practice there till 1855, when he removed to Boston, where he still resides.

Dr. Daniel Swan, a graduate of Harvard in 1803, a prominent practitioner in Medford, adopted homœopathic practice about 1842, and continued it till his death in 1864, at the age of eighty-four.

In 1855 Dr. A. B. Stone commenced practice here, with brilliant prospects of success, which in a few weeks was suddenly and sadly terminated by death.

Dr. James Hedenberg, of Troy, N. Y., a graduate of Castleton Medical College, succeeded him, and is still in active practice there.

Dr. Elwell Woodbury succeeded Dr. Fuller, on his removal to Boston. He afterwards removed to Chelsea, where failing health compelled him to abandon practice.

Roxbury.—Dr. Horace D. Train graduated from Harvard in 1846, and in February, 1847, commenced homœopathic practice in Roxbury, now a part of Boston. He continued here till 1853, when he removed to Sheffield, in the western part of the State, where he has since been practicing.

Dr. Albert Lindsay, a graduate of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1852, commenced practice here in that year. He remained till 1857, when he removed to Laconia, N. H., where he still resides.

Dr. W. F. Jackson graduated from Jefferson Medical College in 1849, and practiced homœopathy in Gardiner, Me., till, in 1853, he removed to Roxbury, where he has since been in extensive practice.

Dr. J. P. Paine, a graduate of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1852, practiced a year at Damariscotta, Me., then removed to Dedham, where he practiced very successfully ten years, and in 1863 removed to Roxbury, where he is still in active practice.

Dr. J. T. Harris, a graduate of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, after practicing a considerable time in Abington and other places, removed to Roxbury in 1867, where he now resides.

Andover.—Dr. Francis C. Clark, a graduate of Harvard Medical College in 1835, introduced the practice of homœopathy in this place in 1840, having received his knowledge of it first from New York, and then from Dr. Gregg. He retired from practice in 1846, and died at Ballardvale, in 1848.

Dr. Bruno de Gersdorff, born in Germany, was, at the age of four, a patient of Hahnemann, whose success in his case made an enthusiast of his father, but did not prevent the son from graduating with allopathic opinions from the University of Jena, in 1846. He came to America that same year. Here he met his former allopathic tutor, Dr. Lingen, who was then practicing homœopathy in Mobile, Ala. Through his influence, and that of Dr. Hoffendahl, he became a homœopath, and in 1847 settled at Andover. He removed to Salem in May, 1850, and to Boston in 1868.

Lynn.—In 1848 Dr. Daniel A. Johnson, then a recent graduate of the Berkshire Medical College, studied with Dr. Gregg, and settled in this place, where he acquired an extensive practice. In 1854 he removed to Chelsea, where he now resides. In 1850 Dr. E. P. Eastman adopted the homœopathic practice, which he continued till 1855. Failing health compelled him to abandon practice. In 1854 Dr. J. M. Blaisdell succeeded Dr. Johnson. He remained about three years, and removed West, but is now practicing in Bangor, Me. In 1858 Dr. F. Horton removed hither, from Weare, N. H.; he died March 3d, 1861. Drs. B. F. Green and J. Brown practiced here for several years. In 1861 Dr. H. Ahlborn removed to Lynn from Marblehead, and continued in successful practice till, in 1867, he removed to Boston. Drs. A. M. Cushing, C. R. Brown and Martha J. Flanders are now in practice here.

Salem.—One of the earliest practitioners in this city was Dr. J. H. Floto, a native of Germany. He graduated at Allentown, and after practicing in Pennsylvania for some time, he removed to Salem in 1843, and remained here till 1860. He is now practicing in San Francisco, Cal.

In May, 1850, Dr. de Gersdorff removed from Andover, and

had an extensive practice till, in 1868, he removed to Boston, where he now resides.

Dr. Isaac Colby came here in 1851, from Concord, N. H., and remained till just before his death, which occurred June 29th, 1866.

Dr. John G. Wood graduated at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1852, and came to Salem, where he remained in practice till a short time before his death, which occurred in Philadelphia, April 29th, 1859, in the thirtieth year of his age.

In 1853 Dr. Henry C. Angell began practice here with Dr. Floto. He afterwards engaged in general practice in Lynn, but in 1857 removed to Boston, where, since his return from Europe, in 1864, he has attended especially to diseases of the eye and ear. In 1860 Dr. Shadrach M. Cate, of Augusta, Me., succeeded Dr. Floto, and has continued in practice there.

In 1866 Dr. N. R. Morse removed from Reading ; and in 1868 Dr. S. H. Worcester came from Gloucester to this place.

Newburyport.—In April, 1842, Dr. George W. Swazey, a graduate of the Maine Medical School, settled at Newburyport. He had experimented with homœopathic medicines in Maine, and had become a confirmed homœopathist. He remained here two and a half years, and in 1844 removed to Springfield.

His place was filled for a short time by an Italian physician, named Bianchini, who subsequently resided in New Orleans, afterwards by lay practitioners.

In 1850 Dr. Stephen M. Gale, a graduate of Harvard in 1837, removed to this place from Methuen, where he had practiced allopathy.

In 1866 Dr. E. P. Cummings, and, in 1867, Dr. David Foss also came here ; and all of these have been very successful. It is estimated that about one-third of the whole practice of the city is homœopathic.

Lowell.—Homœopathy was introduced into Lowell by Dr. Christian F. Geist, in 1843. Dr. Geist was born in Germany in 1805. He came to this country in 1835. He was in Allentown for a considerable time, and was with Dr. William Wesselhœft

in Boston, two years previous to locating in Lowell. He returned to Boston in 1845, where he continued in active practice till his death.

Dr. Geist was succeeded in Lowell by Dr. Rufus Shackford, who in about three years removed to Portland, Me., where he now is.

Dr. Daniel Holt, a graduate of Yale Medical School in 1835, came to Lowell in October, 1845, from Connecticut, where he had been practicing allopathy for about ten years. He had then just been expelled from the New Haven Medical Association for publishing a pamphlet advocating homœopathy. His success in the severe epidemics in 1847-48-49 aided in giving homœopathy its present footing in Lowell, where it has about one-third of the medical practice of the city.

The associates of Dr. Holt are Drs. Hiram and Daniel Parker, Albert Buswell, A. Thompson, Edmund H. Packer, E. B. Holt, and E. B. Aldrich.

Plymouth.—In 1842 Dr. Robert Capen went from Boston to Plymouth, where he practiced with considerable success. Ill health compelled him to leave, and Mrs. Mercy B. Jackson was frequently called upon to prescribe. She afterward studied and received a medical diploma from the New England Female Medical College. She removed to Boston in 1856, where she now resides. Rev. Mr. Tomlinson was in Plymouth for several years as a lay practitioner. Dr. Ferdinand Gustav Oehme, a graduate of Leipzig in 1852, came to this country in 1856, practiced in Concord, N. H., for ten years, and moved to Plymouth in 1866.

New Bedford.—In 1841 Dr. Manning B. Roche, a graduate of Allentown, Pa., settled in New Bedford. His successful career was closed by ill health in 1861, and he died at Riverside, N. J., July 5th, 1862, aged seventy-three. In 1847 Dr. Fleming, a clergyman, commenced practice, and, after considerable success, left in 1851.

Dr. G. F. Matthes settled here in 1850. He graduated at Halle, and Wittenburg, Prussia, in 1836, and came to this country. He still resides in New Bedford.

D. Daniel Wilder, a graduate of the Homœopathic College of Pennsylvania, located here in 1851, and remained till 1869, when he removed to Greenfield, Mass.

In 1852 Dr. Henry B. Clarke, also a graduate of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, came here, and has done much to render the system popular. There are at present seven members of our school in practice at New Bedford, and perhaps in no town in the State is homœopathy more esteemed by the educated classes.

Fall River.—Dr. Isaac Fiske introduced homœopathy into Fall River in 1845. He is now advanced in years, but still practices.

Dr. John L. Clarke, a graduate of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, came in 1854, and has since been in active practice here. There have been two other physicians here for a short time.

Taunton.—Although there had been some domestic practice previously, Dr. George Barrows, a graduate of Pittsfield and of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, was, in 1846, the first to locate here; he has since had an extensive practice.

Dr. S. W. Graves and Dr. Charles Harris, and afterwards his father, Dr. Handy Harris, practiced here for a while. Dr. E. U. Jones, a graduate of the Pennsylvania Homœopathic College, came here in 1855, and in 1866 Dr. Joseph W. Hayward, a graduate of the Maine Medical School, and have added greatly to the strength of our cause in Taunton.

Norton.—In 1842 Dr. Barrows, of this place, abandoned allopathy. His practice soon extended over an immense area. He ultimately removed to Providence, where he still prospers.

Dr. Benjamin M. Rounds, who came to Norton in 1847, still remains there.

Waltham.—Dr. George Russell, a graduate of Harvard, of the class of '20, commenced homœopathic practice here in 1840, remained till 1848, and then removed to Boston, where he now resides. A Dr. Hebbard followed. Dr. T. B. Wales was there two or three years, and then removed to Randolph, where he died February 2d, 1861, aged thirty-eight. Dr. Charles F.

Adams was here four or five years, and removed to Rutland, Vt., in 1858, where he now resides. Dr. C. F. Saunders practiced here for two or three years. Dr. Edward Worcester, a graduate of the University of New York in 1851, removed from St. Albans, Vt., to this place in 1860, and has since practiced here. Dr. Luther Clark, of Boston, has, with his family, resided in Waltham, and occasionally practiced here.

Woburn.—Dr. Thomas S. Scales, a graduate of Woodstock Medical College, Vt., came to Woburn in September, 1848, and has since been in active practice here.

Fitchburg.—In 1855 Dr. Chester J. Freeland, and his son, Dr. J. C. Freeland, removed from Hubbardston, Mass., to this place. The elder Dr. Freeland, after practicing homœopathy six years, died in May, 1858. Dr. J. C. Freeland, a graduate of Cleveland, after practicing two years in Keene, N. H., returned to this place, January 1st, 1858, where he continued in active practice till near the time of his death. In 1861 Dr. Daniel B. Whittier removed from South Gardiner to this place, where he has since practiced. In 1863 Dr. W. B. Chamberlain, now of Worcester, practiced here.

Worcester.—Rev. Aurin Bugbee, of Charlton, Mass., claims to have been the first to introduce homœopathy into Worcester County, in 1840. He removed to Worcester in 1854, studied medicine and practiced, but afterwards removed to Warren, Vt., where he died in 1859.

Dr. Joseph Birnstill practiced in Worcester from 1844 to 1847. In 1849 Dr. J. K. Clark, just graduated from the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, settled here. He had an increasing practice till, in 1855, he removed to Elizabethtown, Ohio, and thence to Louisville, Ky., where he now resides.

Dr. L. B. Nichols graduated in Philadelphia, and in 1849 began homœopathic practice in this place, where he has had an extensive practice, and has done much to give this system the respect it has acquired.

Dr. J. E. Linnell graduated at Dartmouth in 1844, practiced allopathy ten years, and removed to Worcester in 1855, where he continued in homœopathic practice till, in 1866, failing health

compelled him to relinquish his profession. He has since resided and practiced in Norwich, Conn.

Dr. William B. Chamberlain, a graduate of Cleveland, practiced in Keene, N. H., nine years. He was for a short time in Fitchburg and Middleboro, Mass., and came to Worcester in December, 1865, where he still resides.

Dr. Mary G. Baker graduated in 1862, and practiced homœopathy in Middleboro in 1863, when she removed to Worcester, where she is in active practice.

Dr. William Ingalls resided here several years, but was not in active practice.

Westfield.—In 1844 Dr. Jehiel Abbott, for many years an allopathic practitioner, adopted homœopathy. As an octogenarian he continued hale and hearty, and as firm a friend of the cause as ever.

Dr. C. W. Taylor practiced here for several years. In 1857 he removed to Malen, and afterwards to Newtonville.

Dr. Denton G. Woodvine succeeded Dr. Taylor, and remained here till 1866, when he removed to Boston, where he now practices.

Dr. Frank Mullen has practiced here since 1866.

Springfield.—In 1844 Dr. G. W. Swazey removed from Newburyport to this place. He remained the sole practitioner of homœopathy till 1854, when Dr. S. W. Graves came here from Taunton. Dr. Graves remained about two years, then removed to Chicago, Ill., where he died.

Dr. H. A. Collins removed from Conway, Mass., to Springfield in 1852, and has since been in active practice here.

Dr. Cornelius Jocelyn began practice in 1863. He was a man of excellent ability, but his health failed; he went to the West Indies, and died soon after his return.

Dr. E. C. Allen and Dr. J. E. Lucas, though not graduates, have been in practice here for several years.

Pittsfield.—Dr. Van Vleck, a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, commenced the practice of homœopathy here in 1847, continued until 1851, when he removed to Kinderhook, N. Y., where he had an extensive prac-

tice. He entered the army during the war, and died of typhoid fever at Fortress Monroe in 1862.

Dr. Charles Bailey, a graduate of the Berkshire Medical College in 1843, was for four years associated in practice with Dr. J. G. Holland in Springfield. He adopted homœopathy in 1848, and commenced its practice in this town in 1849. He has held a leading position in the profession in this part of the State.

Dr. Harvey Cole, a graduate of the Berkshire Medical School, practiced here from 1850 until 1868, when he removed to Hartford, Conn., where he now resides.

Dr. Lorenzo Waite, a graduate of the Berkshire Medical College, began practice here in 1857, and still remains.

Dr. W. H. Wentworth, a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, in 1863, served in the medical corps of the navy until 1865, commenced the practice of homœopathy the same year in Lenox, and, after remaining there a few months, went to Lee to occupy an old field left vacant by the death of Dr. Gifford, where he remained until 1868, when he removed to Pittsfield, and is now associated with Dr. Bailey.

Egremont.—Dr. H. D. Chapman commenced the practice of homœopathy here some time in 1846, and continued in practice until 1856, when he removed to Virginia. He was the pioneer of homœopathy in Berkshire County, and was regarded by physicians of the old school as a man of high attainments.

Stockbridge.—Dr. W. L. R. Perrine commenced practice here in 1850, and, staying nearly two years, went to Hudson, N. Y., and continued practice. He afterwards removed to Brooklyn, where he remains.

Lee.—Dr. J. B. Gifford commenced practice here as a homœopathist about 1851, and continued until his death, March, 1866. He was one of the first to practice homœopathy in Central Berkshire, and had an extensive practice and an enviable reputation.

Dr. C. W. Stratton now occupies the field, a graduate of the Albany Medical College, class of 1867.

HOMŒOPATHY IN PENNSYLVANIA.*

As Dr. Gram, who settled in or near New York city about the year 1825, was the pioneer of homœopathy in the United States, so Dr. HENRY DETWILLER, now of Easton, Northampton County, is the undoubted pioneer of homœopathy in Pennsylvania, he having commenced its investigation in 1828, and having made the first prescription July 23d of that year. Dr. Detwiller was a native of Switzerland, and emigrated to this country in 1817. Acting under the advice of Joseph Bonaparte and other distinguished men of that day he located at Allentown, Pennsylvania, September 3d, 1817, as an assistant to one Dr. Martin. It was the discovery, by Dr. Detwiller, of the cause of a disease then existing there, that caused the young "German doctor," as he was called, to be very popular. That which, by physicians generally, had been diagnosed "bilious colic," was demonstrated by him to have been poisoning by the malate of lead, produced from the glazing with litharge of earthen pots in which apple-butter was kept. This discovery and its successful antidotal treatment, created for him an enviable reputation. Afterward he established himself at Hellertown, Northampton County, in 1818. About the year 1828 he commenced the investigation of the doctrines promulgated by Samuel Hahnemann, and actively engaged in their practical application in connection with Dr. William Wesselhœft.†

In 1836 Dr. Detwiller visited Europe, to have interviews with the illustrious Hahnemann at Paris, and Professor Schœnlein and others, on scientific subjects, and in the interests of the Al-

* By J. C. GUERNSEY, M.D.

† For full particulars of this history the reader is referred to the "Allentown Academy," in this volume, Section II, Chap. I.

lentown Academy. Returning to the United States he resumed his practice at Hellertown, and there continued until 1852, when he removed to Easton, Pa., where he introduced homœopathy, and where he is still in active practice.

He was elected a member of the faculty of the North American Academy of the Homœopathic Healing Art, located at Allentown, Pa., which was founded in 1835.

In the further prosecution of this work, the history of homœopathy in Pennsylvania will be given not in chronological order, but by counties, alphabetically arranged.

ADAMS COUNTY.

In 1849 Dr. J. H. Marsden, of York Sulphur Springs, at that time a clergyman, but since a graduate of medicine, was the first to commence the practice of homœopathy in this county. He faithfully tested the virtues of homœopathy, and since commencing its practice has written extensively for our medical societies and journals. He claims to be the first homœopathic practitioner who used Apoc. can. in menorrhagia, Permanganate of potash in diphtheria, the fungus of wheat straw in relapsing fever, and Arseniate of copper in neurosis of sympathetic nerve. He still retains his ecclesiastical status.

About the year 1845 a Dr. Ehrman, of Carlisle, treated a number of cases according to the new method, in this neighborhood, and a Jacob Bender, with box and book, practiced gratuitously among his neighbors.

The following homœopathic physicians have practiced in Adams County, but all have removed: Drs. Jacob Bender, — James, T. O. Smith, — Arnold, and Jonathan Bender, deceased. Now Dr. Isaac E. Cook, near Menallen P. O., and Dr. Marsden remain in the county.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.*

A young man, Gustavus Reichhelm, educated in medicine at the University of Halle, in Germany, moved by a spirit of enterprise

* Trans. Hom. Med. Soc. Pa., 1871, page 230. By J. C. Burgher, M.D.

to seek his field of labor in the New World, arrived in or in the autumn of 1834. Making the acquaintance of distinguished countrymen, Drs. Hering and Wesselhœft, with of whom he had an opportunity of testing more fully than before done, the truthfulness of the homœopathic law, soon renounced fully and forever the old school, then guessing, and commenced to practice as a disciple of a man. In the summer of 1837 Dr. Hering received a call from a clergyman in Pittsburg, urging him to send a homœopathic physician over the "mountains." The call was laid before the medical "Burschenschaft." The undertaking seemed almost hazardous. To leave such a brotherhood, to leave amid strangers, and in the face of violent opposition, an enterprise that might challenge the resolution and the bravest. At the pause caused by the magnitude of the undertaking, Reichhelm, being urged by Dr. Hering to accept the call, replied, "Give me five minutes to think of it." The reflection of that "five minutes'" reflection are to-day ripening in the great Southwest. The spirit that enabled him to leave from his fatherland, enabled him likewise to triumph over the fear of all contests and hardships, in promoting the cause which the energies of his whole soul were devoted to. A few weeks saw him upon the summit of the mountains, westward bound, and a few more found him settled in Pittsburg City."

Upon Dr. Reichhelm's arrival at his new location, he was met by a man who had written the letter to Dr. Hering, alone and with a hearty welcome. Few men have ever engaged in such an enterprise under circumstances so embarrassing. To introduce a system, with the superiority of which the people were unacquainted,—a principle antagonistic to the notions of all other physicians around him, he was compelled to meet the insolence and professional abuse of ill-bred opponents, without the hand of sympathy, or even the cloak of charity now so readily extended by an enlightened community to a reformer in any department of science. Unacquainted with the peculiar habits and tactics of American society, the

which he was now drawn by the "natives," seemed to him more like a "guerrilla warfare" than a scientific encounter. Very soon after his establishment, through the influence of his friend, the clergyman, he was employed as attending physician to the Pittsburg Orphan Asylum. The success of his practice there, for nearly twelve years, has been almost without a parallel, even in the history of homœopathy.

For a long time Dr. Reichhelm stood alone in Pittsburg. It is true physicians *calling* themselves homœopaths, made their appearance around him from time to time, yet for nearly ten years, he found none in whom he could recognize a true and pure disciple of Hahnemann. To fraternize with such, to give them countenance, seemed to him alike inconsistent and injurious. Regarding the *purity* of homœopathy of greater importance than its rapid and alloyed diffusion, he sternly refused his favor to any and all who, esteeming themselves far in advance of the old school, and even able to improve the new by *correcting a law of nature*, mixed the two systems in a wild and senseless practice. Adhering thus to fixed principles, he persevered; and persevering, he succeeded beyond his most sanguine expectations. Year after year he had the satisfaction of seeing his cause progressing safely and rapidly. Learning and wealth, at first lending him their favor, at length gave him their strong support.

Dr. Reichhelm was a strict homœopathist, and used the single remedy in the 30th potency. He removed to Philadelphia, in 1853, where he soon established a large and select practice. His former patients never neglected to give him a call when visiting the "City of Brotherly Love." He died suddenly of apoplexy, in Philadelphia, in the year 1864, mourned by a host of personal friends occupying high social positions, many of whom had been his former patients.

Dr. C. Bayer, a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, located in Allegheny City, in 1841 or 1842. He was retired in manners, and mingled but little with his brother practitioners. He bore the reputation of a careful and successful physician, and his great *forte* appears to have been the *Materia Medica*. He accumulated considerable property, and retained his large practice up to the

time of his last illness. His death occurred in the winter of 1865. He was one of the original members of the "Homœopathic Medical Society of Allegheny County, Pa.," and took an active part in its organization.

D. M. Dake, M.D., graduated at the Medical College of Geneva, New York, his native State. He practiced according to the teaching of the old school, for a period unknown to the writer. He located in Pittsburg, Pa., in 1846, as a homœopathic physician, and exhibited great energy of character and devotion to his calling. A comparatively short time secured to him a lucrative practice and a commanding influence. He wrote a series of articles on homœopathy, which were published in one of the city papers (probably in 1853), which attracted considerable attention at the time. Failing health compelled him to relinquish his large, remunerative, and eminently successful practice in 1863. He is located at Reading, Pa.

Marcellin Coté, M.D., a native of Lower Canada, graduated at Bowdoin Medical College, Maine. While practicing the old school system in New York city, in 1845, he formed the acquaintance of Charles J. Hempel, M.D., who first called his attention to homœopathy. He returned to his native place and remained there during the year 1846. In 1847 he selected Pittsburg, Pa., as a permanent residence, where his energy and industry have been rewarded by a large and lucrative practice. We are indebted to him for a translation from the French of Dr. C. Croserio's *Homœopathic Manual of Obstetrics*, and the work of Dr. Augustus Rapou on *Typhoid Fever*, which appeared in their English dress in 1853. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and also of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania. Of the latter he served one term as president. He co-operated with a number of other physicians in the organization of the now flourishing Homœopathic Hospital and Dispensary of Pittsburg. Although he took no part in the formation of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, he afterwards joined it, and has been a member of its board of censors. His professional labors in Pittsburg extend over a period of about twenty-four

years, which constitutes him the oldest practitioner of homœopathy in Pittsburg, now living, and at this writing in active practice.

Charles Hoffman, M.D., was a native of Germany and completed his medical curriculum at Dresden. He came to this country and located in Pittsburg in 1848. About four years after he removed to Illinois, where he died in 1859.

H. H. Hoffman, M.D., is a native of Germany, and a graduate of the University of Leipzig. In 1849 he emigrated to this country and joined his brother, Dr. C. Hoffman, in Pittsburg. He assisted in forming the Homœopathic Medical Society of Allegheny County, and has always taken an active part in its proceedings. He was one of the original movers in the establishment of the Homœopathic Hospital and Dispensary of Pittsburg, always has been one of its earnest supporters, and has served as a member of its medical board ever since its wards were opened for the reception of patients. He has a very large practice and enjoys the confidence and esteem of his brother physicians. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania.

William Penniman, M.D., was an old-school practitioner, who adopted homœopathy in 1849 or 1850. His practice in Pittsburg extended over a period of seven or eight years, when he removed to Minnesota. His present location is unknown to the writer.

J. P. Dake, M.D., pursued his literary studies at Union College, New York, his native State, and graduated at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1851. He selected Pittsburg as the field of his enterprise, and at once engaged in active practice, and soon after entered into a professional partnership with Dr. Reichhelm, his former preceptor. In 1852 an article, containing some unjust criticisms on homœopathy, appeared in one of the daily papers of Pittsburg, over the signature of James King, M.D., an allopathic physician of considerable ability. The article called forth a challenge from Dr.

Dake to meet the author, before a public assembly, for a free discussion of the following propositions, viz. :

1st. That "*Similia Similibus Curantur*"—like cures like—is the fundamental law in medicine.

2d. That the medicinal powers of matter can be correctly ascertained in no other way than by the vital test,—the trial of drugs on the healthy.

3d. That the doses employed in homœopathic practice are efficient.
Dr. Dake to affirm.

It seems almost superfluous to add that Dr. King adroitly avoided the discussion. The entire correspondence in reference to it may be found under the heading, "Homœopathy and Allopathy," in the *Philadelphia Journal of Homœopathy*, vol. ii.

In 1855 he was elected Professor of "Materia Medica and Therapeutics" in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, and filled the responsible position with credit to himself and the institution. In 1869 he removed to Nashville, Tennessee, where he continues the responsible and arduous duties of active professional life.

J. F. Cooper, M.D., a native of Pennsylvania, received his degree of Medicine from the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1853. Immediately after the well-merited honor was conferred he entered into a professional partnership with his late preceptor, Dr. C. Bayer, of Allegheny City, with whom he remained for several years. At the expiration of the partnership he opened an office by himself in the same city. He is devoted to his profession, and enjoys the largest patronage of any physician in the city. His moral and social qualities bespeak his praise, while his force of character inspires confidence. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, and of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Allegheny County. He served one term as president of the latter. He is a corporator of the Homœopathic Hospital and Dispensary of Pittsburg, and served one year as a member of its medical staff. His individual contributions to its support have been liberal, while his influence has been uniformly exerted in its behalf. He has

written several articles on medical subjects, and many students have been transformed into accomplished M.D.'s by his skilful manipulations.

Frederick Taudte, M.D., is a native of Germany, and a graduate of the University of Hallé. He emigrated to this country in 1853, and located in Birmingham, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, where he has practiced ever since with commendable success. He stands well with the profession, and is highly esteemed by his numerous patrons. He is a corporator of the Homœopathic Hospital and Dispensary of Pittsburg, and served the first year of its operation with great acceptability as a member of its medical board. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, and of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Allegheny County, Pa.

F. R. Moore, M.D., received his title from the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1853. He practiced in Allegheny City and Pittsburg for some time previous to his graduation. He located in Pittsburg, after receiving his degree, until 1858, when he removed to St. Louis, Missouri.

J. A. Blanchard, M.D., graduated at the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College in 1854. He soon after settled in Pittsburg, Pa., where he practiced homœopathy for three or four years. In 1857 or 1858 he turned his attention to speculating in "patent rights," and removed to Rochester, New York.

J. C. Burgher, M.D., is a native of Ohio, and graduated at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1854. He immediately after located in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and still holds forth at the "old stand." He was for three years in partnership with his former preceptor, Dr. J. P. Dake. He was one of the originators of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Allegheny County, of the Homœopathic Hospital and Dispensary of Pittsburg, of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Pennsylvania, and is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy. He is very active and efficient in the promotion of the medical truths which he represents.

James A. Herron, M.D., is a native of Pittsburg, Pa., and grad-

uate of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in the class of 1856. He settled in Pittsburg, where he practiced his profession (with one or two intervals, during which his attention was directed to other pursuits) up to the time of his last illness. During his professional career he was for some time associated in practice with Dr. M. Coté. He was one of the original members of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Allegheny County, Pa., and served two years as its treasurer. He also took an active part in the organization of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania. He died in 1868, after a very brief illness, æt. 35.

F. W. Skiles, M.D., graduated at the Homœopathic Medical College of Cleveland, Ohio, in 1852. He located in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1858, where he practiced for about four years, a part of which time he was associated in practice with Dr. D. M. Dake; his professional reputation was good. In 1862 he removed to Brooklyn, New York. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

J. S. Rankin, M.D., a native of Ohio, graduated at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1858. Soon after receiving his degree, he located in Carlisle, Pa., where he practiced about six months, when he was induced to remove to Allegheny City, Pa., where he remained about three years and a half. He next removed to Pittsburg, and was associated in practice with Dr. M. Coté, for one year, and then opened an office by himself in the latter city, where he is still engaged in active practice. Dr. Rankin is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, and of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Allegheny County. He is also a corporator of the Homœopathic Hospital and Dispensary of Pittsburg, and a valuable member of its medical staff.

F. B. Cooper, M.D., a native of Pennsylvania, graduated at the Homœopathic Medical College of Cleveland, Ohio, in 1859. He settled in Allegheny City, Pa., where he has practiced ever since. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Pennsylvania.

George S. Foster, M.D., is a native of Pittsburg, and graduate of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, in the class of 1859. The same year he commenced the practice of medicine in East Liberty, Allegheny County, Pa. In the spring of 1861 he was appointed Assistant Surgeon of the Thirteenth Regiment of Infantry, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served for three months. On his return he located in Pittsburg, but soon after removed to Meadville, Pa., where he practiced until 1865, when he returned to Pittsburg until the completion of his first professional decade, 1869, when he removed to Dayton, Ohio. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and was one of the original members of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Pennsylvania. His present address is Xenia, Ohio.

William J. Church, M.D., a native of Pittsburg, graduated at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, in 1858. On his return he entered into partnership with Dr. J. P. Dake, his brother-in-law and former preceptor, with whom he practiced until his last illness. He died in October, 1862. During the three years which his health permitted him to practice his profession, he added many warm friends to the large and influential circle by which he was previously surrounded, who will long lament his early demise. He was a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

W. C. Borland, M.D., a native of Allegheny City, graduated at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1861. He settled in his native city, and practiced his profession for a short time; but owing to partial loss of hearing, was induced to abandon it and engage in mercantile pursuits. Although now a thriving business man of Pittsburg, he takes an interest in everything pertaining to homœopathy. He is a corporator of the Homœopathic Hospital and Dispensary of Pittsburg, and retains his membership in the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Homœopathic Medical Society of Pennsylvania, and the Homœopathic Medical Society of Allegheny County.

W. James Blakeley, M.D., a native of Pittsburg, Pa., graduated at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1861. He returned to his native city, where he practiced for a

short time, and then removed to Benezet, Elk County, Pa., where, by his industry and skill, he soon secured a liberal patronage. He was appointed surgeon of a portion of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, and served the company in that capacity until 1869, when he removed to Erie, Pa., his present location.

C. Baelz, M.D., is a native of Germany, and a graduate of the University of Zurich, Switzerland, in the class of 1836, Schönlein being at the time one of its professors. He practiced allopathy for a time in Europe before he came here, also after his arrival in this country. But not satisfied with it, and being familiar with all the details of hydropathic practice, he opened a "*Water Cure*" establishment, and while practicing hydropathy, he examined and to some extent tried homœopathy, which resulted in its adoption as his mode of practice, after twenty-one years of allopathic and hydropathic treatment. He located permanently in Pittsburg, in 1861. He is a member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Allegheny County, Pa., and has contributed several articles to enhance the interest of its proceedings.

Alexander Black, M.D., a native of Pittsburg, with an unusually fine education, entered upon the study of medicine. He spent two years, 1835 and 1836, at the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, and graduated at the Jefferson Medical College of Pennsylvania, in 1837. His graduating thesis was written in Latin. He located in his native city, and practiced allopathy until 1861, when, after a careful and even critical examination of homœopathy, he was convinced of its superiority as a method of treatment, and adopted it, somewhat to the chagrin of his "old-school brethren." He is a skilful diagnostician and successful practitioner. He is a member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Allegheny County, for which he has written many articles of interest.

M. W. Wallace, M.D., is a native of Pennsylvania. He graduated at the Homœopathic Medical College of Cleveland, Ohio, in 1862, and immediately after entered into a professional partnership with Dr. J. F. Cooper, of Allegheny City. He is a

member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, one of the original members of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, and also a member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania. He has a fair record and a good practice.

C. M. Dake, M.D., a native of the State of New York, received the degree of M.D. from the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1856. He practiced medicine in his native State until 1863, when he removed to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. He practiced as successor to his brother, Dr. J. P. Dake, up to 1867, when he removed to St. Albans, New York.

William R. Childs, M.D., is a native of Pittsburg, and graduate of Washington College, Pennsylvania. Soon after completing his literary course, he directed his attention to the study of medicine, and graduated at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1863. He immediately selected his native city for his field of professional labors, and has been rewarded by a fair degree of success. He has performed some critical and successful operations in surgery, is quite at home in that department, and does well as a general practitioner. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and took an active part in the formation of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, of which he is *Neurologist*. He was one of the original movers in the initiatory measures which led to the establishment of the Homœopathic Hospital and Dispensary of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and also took a prominent part in organizing the Homœopathic Medical Society of Allegheny County.

David Cowley, M.D., a native of Pittsburg, is a good English and classical scholar, and also speaks the German language well. He graduated at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1853. He was associated with Dr. C. Neidhard, of Philadelphia, for nearly eight years, and had charge of the dispensary connected with his alma mater for one year. His graduating thesis on "Ephelides" was published by request of the editor, W. A. Gardiner, in the second volume of the *Philadelphia Journal of Homœopathy*. For about five years he was

Recording Secretary of the American Provers' Union, and assisted in arranging its provings for publication; he has written and translated much for the journals. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy; was one of the original members of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, of which he was treasurer, for the term of one year. He was active in the organization of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Allegheny County, of which he served as secretary for two years. He is also a corporator of the Homœopathic Hospital and Dispensary of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and has served on its medical board from its commencement.

P. D. Liscomb, M.D., a native of Pennsylvania, graduated at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1867. He attended one course of lectures many years before, and was in active practice for several years prior to receiving his diploma, in Birmingham, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania. In 1864 he removed to Pittsburg, where he practiced until 1869, when he removed to Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania; is a good practitioner. He is a member of the State Society, and of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania.

L. M. Rousseau, M.D., a native of Lower Canada, graduated at Bowdoin Medical College, Maine, in 1845. He practiced allopathy in his native place for twenty years, notwithstanding he had been a pupil of Dr. William E. Payne, of Bath, Maine. He removed to Pittsburg in 1865, and entered into partnership with Dr. M. Coté. Dr. Rousseau is a good classical scholar, is well versed in homœopathic literature, and is a careful and successful practitioner. He is a corporator of the Homœopathic Hospital and Dispensary of Pittsburg, Pa., and served on its medical staff for three years, with credit to himself and the institution. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, and of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Allegheny County. The latter he served one year as its treasurer.

Charles H. Lee, M.D., is a native of Pennsylvania, and graduated in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1864. He commenced practice the same year in Etna, Alle-

gheny County, Pa., where he remained until the spring of 1867, when he accepted the appointment of resident physician of the Homœopathic Hospital and Dispensary of Pittsburg, Pa. In the fall of the same year he resigned the position and removed to Tarentum, Allegheny County, Pa., where he has built up a good practice. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, of the State society, and of the Allegheny County society.

J. P. Harvey, M.D., was born in Bucks County, Pa., November 25th, 1836. He graduated in medicine at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1865. In 1866 he located in Allegheny city, as successor to the late Dr. Bayer, and soon became heir to a large practice, which his impaired health compelled him to relinquish early in 1866. He returned to his native place to recruit his health, but died July 7th, 1866, leaving many sincere friends to mourn his early demise. He was a member of the Allegheny County society. He was the original prover of the *Trombidium muscæ domesticæ*, a record of which may be found in the first volume of the *Hahnemannian Monthly*.

J. E. Barnaby, M.D., a native of England, emigrated to this country in 1842. He graduated at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1866. He located in Allegheny City, Pa., where he established a large practice. Feeble health compelled him to relinquish his professional labors early in the summer of 1864. In the autumn of the same year he started for St. Augustine, Fla., where he designed to spend the winter, in the hope of recruiting his health, but died on the journey. By devotion to his profession he won the confidence and esteem of his brother practitioners and a large circle of personal friends and grateful patients, who mourn his demise. He was a member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Pennsylvania, and of the Allegheny County Medical Society. He was also a corporator of the Homœopathic Hospital and Dispensary of Pittsburg, Pa., and a member of its medical board.

L. H. Willard, M.D., office student of Dr. H. N. Guernsey, is a native of Pennsylvania, and a graduate of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania. During the session of 1866

he filled the chair of surgery in his *alma mater*, which he resigned in July of the same year to accept the tendered position of resident surgeon of the Homœopathic Hospital and Dispensary of Pittsburg, Pa. Early in 1867 he resigned his position as resident surgeon of the hospital, and entered into partnership with Drs. J. F. Cooper and M. W. Wallace, of Allegheny City. At the expiration of the partnership he opened an office by himself in the same city, where he is doing a thriving business. It should be stated that Dr. Willard served three years as assistant surgeon in the United States Army and Navy during the late rebellion. He has acquired considerable celebrity as a surgeon. He was for some time one of the editors of the *Western Homœopathic Observer*, and is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy. He has contributed papers to the Homœopathic Medical Society of Pennsylvania, and of Allegheny County, of both of which he is a member. The latter he has served both as vice-president and secretary. He is a corporator of the Homœopathic Hospital and Dispensary and a member of its surgical staff.

B. F. Dake, M.D., is a native of the State of New York, and an alumnus of Union College of that State. After receiving his literary honors he turned his attention to the study of medicine, and graduated at the Homœopathic Medical College of Cleveland, Ohio, in 1862. He settled in Mount Morris, Livingston County, N. Y., where he practiced his profession until 1866, when he removed to Pittsburg and entered into a professional partnership with Dr. Chauncy M. Dake, whom he succeeded in practice in 1867. He has a large and lucrative practice. He is a corporator of the Homœopathic Hospital and Dispensary of Pittsburg and a member of its medical staff. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, and served one term as President of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Allegheny County.

J. H. McClelland, M.D., is a native of Pittsburg, and prosecuted his literary studies in the Western University of Pennsylvania until 1862, when he directed his attention to the study of

medicine, and graduated at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1867. Returning to his native city, he opened an office, and entered upon his professional labors, which have been rewarded by a fair share of public patronage. He takes a special interest in everything pertaining to surgery, has had a large experience in that department, and is well posted in all its details. He has *capitally* performed several capital operations, while cases of minor surgery are of almost daily occurrence in his practice. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Pennsylvania, serving one year as vice-president of the latter, and also as a member of the "Bureau of Surgery," to which he has contributed several valuable papers. He is a member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Allegheny County, to which he has also contributed a number of well-written articles; has served three years as its secretary. He is a corporator and trustee of the Homœopathic Hospital and Dispensary of Pittsburg, a member of its surgical staff, of its executive committee, one of its dispensary physicians, and secretary of its medical board.

C. P. Seip, M.D., is a native of Pennsylvania, and a graduate of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, in the class of 1868. He located in Canton, Ohio, where he practiced with good success until 1870, when he removed to Pittsburg, and entered into partnership with Dr. H. H. Hoffman. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy and of the State and County societies, is a corporator of the Homœopathic Hospital and Dispensary of Pittsburg, is a dispensary physician, and a member of the surgical staff.

J. P. Crooks, M.D., a native of Pennsylvania, graduated at the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, in 1869. He settled in Pittsburg, with bright prospects and brilliant hopes but feeble health soon compelled him to relinquish his practice and go South, with a view of gaining strength. After a short absence he returned home and died on the 11th of October, 1870. During his short professional career his kind attentions endeared him to many grateful patients, and secured many warm friends.

William Wilson, M.D., a native of Pennsylvania, received the

degree of M.D. at the Homœopathic Medical College of St. Louis, Missouri, in 1870. He had practiced medicine in Allegheny City for about four years before graduating, and continued to practice there until his recent removal to Chariton, Lucas County, Iowa, his present address.

D. L. Starr, M.D., a native of Connecticut, commenced the practice of medicine in 1833 as a licentiate of the Medical Society of Massachusetts. He soon after located in Poughkeepsie, New York, where he practiced for twelve years, when he removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he practiced ten years. He served for a time, during the late rebellion, as regimental Surgeon of the Fifteenth Regiment of West Virginia Volunteers of the Union army. For many years past he has practiced homœopathy. He located in Allegheny City in 1870; is a member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Allegheny County.

W. H. Boardman, M.D., is a native of Pennsylvania, and a graduate of the Homœopathic Medical College of St. Louis, Missouri, in the class of 1871. He has located in Pittsburg.

T. C. Wallace, M.D., a native of Pennsylvania, graduated at the Homœopathic Medical College of Cleveland, Ohio, in 1868. After receiving his degree he located in Rochester, Beaver County, Pennsylvania, where he practiced until quite recently, when he removed to Allegheny City, his present address.

Drs. McCreary and Burns practiced homœopathy in Pittsburg and Allegheny cities for a short time. Their initials and present locations are both unknown to the writer.

Dr. Shilling, a native of Denmark, and graduate of the University of Copenhagen, is now practicing homœopathy in Birmingham, Allegheny County.

J. C. Kennedy, M.D., graduated in Philadelphia, at the Hahnemann Medical College, in 1871. Located in Birmingham, near Pittsburg.

C. F. Bingaman, M.D., graduated at Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1871. Since then he has been located in Pittsburg, practicing in partnership with Dr. M. Coté.

W. F. Edmundson, M.D., graduate of Hahnemann Medical

College of Philadelphia in 1871, began to practice in Baltimore, remaining eight months, then removed to Pittsburg.

J. H. Buffum, M.D., graduated at the New York College of Homœopathy in 1873; practicing in Pittsburg.

R. E. Caruthers, M.D., graduated at Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1873. Located in Allegheny City.

J. B. Chantler, M.D., graduated at Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia in 1873; practiced one year in Allegheny City, and then removed to Sewickly, where he now is.

H. W. Fulton, M.D., graduated at Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia in 1872, and has located in East Liberty, Pittsburg.

C. D. Herron, M.D., graduate of Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia in 1871. Located in Pittsburg.

R. L. McIntire, M.D., graduated at Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, class of 1870, and located in Allegheny City.

R. Ramage, M.D., graduated at Cleveland Hospital College in 1872; practiced in Sharpsburg, Allegheny County, for a year; and since then in Pittsburg and Allegheny City.

J. G. Thompson, M.D., graduated at Cleveland Hospital College in 1871; practiced a year in Columbiana and a year in Allegheny City; has returned to Columbiana.

Millie J. Chapman, M.D., a graduate of the Cleveland Hospital College in 1874, is settled in Pittsburg.

John C. King, M.D., graduated at the University of Nashville in 1874; practiced in Nashville from October, 1872, until July, 1874, when he removed to Allegheny City.

O. R. Shannon, M.D., graduated at the Cleveland Hospital College in 1874, and settled in Allegheny City.

Stephen Woods, M.D., graduated at the Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1875, and has settled in Pittsburg.

F. Morris Strong, M.D., graduated at the New York College of Homœopathy in 1871; practiced in Flint, Mich., and Aurora, N. Y., until 1875, when he removed to Pittsburg.

W. H. O'Keefe, M.D., a graduate of the New York Homœopathic College in 1875; has begun practice in Allegheny City.

W. H. Kern, M.D., graduated at Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1874, is located at McKeesport.

D. M. Graham, M.D., located at Braddock's Field, is a late convert to homœopathy, having formerly practiced allopathy.

E. W. Dean, M.D., a graduate of Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, class of 1875, has opened an office in the east end of Pittsburg.

We have a County Medical Society, organized in 1864, which holds stated meetings on the second Friday of every month, with a membership of thirty-five physicians. There is a chartered hospital, now in the tenth year of successful operation, and two homœopathic dispensaries, doing a noble work. There is also an Anatomical Society of about twenty members, to which has been granted an act of incorporation. Also a "Materia Medica Club," with a membership of eighteen, holding semi-monthly meetings.

These societies and institutes are well organized, and actively accomplishing the various objects for which they were established. It was under the auspices of the Allegheny County Medical Society that the Homœopathic Medical Society of Pennsylvania was founded at Pittsburg in June, 1866.

ARMSTRONG COUNTY.

Dr. Edward Mansa, emigrating from Germany in 1832 or '33, settled in Buffalo Township, in this county, and began shortly afterwards the practice of homœopathy, and continued to so practice until 1857, when he removed to Illinois, and from there to Missouri, where he died in 1870.

Dr. S. Simpkins, an allopath, succeeded Dr. Mansa in 1859, locating at Slate Lick, and, through the demands of the people, was compelled to study homœopathy to some extent, so that he could prescribe homœopathic remedies. His practice was of a mixed kind, as he endeavored to deal out one or the other as desired. Dr. Simpkins died in 1871, and was succeeded by a student of his, Dr. A. D. Johnson, who graduated at Cleveland Homœopathic College in 1868, and settled at Slate Lick.

Dr. J. A. Hunter also practiced homœopathy in Leechburg, in this county, for a year prior to his death in 1875.

Dr. W. W. Smith, born November 3d, 1816, in Chenango County, N. Y., commenced the study of medicine in the office of Dr. J. G. Loomis in Syracuse, N. Y., in 1846. In December, 1849, he went to Fayette County, West Virginia, and began to practice homœopathy. He remained there until 1862, when the Confederate forces destroyed all his property and took him prisoner, on his refusal to serve in the rebel army as a surgeon. He was retaken by the Union army and sent into Ohio, where he began to practice, in 1865, in Preble County. He continued there until 1868, when he removed to Coshocton, Ohio, where he remained until 1873, when he removed to Kittanning, Pa., where he has succeeded in establishing a good business.

Dr. A. M. Barnaby, at Brady's Bend, is also in this county.

BEAVER COUNTY.

Dr. Thomas Bryan introduced homœopathy into Beaver County in 1853, after many previous attempts had been made by other parties. He had practiced allopathy from 1826 until 1853, when he became a convert to homœopathy. In 1866 he received a homœopathic diploma from the Cleveland College. He was very successful in practice, and did much to spread the system until 1875, when, being in his sixty-ninth year, he retired and was succeeded by Dr. John S. Boyd, at New Sheffield.

J. D. McCreary, M.D., practiced at Beaver, New Brighton, and Industry, for a time, then removed to Saliensville, Ohio.

T. A. Shane, M.D., also practiced in this county for a time, and then removed to Wellsville, Ohio.

C. I. Wendt, M.D., born at Pittsburg, Pa., in 1839. Attended lectures at Cleveland Homœopathic College in 1862-63; entered into partnership with Dr. Thomas Bryan, of New Sheffield, Pa., in June, 1863, with whom he remained until May, 1867, then removed to his present location, New Brighton; is a graduate of St. Louis College of Homœopathy, class of 1870.

P. D. Liscomb, M.D., formerly practiced in Pittsburg, and then removed to Beaver Falls in 1869, where he now remains.

John Bryan, M.D., graduated at Cleveland Homœopathic Col-

lege in 1866, but had practiced allopathy several years before. He located at Water Cure.

G. W. Nippert, M.D., also practiced in this county at New Brighton.

BEDFORD COUNTY.

This district has but one representative of homœopathic medicine within her limits in the person of Dr. F. O. Alleman, who resides at Saxton.

BERKS COUNTY.

As early as 1838 homœopathy was first made known to the people of Reading, the county town of Berks County, by Dr. Adolph Lippe, who spent a year or two in practice there, being followed by Dr. Moore, who remained two years or longer, and then moved to Philadelphia. Dr. John H. Behne located in the above city in 1845, where he still continues in practice. Dr. Caspari practiced in Reading a few months in 1843. In 1852 Dr. G. R. Starkey began practice there, and succeeded in establishing homœopathy among the English-speaking residents of the place. He was followed by Dr. R. Sargent, who remained two years. Dr. B. R. Bratt, who graduated at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1858, succeeded Dr. Sargent; he died January 31st, 1872.

E. H. Spooner, M.D., graduated at Amherst College in 1859, spent three years at the Theological Seminary of Princeton, served in the army from 1862 to 1865, when he entered the office of T. F. Allen, M.D., of New York, as a student, and graduated at the Homœopathic Medical College of New York in 1869. He located in Reading the same year, where success has crowned his efforts. He is a member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Berks and Schuylkill counties, and has written several articles for the *New England Medical Gazette*.

David L. Dreibelbis, M.D., born in 1842, was educated at the Union Seminary of New Berlin, Pa., taught school for four years, read medicine with Dr. J. Detwiller, of Reading, and attended lectures at the Eclectic Medical College of Philadelphia in 1865. The next year he spent at the Homœopathic Medical College of

Pennsylvania, graduating in 1866. He settled in Reading, and soon enjoyed a large practice. His health began to fail in 1871, and during the epidemic of typhoid fever in the spring of 1872, when he was obliged to make special efforts to attend his practice, he was taken with typhoid fever, and died after an illness of three weeks. Dr. S. L. Dreibelbis, a younger brother of the subject of the above sketch, and graduate of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, class of 1871, has taken the practice, and is pursuing it very successfully.

The other practitioners in Reading are Drs. E. Z. and F. R. Schmucker, E. R. Scholl, S. R. Rittenhouse, Theodore Pachali, and W. F. Marks.

In Kutztown Dr. John H. Helfrich is the only practitioner. He is the son of Rev. John Helfrich, who was one of the pioneers of homœopathy in the county.

In Hamburg Drs. R. F. Krebs and F. E. Harpel are in practice; Dr. L. R. Lentz is at Fleetwood.

In Douglassville Elizabeth May, widow of Dr. Robert May, has taken up her husband's practice.

Dr. Robert May graduated at the Pennsylvania College of Physicians, and for awhile practiced the old-school system. In 1838 or 1840 he took up the study of homœopathy, lectured upon it through Chester and Berks counties, near the border of which he resided, being the only homœopathic physician in Chester County, and the only one between Reading and Philadelphia.

His wife studied medicine and practiced, to some extent, before they were married. He died in 1865, and notwithstanding a violent opposition, his wife succeeds admirably in the practice.

There is a society known as the Homœopathic Medical Society of Berks and Schuylkill Counties, of which almost all the homœopathic physicians of these counties are members. It was founded in 1870.

BLAIR COUNTY.

Dr. Pretch, a native of Germany, was probably the first to practice homœopathy in this county. He lived in Hollidaysburg in 1855, and died somewhere in New Jersey in 1865.

Dr. Lewis Busch located in Hollidaysburg as early as 1842, remained till 1859, when he removed to Huntingdon County, and is now located at Altoona. Dr. Busch was born in Gotha-Saxony in 1808, practiced the old-school system there from 1829 to 1831, and homœopathy from 1833 to 1836, when he left his native city and landed in Baltimore, Md.; finally settled in Adams County, Pennsylvania.

Dr. Morgan J. Rhees, a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, 1846, was a student of Dr. George H. Bute, of Nazareth, Pa. He settled first at Mount Holly, N. J., and practiced there till 1849, when he went to California. After a varied life, he returned to Mount Holly, remained there from 1855 to 1868, when he moved to Hollidaysburg, his present residence. This gentleman assisted Dr. B. F. Joslin in his proving of *Rumex crispus*, translated A. Savery's proving of *Asclepias tuberosa*, was a contributor to the *American Homœopathic Review*, and established the first Homœopathic Medical Society in New Jersey, which was composed of Drs. R. S. Middleton, of Burlington; J. R. Andrews of Camden, J. C. Boardman, of Trenton, and himself.

Dr. J. Wesley Allen, born at Carlisle in 1840, graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, 1860, served in the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, as Assistant Surgeon, from 1861 to 1865, when he returned to Carlisle, and began the practice of homœopathy. In 1866 he located in Altoona.

Dr. James R. Humes now practices in Hollidaysburg.

BRADFORD COUNTY

Had its first homœopathic physician in the person of Ezekiel Lovejoy, M.D., as early as 1841. Leonard Pratt, M.D., located at Towanda, prior to the year 1851, and was succeeded by his brother, David Sheppard Pratt, a graduate of the Homœopathic Medical College in 1851. Also practicing in this county are, Drs. L. G. Bradford, Sylvania; J. S. Corbin, Athens; — Cowell, Smithfield; C. V. Dare, G. W. Ingham, S. Shepard, S. W. Shepard, Troy; — Patchen, Granville Summit; N. Smith, Canton; William Wilcox, Le Roy.

BUCKS COUNTY.

The population of Bucks County, particularly in the lower half of it, is one of the most intelligent and thrifty that can be found anywhere. In the year 1873 the yield of bushels of wheat per acre was the greatest of any other county in the United States, which fact, with reports of many other successful crops by their agricultural society, is indicative of successful farming. Among such a people homœopathy, properly represented, cannot do otherwise than obtain a stronghold. Where families are distant from physicians, we find works on domestic practice and boxes of our remedies resorted to, when an intelligent mother reads over the particular symptoms of the case and prescribes, rather than call in one of the old-school fraternity. In this way quite a local reputation is made, adding patients to the nearest homœopathic physician. In 1858 Dr. R. J. McClatchey spent a summer in Doylestown, where Drs. S. R. Dubs and George W. Wright are located, both doing great credit to the cause.

Dr. Dubs, born in Philadelphia, November 8th, 1811, was educated at the High School, and then placed in a drug store, where he very soon mastered the ponderous *Materia Medica* and *Pharmacopœia*. In 1829 he entered the office of Charles D. Meigs, M.D., late Professor of Obstetrics in the Jefferson Medical College, under whom he studied, and attended a partial course in the University of Pennsylvania. Thrown upon his own resources he bought a drug store upon credit, conducted it successfully, and was able to graduate in 1836 at the age of twenty-five. He practiced the old system three years, but being afflicted with hæmoptysis and hæmatemesis he studied Hahnemann's *Organon* and *Materia Medica*, which were loaned him by Dr. Lentz. He found *Nux vomica* to be the most similar to his complaint, took a few doses, followed by Sulphur, effecting a complete cure. He pursued the new system of practice in Philadelphia for nineteen years, doing much credit to himself and homœopathy. In 1853, being again afflicted with hæmoptysis, he withdrew from practice in the city and retired to his farm near Doylestown. Two years later he accepted the challenge of

an allopath to practice in that locality, and in seven years had converted nearly every family in the neighborhood. In 1839 and 1840 Dr. Dubs was the first homœopath to advise and use the preparation of medicine on the decimal scale, instead of Hahnemann's centesimal scale.

He was one of the founders of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and of the Philadelphia Provers' Union. He was one of the provers of *Oxalic acid*, *Cucumis colocynthis*, *Lobelia cardinalis* and *Cannabis indica*, and the first to prove *Cimicifuga racemosa*. He read a paper upon the action of the last remedy before the Provers' Union, in which he showed its usefulness in rheumatism of the joints, in diseases of the brain and spinal marrow, also in affections of the heart. He was one of the incorporators of the first homœopathic college in the United States, in which he declined a professorship.

Dr. George Wright graduated at the Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, 1868, has a general practice in Doylestown and the surrounding country, and sometimes is called into New Jersey.

Dr. Abraham H. Clayton settled in Addisville in 1865, and is well known in the lower part of the county.

G. J. W. Kirk, M.D., at Bristol, is establishing an excellent practice, having located there in 1871.

In Hilltown Drs. M. Yeager and Waage attend to the homœopathic portion of the community, and Dr. J. W. Thatcher practices at and around Quakertown.

Dr. Rosenberger has recently settled in New Britain, near Doylestown.

BUTLER COUNTY.

Homœopathy was introduced into Butler County about 1854, through the efforts of a Catholic priest, who was stationed at Saxonberg, and who seems to have had a fair knowledge of its principles. He eventually made many converts to the new school among his parishioners, and in the town of Butler. After his departure many of the families whom he had attended procured family cases and so kept alive the interest in homœopathy.

About 1864 a man calling himself Dr. Meyers, located in Butler as a homœopathic practitioner, but did not meet with much success, and left after a few months.

Dr. I. Stewart was the next pioneer in this county in 1855; he had practiced in the Eclectic school for several years, but about 1865 began to practice homœopathy. In ten years he retired and was succeeded by Dr. R. C. McClelland.

R. C. McClelland, M.D., a graduate of Cleveland Homœopathic College in 1860, in 1865 succeeded Dr. Stewart in practice at Glade Mills, where he remained in active practice until the time of his death, February 12th, 1876.

P. S. Duff, M.D., graduated at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1870. Had practiced homœopathy, however, since 1863. Located in Coyleville, but also visited in adjoining counties, as Armstrong, Clarion, Westmoreland, and Butler.

J. A. Hunter, M.D., located in Butler in the summer of 1873, and practiced there for a year, then removing to Leechburgh, Armstrong County, where he died.

T. A. Kimmel, M.D., graduated an allopath in 1870, and located in Braddock, Allegheny County. In 1871 he became a convert to homœopathy, which he now practices. In 1875 he located in Butler, where he still remains with good prospects.

CAMBRIA COUNTY.

In 1864; Max J. Werder, M.D., then a medical student, a graduate of the Homœopathic Medical College of Philadelphia in 1866, located in Johnstown, and practiced there for four years, when he removed to San Francisco, Cal.

J. K. Lee, M.D., born at Freeport, Armstrong County, Pa., in 1841; graduated at Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia in 1869, and located in Johnstown, where he still remains. J. E. Hutchinson, M.D., began to practice in Johnstown in 1870. In this county are also Drs. Alex. Tait and M. J. Buck, Carrolltown; James J. Oatman, Ebensburg.

CARBON COUNTY.

Dr. J. Crowley Bunting located at Mauch Chunk in 1855; consequently homœopathy has been known there for some twenty years. It appears that he occupied the entire field of practice, with the exception of Dr. Newmiller, at Summit Hill. There are also Drs. T. C. Bunting, Mauch Chunk; William F. Christ, Parryville; James A. Osborn, Lehighton.

CENTRE COUNTY.

Homœopathy was introduced into Centre County in the spring of 1849, by C. G. Reinhold, M.D., who located in Boalsburg. Dr. Reinhold was born November 8th, 1802, at Mühlhausen, and educated at Leipsic, Prussia. While a medical student at Leipsic he became intimately acquainted with a disciple of Hahnemann, from whom he first heard of homœopathy, which he eventually studied. Dr. Reinhold practiced several years in Mühlhausen. About the year 1830 he emigrated to the United States, and commenced the practice of his profession in Philadelphia in 1831. He remained in Philadelphia till 1834, when he removed to Lebanon. During his abode in Philadelphia he was for a time associated with Dr. Charles Ihm. He remained but two years in Lebanon, when he removed to Harrisburg, in 1836, where he entered into a co-partnership with Dr. Baker. They dissolved partnership in the spring of 1838, when Dr. Reinhold went to Mifflin, Juniata County, there remaining till the year 1840, when he again made a change, this time locating in Lewistown, Mifflin County. After having practiced with success nine years in Lewistown he came to Boalsburg. In all the above-mentioned places Dr. Reinhold was subject to the ridicule, slurs, and jeers of the enemies of homœopathy, who were numerous. During his stay in Centre County he controlled an immense practice throughout this and the adjoining counties. He was frequently called to visit the sick in Mifflin and Lewistown, his former places of residence. His practice also extended into Huntingdon, Perry, Montour, Union, and Northumberland counties, and his labors did much towards spreading this new and vastly superior system of practice. He

made many adherents to the cause among the first families of Bellefonte and throughout Centre County. He left Boalsburg in the autumn of 1858. Since Dr. Reinhold's removal from the county several homœopathic physicians have located here, but none remained long.

At present R. L. Dartt, M.D., a graduate of the Hahnemannian Medical College of Philadelphia, 1875, is established at Bellefonte, where he is doing well.

CHESTER COUNTY.*

It is a current report that as early as the year 1835 one Dr. Caspari settled in Chester County, at a place then called Prestonville, now named West Grove. He is said to have been well versed in the tenets of *similia*, and was the pioneer practitioner in this county, though he made but a short stay. Dr. Caspari now resides in Louisville, Ky. From the year 1835 to the year 1840 we cannot discover that the great principle of homœopathy had a single representative in the county. A few throughout the district had heard, from distant parts, especially the cities of Philadelphia and New York, of its wonderful cures of cases abandoned by other physicians as hopeless, and still fewer had secretly assayed its merits. Here and there, over the county, could be heard the wonders produced by the power of the little pills contained in a domestic medicine chest, but it was not until the year 1840 that a homœopathic physician located permanently within the borders of Chester County. Dr. Robert May in that year settled in the extreme northern part of the county, in Warwick Township, near Warwick Furnace, where he had been a practitioner of allopathic medicine in former years, after his graduation at the University of Pennsylvania in 1822. Soon tiring of that mode of practice, he says: "I ceased to use calomel and the lancet, and finally gave it up altogether, being fully convinced of its absurdities. I used for a short time after this Thomsonian or the botanic practice, but I also gave that up. I then took a trip to the West. After my return I heard of the system

* Condensed from a historical pamphlet by Joseph E. Jones, M.D.

of homœopathy, and I determined to inquire into its truthfulness. Accordingly I went to the city (Philadelphia) and visited Dr. Williamson and others. I purchased books and medicines, and ever since have been an earnest advocate of its truths." This venerable disciple of Hahnemann lived to the good old age of seventy-two, dying on the 26th day of January, 1867. He was a successful practitioner. In the summer of 1853 an epidemic of dysentery swept the whole country around him. He attended seventy-three cases, lost but two, both of them quite young children. At another time diphtheria raged so fearfully that out of five families, in as many miles, nineteen children and some adults died. He says: "I took the alarm and commenced prescribing the Iodide of mercury (as a prophylactic). Its effects were astonishing. I think I must have given it to two hundred children, only three of whom took diphtheria after taking the preventive, two of them very lightly; the other, under the influence of strong medicine, died." He closes his interesting letter by saying, with emphasis: "I use no other than homœopathic medicine, and that in small doses." Much honor is due to his memory.

In the spring of the year 1841 J. Stuart Leech, after studying medicine in Pittsburg, graduated at the Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia. He settled in the fall of the same year as a practitioner of allopathic medicine in the pleasant little village of Downingtown, located on the Pennsylvania Railroad, thirty miles from Philadelphia. During the first or second winter Dr. Leech was thrown into the society of Mr. William Downing, who had but recently been made a true friend to homœopathy by the cure, under that system, of a much-loved daughter, after the local physicians had entirely failed. Through Mr. Downing's influence, Dr. Leech became a homœopathist, and this was the starting point of the practice of homœopathy in Downingtown. Dr. Leech returned to Philadelphia, gaining all the information he possibly could on the subject, and returned to Downingtown in 1842, to use it in his daily rounds. He and the new system soon grew in favor. For many miles on either side he swept the practice of one of the finest valleys of the State, inhabited by people of such

education, intellect, and wealth, as are not usually found in agricultural districts. Homœopathy in and around Downingtown is popular, and, in spite of tremendous difficulties surrounding it, has progressed rapidly.

Until the year 1845 there was no further increase in the number of homœopathic practitioners. This year Dr. George C. Williams settled as a pioneer in West Chester. He attempted and did eventually break up a stiff old allopathic sod. The ploughshare of medical truth entered slowly at first, but soon the mighty power of *similia* turned a deep and lasting furrow. Dr. George C. Williams was a student of homœopathy under Dr. A. E. Small of Philadelphia, but never graduated in homœopathy until the year 1850, doing so then at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania. Shortly after his settlement in West Chester so rank became the growth of antagonism that it budded and brought forth a good-sized pamphlet against this mysterious innovation. Alas, for the weakness of the opposition! By its own obesity it died the usual death of such monstrosities. Very few noticed it; but many looked into the new principle so constantly abused, tried it for themselves, and believed it from their experience. From that day the seed grew rapidly, and although it fell among thorns, it could not be choked, but brought forth fruit a hundredfold. Nothing changed the even tenor of the way of homœopathy in its progress, with Dr. Williams as its sole professional representative in West Chester, until the year 1854. About the year 1852 James B. Wood commenced the study of homœopathic medicine with Dr. George C. Williams. Graduating in the spring of 1854 at the Homœopathic College of Pennsylvania, he purchased the interest of Dr. George C. Williams and settled in his place, Dr. Williams having removed to Philadelphia. Dr. Wood's success was similar to that of Dr. Williams. His conversion to homœopathy was made while he was a layman from seeing the prompt effect of its remedies on one of his own family, after a continued trial of several of the most distinguished allopathists had signally failed. He says: "The relief under our system was prompt and permanent."

In the spring of 1858 Dr. Joseph E. Jones settled as a practitioner of homœopathy in West Chester. From the year 1853 he had been the private student of Dr. Joseph Carson, Professor of Materia Medica in the University of Pennsylvania, and graduated at that institution in the spring of 1856; he immediately received the appointment of resident physician to the Philadelphia General Hospital and Children's Asylum, after leaving which he devoted a year to the study and practice of homœopathy, and soon accepted its tenets. In the spring of 1858, as before said, he settled in West Chester, and joined in the general success. In his conversion to homœopathy, the cure of three diseases were prominent, namely, that of membranous croup, of hip disease, and the backening of quinsy, before it had progressed to suppuration. They were convincing cases.

There remained but two homœopathic physicians in West Chester until March, 1863, when Dr. R. C. Smedley removed from Oxford to that place. He being the first occupant of the professional field at Oxford, his history will justly come when mentioning that district. About the same year, 1863, Dr. George C. Williams returned to West Chester, and essayed to establish himself again, after an absence of nine years; but not succeeding equal to his desires, he removed to Coatesville in 1866. In 1867 Dr. Henry C. Wood, son of Dr. J. B. Wood, graduated at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, and settled with his father in West Chester.

The next district in the chronological order of which we have positive data, is New London. Dr. Henry Duffield was its first practitioner in our faith. He graduated at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, in the year 1852, and settled in Philadelphia. In 1854 he removed from Philadelphia to New London, having just buried his wife. He did not desire to regularly practice, but would see those in his immediate neighborhood, when desired, which, in a short time, made him sought after by so many, that he entered into a general practice. The doctor remained in the vicinity of New London until the year 1862, when, in the month of February, he removed to Oxford, to take the place vacated by Dr. Smedley. At Oxford Dr. Duffield

remained until his death, which was on the 5th day of December, 1865, at the age of sixty-five. A just tribute to his memory will be found in the *Hahnemannian Monthly*, page 429, vol. i. Homœopathy lost a faithful and ardent disciple when he died.

It was but a year after the occupation of New London by Dr. Duffield, that Dr. I. D. Johnson settled in Kennett Square. He graduated at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, March 4th, 1852, and in April of 1855 commenced practice. He has made no change in his location, and by diligence in business has built up a large and lucrative practice. He has been called many "hard names," and most grossly misrepresented; yet it has all conduced to his permanency and success. In 1861 he writes: "The progress of homœopathy in this community has been rapid from the first, and everywhere I find a deep and abiding interest felt in the cause."

It was about this same year, 1855, or the one following, that Dr. L. B. Hawley settled in Phœnixville, although it is said that T. J. Weed (during the late rebellion an officer on General Lane's staff, and now in Kansas), was located there, and made the first break for our great principle of similia. We cannot ascertain when it was, or how long he remained there. Dr. Hawley followed him, and remained in Phœnixville until the latter part of 1862, or the beginning of 1863, when he removed to Kinderhook, New York. Dr. Hawley's success in Phœnixville was decided. He was a graduate of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, of the year 1853. It was while Dr. Hawley was still at Phœnixville, that Dr. Orlando S. Wood settled there. Dr. Wood was a private student of Dr. Joseph E. Jones, of West Chester, and graduated in March, 1860, at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, and went directly to the above-named place in April, 1860, where he remained about a year, whence he moved in 1861, to Canandaigua, N. Y. At the latter place Dr. Wood remained only till 1866, when, on account of his health giving way to the character of the climate, he removed to Philadelphia, in which city he resided until he removed to Omaha, Nebraska. The place left by Dr. O. S. Wood was vacant from 1861 until Dr. Alban

Williams located there in November, 1863. Dr. Williams now holds the territory, with a very successful practice, gaining influence constantly.

In the year 1854 Coatesville was made a homœopathic colony under the leadership of Dr. D. R. Bardin, from whom we will receive his own account. He writes in 1861: "I graduated at the University of New York City, on the 8th of March, 1848, and settled here (in Coatesville) to practice medicine, in October following. I commenced with all confidence in the old school of medicine, and, thinking homœopathy a great humbug, continued to practice allopathic medicine for six years. During that time I learned, to my entire satisfaction, that there was no science in the old school; in fact, I had lost all confidence in it, as a system, and had concluded to abandon the profession, and turn my attention to some other business; but, before doing so, I investigated the homœopathic system of medicine. Soon becoming interested therein, I introduced it into my practice; and fortunately, some of the first patients were treated with great success, thus confirming my belief in it as a science."

Dr. Bardin remained in Coatesville until the fall of 1866, when he disposed of his interest to Dr. George C. Williams, and moved to West Philadelphia, where he is now practicing. About the year 1858 James L. Scott commenced the study of homœopathic medicine with Dr. Bardin, in Coatesville. Graduating at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in March, 1860, he immediately located in Coatesville, where he still remains. In August, 1867, Harry E. Williams, M.D., settled in Coatesville as a practitioner of homœopathy, having been the pupil of Dr. J. E. Kent, of Philadelphia. He graduated at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in March, 1866, locating himself as above noted, after he had remained about a year in Philadelphia. He joins the rest in the usual progress.

It must have been between the year 1854 and 1857 (there are no specific dates) that Dr. William Downing changed his mode of practice from allopathy to homœopathy. He has been located variously from Downingtown to Chester Springs, mostly at Lionville, Windsor, or Milford, and enjoyed an advantage over his

allopathic brethren by his faith in "similia." Since his adoption of that principle there has been no cessation of his success.

Dr. D. R. Hindman graduated at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, in March, 1857, and then located in the new field at Cochranville, where he remained, making many converts to his faith, until the year 1865, when he moved to the West, and entered upon an unusually successful practice in Marion, Iowa.

Dr. P. E. Valentine was a practitioner in Cochranville for about six or eight weeks in the year 1846 or '47, but soon removed hence to Lexington, Ky. Also, Dr. Baker, now of Lancaster, Pa., was in the same place, for a short time, with good success.

Following the order of time, in the settlements of homœopathy, Oxford comes next. Dr. R. C. Smedley was its pioneer at that place in the year 1860, having graduated at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in March of the same year. Dr. Smedley remained at Oxford two years and nine months, when he removed to West Chester in March, 1863, at which place he is doing a good share of business with the rest. As before noted, Dr. Duffield followed Dr. Smedley at Oxford, remaining there until he died, December, 1865. There was no practitioner of homœopathy in the borough of Oxford until February, 1866, when Dr. J. F. Rose, a native of Philadelphia, removed thither from Media, Pa.

Dr. Rose studied medicine with Dr. J. K. Lee, of West Philadelphia, and graduated at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in March, 1865. In July of the same year he settled at Media, Pa., and, at the death of Dr. Duffield, succeeded him at Oxford, February 8th, 1866. The progress of homœopathy has been rapid and steady at that place ever since Dr. Smedley first settled there.

After Oxford comes Marshallton. Dr. R. P. Mercer located here in the spring of 1861, having studied medicine with Dr. I. D. Johnson, of Kennett Square, Pa., and graduated at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in the same year, 1861. He was successful at Marshallton, and was gathering around him

an extensive patronage, when circumstances combined to draw him away to other localities. He removed to Wilmington, January, 1865. Remaining there but a short time, he changed to Chester, Delaware County, Pa., where he now is.

In 1862 Dr. J. L. Sutton located in Penningtonville; but, before he had time to enter into practice to any extent, he was called away by the providence of God. He died in the latter part of 1862, or the early part of 1863. All that we can gather of the history of Dr. Sutton is, that he removed from Norris-town there, having practiced a short time at Unionville. He was about the age of thirty-five to thirty-eight when he died; was affable and easy in his address as a gentleman, but intensely aggressive as a disciple of Hahnemann.

Dr. F. Marion Hawkins took a stand for homœopathy in Jennerville, of this county, about April 1st, 1868. He studied medicine with James D. Warfield, M.D., and Milton Hammond, of Baltimore, Md., and graduated at the Eclectic Medical College of Pennsylvania in January, 1868. Now at Fallston, Harford County, Md.

One other name had been mentioned as connected with homœopathy in Chester County—that of a Dr. Bradley—but we cannot locate him; more than the mere name is not known.

Other homœopathic physicians now practicing in this county are: Drs. Sarah Entriiken, J. H. Way, West Chester; W. A. D. Pierce, Leopard; J. W. Pratt, Downingtown; E. B. Rossiter, Spring City; A. Williams, Phœnixville.

On the 5th day of October, 1858, the Homœopathic Medical Society of Chester County, Pa., was organized by the meeting together of Drs. Duffield, of New London; Hawley, of Phœnixville; Hindman, of Cochranville; Johnson, of Kennett Square; Wood and Jones, of West Chester. It has been in a prosperous condition ever since, having four meetings annually, which are held in January, April (Hahnemann's birthday), July, and October.

CLEARFIELD COUNTY.

This county has but one homœopathic physician, namely, Dr. E. M. Scheurer, who located at Clearfield in 1871.

CLINTON COUNTY.

Homœopathy was introduced into Clinton County by F. S. Smith, M.D., who located in Lock Haven in the year 1859. He is still there.

J. C. Richards, M.D., commenced the practice of homœopathy in Lock Haven in the year 1866, having previously practiced allopathy in the United States Hospital at Mobile, Alabama. He was a member of the Board of Health of Lock Haven for several years. Two allopathic physicians, serving on the same board, made strenuous objections, but without avail, as Dr. Richards was retained as a member. This was quite a victory for homœopathy, and Dr. Richards deserves credit for the determined manner in which he fought the opposition. He now has a fine practice, marked with great success.

Dr. Chandler was located at Lock Haven for a time, but is not there now.

Dr. E. M. Veitz is also in the county.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

Homœopathy appears to have been introduced into this county by Dr. J. C. Rutter, who located at Bloomsburg in 1855.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

Dr. Alexander H. Burrett introduced homœopathy in Crawford County at Guy's Mills in 1840. He practiced at Conneautville for a number of years, finally moving to Cincinnati, and then to New Orleans, La., where he now is. While at Conneautville he converted Dr. W. F. Owen to homœopathy; when he went away, Dr. Owen succeeded to his practice, and continued there until his death, several years ago.

H. M. Loger, M.D., born in Worcester County, Mass., in 1834, graduated at Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College in 1863, and located at Linesville, where he practiced for many years, until his removal to Oxford, Butler County, Ohio, a few years ago.

Mrs. C. T. Canfield graduated at the Woman's Medical Col-

lege at Cleveland in 1871; began to practice at Fort Wayne, Ind., but remained there only six months, and then returned to Cleveland, and graduated from the Homœopathic Hospital College of Cleveland in 1872; then removed to Titusville, and purchased the office and practice of Drs. H. D. and Sara B. Chase. The lady has been very successful in her treatment, and has a large practice.

C. P. Graves, M.D., a graduate of Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College in 1861, began practice in Clymer, N. Y., where he remained for four years, then removed to Corry, where he practiced two years, and then removed to Westfield, N. Y., where he now is.

J. L. Dunn, M.D., of Titusville, J. B. Frazier, M.D., of Conneautville, I. J. Mechem, M.D., of Titusville, Anson Parsons, M.D., of Springboro, I. P. Pond, M.D., and G. Newcomer, M.D., of Meadville, Susan Rose, M.D., and H. Smith, M.D., of Townville, and V. Smith, M.D., of Kingsley, are the other physicians practicing in this county.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Francis Ehrmann, M.D., about the year 1835 gave homœopathy an impetus, which has since developed into a very successful career in this county.

Dr. Ehrmann left Carlisle in 1844, and Dr. Ad. Lippe removed thither from Pottsville. By Dr. Lippe's labors in Carlisle and the neighboring counties where homœopathy was unknown, he opened a large field for our school. An epidemic of scarlet fever prevailed in the town, the mortality of which under strict homœopathic treatment amounted to *nil*, while the allopathic physicians had a mortality of at least 90 per cent. It was during the height of this epidemic that an allopathic physician, Dr. John Armstrong, asked Dr. Lippe for homœopathic treatment in his own family. Four of his children were sick with the scarlet fever and he declared his unwillingness to attend them himself, as he had lost all the cases he had treated. The children made good recoveries, and Dr. Armstrong, convinced of the superiority of the new over the old

school, and being rather rudely called to answer to the allopathic society for his singular conduct, broke loose from his old associations and declared himself an adherent to the new school of medicine, which he practiced successfully for the rest of his life.

Being a man of education and a former opponent of homœopathy, that practice had encountered his strongest opposition, his wit, sarcasm, and argumentative powers to put it down; but after he was convinced of its truth and excellence he continued until his death the warm and zealous advocate of its merits. Dr. Armstrong died suddenly of heart disease, at Princeton, New Jersey, February 7th, 1870, aged seventy-one years, and was buried in the "Old Grave Yard" at Carlisle, with many of his family and ancestors.

Homœopathy became firmly established in that locality, and when Dr. Lippe removed to Philadelphia in 1850, Dr. C. Miller took his place. Dr. I. Smith had opened an office a year previous to Dr. Lippe's removal, and had taken charge of an increasing country practice. Dr. Lippe took with him to Philadelphia two gentlemen from this place who pursued the study of homœopathy in Philadelphia, and graduated in 1851 and 1852 in the homœopathic college; these were Dr. T. C. Stevenson, who returned to Carlisle, and Dr. H. Duffield, who finally settled in Chester County; both were highly educated men, and they became so thoroughly convinced of the superiority of the methods of Hahnemann that they became students again in their advancing years.

Dr. C. Miller left Carlisle in 1853.

Dr. F. Ehrmann was here in 1845.

Dr. William D. Hall graduated at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1867; located in Carlisle, where, after a few years, he suddenly absented himself, since which time his wife, Dr. Mary L. Hall, has continued the practice.

Drs. W. H. Cook, T. C. Stevenson, J. S. Bender, and the others spoken of, are in Carlisle, while Dr. A. B. Sechrist is at Shepherdstown, Dr. R. C. Marshall, West Fairview, Dr. C. H. Gibson at Allen, Dr. J. D. Thorley at New Cumberland.

Our progress in this, one of the wealthiest and most intelli-

gent communities in the State, as elsewhere, has had a long and hard fight for supremacy, but has succeeded, and for some years has been the prevailing practice in the county.

Dr. H. R. Fetterhoff, formerly of Newville, now of Baltimore, commenced the practice of dentistry in Greencastle in 1862, reading medicine in the meantime, and in 1867 he removed to Chambersburg. His wife being very ill under old-school treatment and not expected to recover, at the entreaties of a friend, Dr. B. Bowman, then the only homœopathic practitioner in the place, was called in, who in a short time had her comparatively well.

This led Dr. Fetterhoff to investigate homœopathy. He graduated at the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia in 1869, and commenced practice at Newville, where he demonstrated the superiority of the system over that of his opponents. He found country practice too laborious and moved to Baltimore in 1874, where he is succeeding very well. He was succeeded in Newville by Dr. W. B. Reynolds, who is sustaining the good character of his predecessor, thus doing a good work for homœopathy.

Dr. M. L. Hoover, now fifty-five years of age, has been practicing homœopathy over twenty-two years. He, with Dr. E. W. Garberech, have the practice in Mechanicsburg.

Dr. Garberech graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1865, commenced practice in New Kingston, Cumberland County, and directed his attention to homœopathy under the instructions of Dr. M. Friese, of Harrisburg, with whom he formed a partnership in 1865. A few months later Dr. Friese moved to Harrisburg, leaving his entire practice. With close study his most sanguine expectations for the success of homœopathy have been realized.

Alvin I. Miller, M.D., of Shippensburg, read medicine with Dr. Isaac Lefever, of Harrisburg, and graduated at the Hahnemann College of Philadelphia in 1872. He was the first to locate permanently in the quaint old town, although Dr. D. R. Stauffer was there a few months in 1871, and has had much to contend with by way of the prejudices and ignorance of the opposite

branch of the profession and its friends. In 1874 and 1875 an epidemic of pneumonia raged in Shippensburg, when the triumph of homœopathy was so apparent that the system gained many firm and lasting friends.

DAUPHIN COUNTY.

About the year 1839 Dr. Ehrmann, now of Cincinnati, Ohio, opened an office in Harrisburg, the county seat, for the purpose of practicing the Hahnemannian system of medicine. This was the first effort, so far as we can learn, to establish homœopathy in Central Pennsylvania. Dr. Ehrmann was succeeded by Dr. Whitehead, whose antecedents and subsequent history are alike unknown. Rev. Christian J. Becker also practiced homœopathy here, about the year 1838 or 1840.

These three physicians were the pioneers of the new school of medicine in this community. They shed a vast amount of light amid the general allopathic gloom, and the name of Dr. Ehrmann is sufficient to indicate that a good work was done.

The next actor in this homœopathic arena was Dr. E. W. Roberts, now deceased. He was a man of rare attainments in the profession, and as an allopathic practitioner had accumulated a large practice among the intelligent citizens of this community. When he took up the new system of practice, he carried with him all his former patients, and received many new ones. His success with homœopathy was both satisfactory to himself and his numerous patients.

About the time Dr. Roberts took up the new school of physic, Dr. John H. Fager, also an allopathic practitioner, likewise embraced the tenets of homœopathy. He was as successful as his contemporary, and died in 1872, full of honor and worth.

Dr. S. T. Charlton, a member of this society, also commenced the practice of homœopathy in this city many years ago.

At the present time the number of regular homœopathic practitioners is about ten, as follows: M. Friese, M.D., I. E. Cook, M.D., C. B. Fager, M.D., I. Lefever, M.D., J. G. Wiestling, M.D., S. T. Charlton, M.D., C. J. Carmany, M.D., J. Sorg, M.D., J. Wesley Bechtel, Jr., M.D., and J. Nelson Clark, M.D.

These have been here from three to twenty-five years. A number of others, we learn, give homœopathic remedies to many patients. Homœopathy in Harrisburg is not only an established practice, but is so far in the ascendancy as to deny to its allopathic rival its heretofore proud title of "prevailing system of medicine."

Dr. B. Bowman moved from here to Chambersburg, Pa.

Dr. J. Nelson Clark became a convert to homœopathy in 1868, after studying its principles and workings for two years. He has been successful in practice, and has published some essays on medical topics. He is trying to have established a State homœopathic hospital for the treatment of the insane, which institution is to be under the entire control of the State. It is hoped that this project will eventually be carried into effect, though it can only be accomplished by the united effort of all our homœopathic fraternity.

Dr. Michael Friese, through the influence of Dr. Adolph Lippe, decided upon the study of medicine. He became a student of Dr. John K. Smith, and afterwards of Dr. John Armstrong, both deceased, and graduated at the Homœopathic College of Pennsylvania, 1860. He commenced practice in Carlisle, moved to Mechanicsburg, and in 1866 to Harrisburg. He is an active member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Pennsylvania, of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and enjoys the patronage of a large part of the population of Harrisburg.

Drs. D. C. Smith and Charles Delcamp are practicing homœopathy in Lykens.

The Dauphin County Homœopathic Medical Society has been in existence for a number of years, and now embraces in its list of members all the practicing physicians in the county.

DELAWARE COUNTY*

Has the honor of being the birthplace of those veteran homœopathic practitioners, Drs. Walter Williamson, Richard Gardiner, and Gideon Humphreys, all espousing the cause at nearly the

* From MS. prepared by Walter Williamson, M.D., in possession of his family.

same time, and last, though not least, of being the residence of Dr. A. E. Small, at the time of his conversion to homœopathy.

Walter Williamson, M.D., introduced homœopathy into this county in the year 1836. He graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1833, and immediately settled in this district. In 1836 he embraced the tenets of homœopathy, and began to practice it in the vicinity, where not even the name itself had ever been heard, except by one family, Mr. John Thomas's, of Upper Providence. He rapidly gained an immense practice, kept it up for two years, when, in 1838, he moved to Maryland, owing to seriously impaired health. (See Philadelphia County.)

The second practitioner to unfurl the standard of homœopathy in Delaware County was M. B. Roche, M.D., a graduate of the Allentown school. He settled near Darby in 1839, and continued the practice for three years. Leaving in 1842, he was succeeded by Alvan E. Small, M.D., a native of the State of Maine, and a graduate of the Medical Department of the Pennsylvania College. He commenced practice in Upper Darby, Delaware County, as an allopathic physician, in 1840, and became a homœopath in 1842. Dr. Small continued to practice in the county until he moved to Philadelphia in 1845.

James E. Gross, M.D., a native of New England, graduated at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1850, and soon afterwards settled in Darby, Delaware County, to practice, but remained there only a few months, and then moved to Lowell, Massachusetts.

Stacey Jones, M.D., student of Henry N. Guernsey, M.D., graduated at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in March, 1853, and soon after that date settled in Upper Darby, Delaware County, and commenced the practice of medicine. He remained in his first location for three years, and then moved to the borough of Darby, where he continues to practice successfully.

Charles V. Dare, M.D., a native of New Jersey, graduated at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in March, 1854, and very soon afterwards settled in the borough of Chester, Delaware County. Dr. Dare was the first homœopathic

physician, who settled in Chester. He continued to practice there until he sold out to Coates Preston, M.D., in March, 1858.

Coates Preston, M.D., a native of Pennsylvania, graduated at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in March, 1853, and first settled at Scull Town, New Jersey. In the spring of 1854 he moved to Woodstown, New Jersey, where he continued to practice until he moved to Chester, succeeding Dr. C. V. Dare. In the course of seven years he built up quite a large circle of practice in Chester and the surrounding neighborhoods. On account of a serious spell of illness in the winter of 1865, and the consequent feebleness of health which continued through the following spring months afterwards, Dr. Preston was induced to take into partnership Harvey Walter Farrington, M.D., but, after a few months' trial of the new relationship, the connection was dissolved. Dr. Preston continued his practice at the old stand, and Dr. Farrington took an office to himself at another place in Chester.

Dr. Preston has outlived much of the prejudice and opposition against the new practice which existed among the people in his locality when he first settled in Chester, and has firmly established homœopathy in the respect and confidence of the community in which he lives, on a broad and firm foundation.

Davis R. Pratt, M.D., a native of Newtown, Delaware County, graduated at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in March, 1861, and settled for practice in his native place soon afterwards. After living in Newtown for about two years he moved to Philadelphia in 1863, but in about six months afterwards he moved again, and located in the city of Trenton, N. J. Here he practiced until, on account of ill health, he was obliged to give it up, and moved to the State of Iowa in the summer of 1867. Not being at all benefited by the change of residence, Dr. Pratt returned to Philadelphia, and died of bronchitis on the 28th of January, 1868.

E. D. Miles, M.D., practiced medicine in Media, Delaware County, for a short time about the year 1863.

John F. Rose, M.D., after serving in the army, at the close of the war of the rebellion settled in Media, July 1st, 1865.

Immediately after the death of Henry Duffield, M.D., of Oxford, Chester County, Dr. Rose moved to that borough, in February, 1866, and has continued to practice medicine there, from that time to the present.

Homœopathy, since its first introduction at Oxford by R. C. Smedley, M.D., has continued to advance, and its strongest advocates are found among the most intelligent and observing of the people.

H. W. Farrington, M.D., a native of Philadelphia, graduated at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in March, 1864. After a residence of about a year in the city he moved to Chester, in 1865. After a few months' residence there, he moved to Beverly, New Jersey, but is now in California.

Robert P. Mercer, M.D., graduated at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, in March, 1861, and in the following month (April) he located at Marshallton, Chester County, Pa. In January, 1863, he was appointed to the entire charge of the medical department of the Chester County Almshouse. After discharging the duties of that office on strictly homœopathic principles for two years, to the entire satisfaction of the board of directors, he resigned, June, 1865, and removed to Wilmington, Delaware. In November of the same year (1865), at the solicitation of Dr. Coates Preston, Dr. Mercer moved to Chester, where he is still in successful practice.

Henry Minton Lewis, M.D., graduated at the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia in March, 1869, and settled in Chester soon after his graduation.

Trimble Pratt, M.D., graduated at the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia in March, 1870, and settled in Media, Delaware County, in the following June.

In addition to the above are Drs. C. W. Perkins, S. Starr, W. J. Urie, Chester.

Through the long and successful labors of the above-named homœopathic physicians in Delaware County, the inhabitants are pretty thoroughly indoctrinated in the science of homœopathy, and a large portion of them gladly avail themselves of the benefits of its treatment.

ERIE COUNTY.

Homœopathy was introduced into Erie County by Dr. S. Marvin, at a place called Springfield, in 1848. He remained there until 1852.

P. Faulkner, M.D., commenced allopathic practice in 1813, and in 1848 adopted homœopathy, and has practiced it in Erie up to the present time.

R. Faulkner, M.D., born in Erie County in 1826, began the practice of allopathic medicine under the direction of his father, P. Faulkner, M.D., graduated from the Starling Medical College of Columbus, Ohio, in 1848. Practiced allopathy about a year, but on the adoption of homœopathy by his father, he too became a homœopath, and afterwards, in 1867, graduated from the New York Homœopathic Medical College. He has been very successful, and has acquired an excellent reputation as a careful operator and conservative surgeon, possessing in a high degree the confidence and esteem of his patrons. He is a member of our State Society and American Institute.

W. J. Blakely, M.D., removed from Pittsburg (see Allegheny County) to St. Mary's, Elk County, remaining there until 1869, when he removed to Erie, and entered into partnership with Dr. R. Faulkner, with whom he remained some eight months, then opened an office for himself, and has since remained in Erie. While at St. Mary's he was for eight years physician to St. Benedict's Academy for Young Ladies, to St. Joseph's Convent of Nuns, and to the Monastery of Benedictine Monks. He was also for several years surgeon to the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad. While in Erie he has been physician to St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum and Convent. Was for two years city physician of Erie, until the office was merged into that of poorhouse physician. He has been successful in conducting a large surgical as well as general practice, and has contributed a number of papers to our homœopathic literature. He was one of the original members of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Pennsylvania, and has been its Vice-President, Orator, and Chairman of the Bureau of Materia Medica. Among the papers he has given to the profession are "Provings of the Protiodide of Mercury," "Poisoning by San-

tonin and Arsenite of Copper," "Caries of the Joints," and many others. He is also a member of the American Institute.

Anson Parsons, M.D., born in Sunderland, Bennington County, Vermont, in 1830, enlisted in the United States Army in 1861, and while Hospital Steward at the United States Army Hospital of Camden Street, Baltimore, he attended lectures and graduated at the University of Maryland. Began the practice of homœopathy in 1866, at Albion, Erie County, and has since removed to Crawford County.

Mary A. B. Woods, M.D., born in Crawford County, Pa., in 1830. Followed the vocation of teaching from 1846 to 1853, at which time she married. Having had a great taste for the medical profession, she devoted much of her leisure time, both before and after marriage, to the study of anatomy and physiology. In 1861, a favorable opportunity offering, she began active study with a view of entering the profession. Persevering, notwithstanding the many obstacles and discouragements which she met, she entered the Western Homœopathic College of Cleveland, Ohio, in 1862. Graduating in 1864, she returned to Erie, and began a limited practice, making a specialty of diseases of women and children. Her practice gradually increased, and among her patrons are many of the best people of the city.

Drs. Julia A. Dunning, D. G. Alling, C. P. Graves, of Corry, J. S. Skeels, of Albion, C. N. Moore, of East Springfield, N. Seymour and E. Cranch, of Erie, are others of the homœopathic profession in Erie County.

FAYETTE COUNTY.

To A. P. Bowie, M.D., of Uniontown, belongs the credit of the successful establishment of homœopathy in Fayette County, although some years previous to his location at Uniontown two or three others had at times practiced homœopathy there. B. F. Connell, M.D., practiced for a short time in Uniontown, in 1858, but, not meeting with success, he soon removed to Canton, Ohio. Dr. C. Baelz also practiced homœopathy at Brownsville in connection with his water cure.

The other physicians practicing in this county are B. F.

Connell, M.D., Connellville; W. J. Hamilton, M.D., Dunbar ;
S. W. Hickman, M.D., Uniontown.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Many years ago Dr. Ehrmann practiced in Chambersburg, Franklin County, for a few months. In the latter part of 1849 a highly educated homœopathic physician, by the name of Proctor Louis Schucking, directly from Germany, located in this town, where he practiced with varied success till 1851, when he suddenly left. The field was then vacant till April, 1860, when A. R. Shaw, M.D., came and remained till 1864, when he left on account of the unsettled state of affairs which the "rebels" caused by their incursions.

This vicinity was again without a practitioner of our school till 1866, when Dr. Benjamin Bowman settled there, who for several years was the only homœopathician in the county. He is a member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Pennsylvania and the American Institute of Homœopathy.

Dr. I. Y. Reed now divides the practice of Chambersburg with Dr. Bowman.

Dr. C. E. Smith was for awhile in Greencastle, but has since removed; and now we find Dr. J. F. Nowell there.

GREENE COUNTY

Has but a single representative of the homœopathic practice within her limits, namely, Dr. J. Gourhea, of Waynesburg. What success has attended his efforts we are unable to say.

HUNTINGDON COUNTY.

At different times several homœopathicians have taken up their abode in Huntingdon, Huntingdon County; but now R. R. Wiestling, M.D., graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, 1859, is the sole practitioner in the county.

INDIANA AND JEFFERSON COUNTIES

Have each a single representative, Dr. W. Hunter, Blairsville, Indiana County; Dr. R. S. Hunt, Brookville, Jefferson County.

At what period homœopathic practice was introduced does not appear.

JUNIATA COUNTY.

Homœopathy was introduced into Mifflin in 1838 by Dr. C. G. Reinhold. Being called to see a child at Lewistown, twelve miles distant, who had been pronounced fatally sick by the "regulars," he made a brilliant cure. In consequence of this the inhabitants of the latter place prevailed on him to move thither, which he did in 1840, when his practice became very large.

Dr. M. R. Garver is located at Thompsettown, and so also, we believe, is Dr. J. Sorg.

Dr. D. C. Smith is reported to be at Mifflin.

LANCASTER COUNTY.

Homœopathy was first introduced into this county by Dr. Ehrman, now of Louisville, Ky., about the year 1847 or '48. He located at Lancaster, the county seat, and remained several years. Dr. J. Mairs McAllister located here about 1851.

In Lancaster we find four homœopaths, Drs. W. D. Bollinger, Evans, Frank F. Frantz, and S. H. Metzger.

Obadiah F. Huebener, M.D., of Litiz, obtained his education at Nazareth Hall, which institution he re-entered in 1858, at the age of twenty-three years, as teacher. While there he commenced the study of homœopathy under the instructions of Drs. G. H. Bute and Joseph Hark; graduated in 1867; located at his present home, where he enjoys a large practice.

Dr. Hamilton Ring, now of the State of Ohio, located at Columbia in 1850, but remained only one year, when he was succeeded by Dr. Smith Armor, who still resides there.

Smith Armor, M.D., located at Columbia in 1851, where Drs. W. G. Taylor, a graduate of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia in 1870, and J. H. Ceagy are also now practicing.

LAWRENCE COUNTY.

Homœopathy was introduced into Lawrence County, at New Castle, about the year 1848, by Drs. Samuel Searles and David

C. Porter, who came at nearly the same time and practiced in company a few years.

Samuel Searles, M.D., was born in Boston, Mass., in 1806, and was early thrown upon his own resources for a livelihood, and somewhat late in life entered the medical profession. Being a man of quick and clear perception and good judgment, he became a very successful practitioner. He died February 25th, 1875, at the age of sixty-nine, having practiced most of his life at New Castle.

Newell White, M.D., of New Castle, was born in Plainfield, Mass., in 1807; attended the Berkshire Medical College, from which he graduated in 1834. In 1847, having been thoroughly convinced that the theory and practice of homœopathy was upon a true scientific basis, he began its practice in Windham, Portage County, Ohio, where he practiced with good success for some three years, and then removed to New Castle, Pa., 1850, and went into partnership with Dr. Porter. Three years afterward Dr. Porter removed to the West, and is now practicing in Renault, Monroe County, Illinois.

Several other physicians have practiced there from time to time, but at present there are but two, Drs. Newell White and W. F. Hocking, both at New Castle.

LEBANON COUNTY.

In 1834 Mr. J. C. Reisner prescribed homœopathic medicines for his neighbors and others who asked for them, before any homœopathic physician had settled in Lebanon.

Dr. B. Becker settled in this town in 1835, leaving in 1836, when Dr. C. G. Reinhold came, remained a short time and went to Lewistown, Mifflin County. Dr. Charles Haessler also located here in 1836, remained two years, when Dr. Jacob Bower came and stayed until 1840. Following the last-named gentleman two recent graduates spent six months, after which sojourns, the town was left without any homœopathic representative till 1856, when Dr. Reich tried six months' probation. He was followed by Dr. Sorg, who remained a year.

Dr. William Grumbein came next. This gentleman com-

menced teaching school at the age of nineteen, which he continued three years, having in the meantime entered the office of an old-school practitioner to prepare himself for college. His preceptor, in answer to this question, "How do you reconcile the difference between authors as to the action of the same remedy in a given disease?" would reply, "When you go to college you will hear the secrets of the 'Great Healing Art' made plain and the discrepancies reconciled." In September, 1858, he matriculated at the old Pennsylvania College, which is now closed. The lectures on the "Practice of Medicine" were very learned and elaborate; the etiology, diagnosis and prognosis of disease were accurately described, but the treatment taught was "confusion worse confounded." In the treatment of pneumonia, for instance, the professor gave careful comparisons between the Frenchman's bloodletting system, the Tartar emetic treatment, the Vienna expectant, and even Fleischmann's homœopathic treatment. All were brought forward, as Dr. Grumbein thought, to show that the expectant theory was best. Here the professor broke from his comparisons and reasonings and said: "Gentlemen, in the first stage of pneumonia bleed, and if necessary bleed again. In the second stage give Tartar emetic."

An opportunity soon arrived for him to try the homœopathic system upon himself. One night being taken with a severe attack of pleurodynia, his room-mate, a homœopath, gave him a weak solution of Aconite, which he took with a few skeptical remarks sandwiched between the doses; he experienced some relief but was very loath to acknowledge it. On his way to college next morning the pain returned, when he consulted the above professor, who advised "a grain of opium and a mustard plaster."

Dr. Grumbein thought, "hell-fire is not so pleasant if heaven is within reach," so he returned to his room, hunted up the Aconite, took a good dose of it and was soon cured.

The next autumn found him at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, where he graduated in 1860. He settled in a small village, the only homœopath in the county. After serving two years in the civil war, and a short sojourn in Al-

benarle, North Carolina, he settled in Anneville, Lebanon County, in 1875, where he is doing well.

Dr. J. C. Johnston, of Lebanon, began the study of medicine with Dr. C. D. Gloniger, a celebrated oculist of the same town, and entered the University of Pennsylvania in 1872. He graduated at the end of his second course, was led to investigate homœopathy, read some works on the subject, entered the Hahnemann College of Philadelphia in 1874, and graduated in 1875. He settled in his present location, where, notwithstanding the many trials of earlier practitioners, he is meeting with encouraging patronage.

Dr. R. S. Hoffmeyer, from Manchester, Maryland, located in the village of Jonesville in the spring of 1876.

LEHIGH COUNTY.

This county being the seat of the "Allentown Academy," as it was familiarly called, has a large number of homœopathic physicians. Drs. Henry Detwiller, John Romig, C. D. Martin, and E. Freytag were the pioneers, and the system of medicine introduced by them, which was prognosticated by the old school as short-lived, has become deeply rooted in the community. (Fuller particulars of this county will be found in the "Allentown Academy," Section II.)

LUZERNE COUNTY.

So far as we have been able to learn, Dr. A. P. Gardiner located at Carbondale, in this county, in the year 1851, removed to Scranton in 1855, and is now a resident of Moscow, in the same county. On the 27th of December, 1855, he organized the first homœopathic medical association in this county. Dr. J. S. Pfouts located at Wilkesbarre in 1861, and Dr. C. A. Stevens at Scranton in 1862; Dr. Charles Arthur is also practicing with great success at Scranton. Thomas Adams Pierce, M.D., also opened an office at Wilkesbarre in 1854, and there remained until 1858. Other physicians, occupying the various localities of this thickly populated county, are Drs. O. H. Adams, A. E. Burr, Carbondale; J. Arthur Bullard, Wilkesbarre; — Campbell,

W. M. Ostrander, West Pittston ; H. N. Dunnell, Scranton ; E. B. Evans, Hyde Park ; L. A. Snyder, Hazleton ; J. G. Sperling, Kingston.

LYCOMING COUNTY.

Homœopathy was first introduced into Lycoming County by John Redman Coxe, Jr., M.D., who came to Williamsport in the spring of 1845, and remained until 1850, when he returned to Philadelphia, where he formerly resided. His father, John Redman Coxe, Sr., M.D., occupied the Chair of Materia Medica in the University of Pennsylvania for several years.

During the abode of Dr. Coxe, Jr., in Williamsport, he practiced with success among the best families of the town and surrounding country.

C. G. Reinhold, M.D., and his son, Hahnemann E. Reinhold, came from Milton to Northumberland County in the autumn of 1864. Dr. Reinhold, Sr., being sent for, frequently made professional visits to Williamsport several years previous to his locating there. Homœopathy grew in favor so rapidly, and his practice became so large, that he broke down his not very strong constitution, by overexertion in applying himself to his profession. He died June 28th, 1865, in the sixty-third year of his age.

M. J. Kœnig, M.D., came to Williamsport in the autumn of 1865. He had practiced allopathy in the capacity of Assistant Surgeon in the United States Army during the Rebellion. He practiced successfully in Williamsport several years, then removed to Warrensville, Lycoming County ; next he removed to Salladesburg, where he controlled an immense country practice for three years, and then located at Jersey Shore, this county. He now has the largest practice of any physician in the town, and is the only homœopathic doctor, while there are six allopaths.

In January, 1868, W. C. Doane, M.D., came from Washington, D.C., to Williamsport, where he built up a large practice. He and Dr. H. E. Reinhold entered into a copartnership October 25th, 1869, which lasted five years, during which time they held the leading practice of this part of the State. In July,

1875, Dr. Doane removed to Syracuse, New York, where he is now engaged in practice.

William Willits, M.D., located in Williamsport, in August, 1865, where he has since been practicing.

C. M. Baker, M.D., previously an allopathic practitioner, came to Williamsport in the autumn of 1867. He remained but a few years, when he removed to West Virginia.

George C. McDermott, M.D., located in Williamsport in July, 1875; he made a specialty of eye and ear treatment, and contemplated establishing an eye and ear infirmary. He finally removed to Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Howard Cheyney, M.D., a graduate of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, class of 1875, a promising young physician, located in Williamsport in May, 1875. Dr. R. D. Tipple is also in Williamsport.

There are at present four homœopaths in the city, whose practice will compare favorably in extent, and in the class of people among which it is used, with that of the allopathic physicians of the town. Williamsport can truly be considered one of the strongholds of homœopathy.

MERCER COUNTY.

Dr. G. T. Monroe introduced homœopathy in this county, at the county seat, Mercer, in 1865, and still remains. He graduated at the Albany Medical College in 1842, practiced homœopathy, first at Greenville, two or three years, then moved to Mercer.

C. W. Hoyt, M.D., graduated in 1870, and removed to Sharon, Mercer County, where he has remained.

MIFFLIN COUNTY.

Our system of practice was introduced into this county, in July, 1840, by Dr. C. G. Reinhold, who moved to Lewistown, and remained in active practice there nine years. Dr. George H. Cox, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, in 1865, afterwards converted to homœopathy, located in Lewistown in 1867, where he spent two years. On account of deafness and an invalid father, he returned to his native place, Germantown, and was

succeeded by Dr. William F. Speth, who enjoys an excellent practice, and is the only homœopathician in the county.

Dr. Speth graduated in Darmstadt, Germany, in 1852, when he practiced the old system. He began homœopathy in Philadelphia, in 1857, moved from Philadelphia to Pottsville in March, 1859, where he followed his professional calling till December, 1869, when he made Lewistown his permanent residence. He is a member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Pennsylvania, of which body he has been first vice-president.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Probably before the year 1840, Dr. Wauke located himself at the Trappe, in the northern part of the county, as a pioneer of homœopathy. He was a much-esteemed and very successful practitioner, not only in his own county, but had quite a business in the adjoining county of Chester.

About the year 1842 Dr. Ezra Fell commenced the practice of homœopathy in Norristown. He was succeeded in 1848 or 1849 by Dr. Thomas Pierce, who subsequently removed to Winona, Minnesota. Dr. Bloede, now of Brooklyn, Long Island, located there for a short time. Dr. Sutton left Norristown about the commencement of the civil war, went into the army, and died of typhoid fever. Dr. Melville Casselbury, now of Morgantown, West Virginia, was there a short time in 1860 or 1861. Dr. William R. Power came about 1862, remained several years, and removed to Philadelphia. Dr. Rufus Sargent practiced here a short time, but entered the army in 1862. Dr. Mahlon Preston, a stanch homœopath, a graduate of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1861, succeeded him, and enjoys a lucrative practice at the present time. He is an active member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Chester, Delaware, and Montgomery counties, has been Vice-President of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Pennsylvania, and has written good articles for our journals. Theodore L. Pratt, M.D., a graduate of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1853, and Dr. E. P. Bruner also practice in Norristown.

In Hatboro, Dr. Edward Reading has practiced over twenty years, covering largely Bucks and Montgomery counties.

In the same town Evan and Lewis Davis, homœopathic urinary surgeons, have extensive practice in their line of professional duties. Dr. L. Hoopes has been a few years in town. Dr. S. C. Moyer is doing well at Lansdale. Dr. R. Owen was at Conshohocken, where he mingled the duties of a clergyman with those of a physician. He left Conshohocken in the spring of 1876, and was succeeded by Dr. George W. DuBois of Germantown. In Collegeville Dr. George R. Knight began his career in 1873, where, he says, "Homœopathy started on a successful career the next day after my arrival, and, notwithstanding the surrounding cloudy atmosphere of allopathy, it now appears as a bright star of the first magnitude." Dr. Knight graduated at the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1873, and had Dr. John R. Reading, of Somerton, for preceptor. In his practice he endeavors to carry out the doctrines of the great Father of Homœopathy. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and has written articles published in the *American Journal of Homœopathic Materia Medica*.

MONTOUR COUNTY.

Homœopathy was introduced into Montour County several years before the rebellion broke out, by a Dr. Scott, who lived in Danville. He was very successful and acquired a large practice, which he retained until the beginning of the war, when he entered the army, and was never heard of afterwards.

The next we have any account of is Dr. Ostrander, who lived in Danville about the year 1867; his stay was marked by success. He gained the confidence of a goodly number of families, and practiced among the leading families in town.

J. H. P. Frost, M.D., came from Milton, Northumberland County, in September, 1870, and remained till his death on January 21st, 1875. Dr. Frost was quite an eminent writer in his profession. He was Professor of Physiology in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1865-67, and then took the Chair of Pathology. He aided in the prepara-

first edition of Guernsey's *Obstetrics*. He revised and made numerous additions to Bergau's work on *Syphilis, Gonorrhœa*, &c. He wrote a large work on *Veterinary Medicine*, and about two-thirds completed a work on *Clinical Materia Medica*. He also wrote numerous articles for medical journals. He was one of the founders of the *Hahnemannian Monthly*, and was its first editor.

Dr. E. Harpel, M.D., came to Danville in March, 1873, and now has an extensive practice.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.*

Dr. Detwiller, now of Easton, Pennsylvania, occupied the advance ground, his first prescription in accordance with the law of similars having been made July 23d, 1828, while a resident of Allentown, Pennsylvania.

Dr. J. H. Pulte, of Cincinnati, Ohio, landed in New York in 1834, and stopped awhile in this county, at Cherryville, and formed the acquaintance of Dr. William Wesselhœft, residing a few miles distant. He joined the Northampton County Society of Homœopathic Physicians, the first in this country, and after remaining six years, went to his present location at Cincinnati, as before stated.

Drs. Bute, of Nazareth, and Jacobson, of Bethlehem, were early enlisted in the cause, and the county is well represented by the following able homœopathic physicians:

Drs. J. J. Detwiller, E. L. Hopkins, Charles Roseberry, G. B. Slough, Easton; J. R. Goodman, Bethlehem; James Hark, Nazareth.

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

C. G. Reinhold, M.D., was the first to introduce homœopathy into Northumberland County, he having emigrated from Boalsburg, Centre County, to Milton, in the autumn of 1864. He built up and maintained an extensive practice till the time of his removal, which took place in the autumn of 1864.

* For full particulars of this county *vide* Allentown Academy, Section II.

J. H. P. Frost, M.D., located in Milton in 1868. He practiced with success till 1870, when he removed to Danville.

J. R. Ely, M.D., a graduate of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1865, settled in Milton in 1866, since which time he has been in full practice.

In the spring of 1875, J. A. Osborn, M.D., a graduate of Hahnemann College of Philadelphia, came to Milton and opened an office; he has a fine and steadily increasing practice.

We find, also, in Shamokin, Northumberland County, M. H. Harpel, M.D., a graduate of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, class of 1867, who has since been pursuing the practice of his profession with success.

Charles Arthur, M.D., practiced in Sunbury, the county seat of Northumberland, from April, 1866, till October, 1871, when he removed to Baltimore. He is now engaged in successful practice at Scranton, Luzerne County. Dr. J. B. Masser is now at Sunbury, and Dr. J. H. Heinsling at Dalmatia.

PERRY COUNTY.

Homœopathy is believed to have been introduced into this county by Dr. William H. Johnson, who settled in Marysville in 1860, and died in 1873.

Dr. B. C. Grosch practices in Andersonburg. Dr. O. T. Everhart, of Marysville, studied medicine and graduated at the University of Maryland in March, 1856, and began practice in the following autumn in Goldsboro, York County, where he remained ten and a half years. On the outbreak of the war he entered the United States Army as Assistant Surgeon. From arduous professional duties and exposure he contracted an attack of subacute inflammation of the spinal meninges, which resulted in complete paralysis. He was confined to his bed for four months, and then used a crutch and cane fourteen months. Having recovered sufficiently he resumed his practice in Goldsboro. In 1867, owing to ill health, arising from malaria, he was obliged to seek a healthier location, and moved to Shrewsbury, York County, Pennsylvania, where he recovered from the malarial trouble, but the paralysis was not so easily disposed of. He chanced to pe-

ruse an introductory lecture of Professor William S. Helmuth's to the class of 1852, after which he was enabled to look with an unprejudiced mind into the principles of the new school.

Procuring homœopathic remedies, he tried them upon himself, making a complete recovery. In 1869 he removed to Marysville, Perry County, and began the practice of homœopathy. For three or more years he was Surgeon to the Northern Central Railway Company.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY.

In writing up this county, which embraces Philadelphia city, Germantown, Chestnut Hill, Manayunk, Frankford, Roxborough, Foxchase, Bridesburg, Holmesburg, Somerton, etc., the historian is fain to pause awhile to reflect upon its galaxy of *astra lumina* of the first magnitude, who have adorned the profession by their Herculean labors for the establishment of homœopathy, who have enriched it by their literary contributions, who in many cases sacrificed their health and personal comfort, and, as in the case of not a few, their very lives, in the exemplification and promulgation of Hahnemann's doctrines.

Of course, in a work like this, anything like a comprehensive and exhaustive history of these representatives cannot be given. We will be content, therefore, with a hasty review of the chief actors who have in time past represented, and who still do represent our cause in this county.

CARL IHM, M.D., a native of Frankfort-on-the-Main, and graduate of Wurtzburg, Bavaria, came to Philadelphia in 1829. Being instigated and encouraged by Mr. William Geisse, a Philadelphia merchant, he studied homœopathy, adopted its tenets, and at once began its practice. He was the first physician to practice homœopathy in Philadelphia.

Two years later, in 1831, he was succeeded by Dr. George H. Bute, whose conversion to homœopathy occurred while a missionary of the Moravian Church in Surinam, South America.

In a letter concerning himself Dr. Bute said :

I am a native of North Germany, and was born May 27th, 1792. In the year 1829 I received a special commission to proceed to Surinam (Dutch

Guiana), and, whilst in the city of Paramaribo, fortunately became acquainted with Dr. C. Hering, established there as a homœopathic physician. This meeting was doubtless the most important event of my life, the turning-point as it were of my mind. He here cured me of spotted fever, a disease which in that climate is always *death*. I therefore craved a knowledge of that wonderful new medical system. Convinced of the soundness of Hahnemann's doctrine, I placed myself under the tuition of my friend, Dr. Hering, studying arduously until I became a proficient in the theory and practice of homœopathy. My constitution, however, being unable to withstand the insalubrious climate of Surinam, I was compelled to leave the country after a stay of nearly two years. With shattered health I sailed for Boston in 1831, thence proceeding to Nazareth, Pennsylvania, where I settled and practiced.

The Asiatic cholera having broken out in a virulent form in Philadelphia, I considered it my duty to repair to that city immediately, both by my knowledge and skill to assist the thousands of sick and dying, and at the same time to demonstrate to the world the truth of Hahnemann's system, by proving beyond cavil that homœopathy is the best, and indeed the only true practice for that fatal disease. My reputation became so widely spread, that, at the end of two years' practice in that city, I was so overwhelmed with patients that in spite of the utmost activity, I found it impossible to properly attend to all. While in this strait I wrote to my friend, Dr. Hering, at Paramaribo, urging him to come to Philadelphia, and assuring him of a large field for his talents and labor. But as Dr. Hering found it difficult to leave his work in Paramaribo, he did not arrive until March, 1833, and then in ill health, with a fistula in the thigh. He soon after joined me in practice, we two establishing our office on Vine Street.

After some years of active practice in Philadelphia, my own health became so impaired that I was obliged to withdraw to the country. I again selected the village of Nazareth as my abode, and since that period I have never flagged in my efforts by writing, experiment, and practice to advance the great cause of homœopathy, and disseminate its truths among the people.

Dr. Bute died February 13th, 1876, in his 84th year. His old friend, Dr. Hering, kindly furnishes the following notes as to Dr. Bute's contributions direct to homœopathy:

He was the first prover of the indigenous plants, *Sanguinaria Canadensis*, *Cistus Canadensis*, *Chimaphila umbellata*, *Chimaphila maculata*, *Rhus venenata*, and *Rhus glabra*. He also proved *Rhus tox.* and *Rhus radicans*, and made comparisons of the different *Rhus*. He was the introducer of the West Indian *Moncinella*, and made some of the provings of *Juglans cinerea*.

He proved *Sarracenia asimina* and *Ustilago maidis* in 1840.

He made provings of *Cypripedium humile* and *Phallus impudicus*.

A lady whom he had cured with *Daphne mezereum*, on being told the remedy, handed him from her flower-pot a twig of the *Daphne Indica*, with the request that he would prove it. He did so, and it has been of great use in many cases.

He contributed to the Allentown provings of *Lachesis*, *Mephitis*, *Calcarea phosphorica mixta*, and *basica*.

Some of his symptoms of *Alum* he sent to Hahnemann, who inserted them in his *Chronic Diseases*. (See vol. ii, p. 35.)

He also observed valuable symptoms of *Conium maculatum*.

A patient suffering from an old intermittent, applied to Dr. Bute for relief. Bute, remembering that his mother had always been in the habit of carefully pouring away the water in which she had boiled eggs, because, she said, "people get the fever from such water," and recollecting once having witnessed a cure of intermittent in a man who opened an egg and poured brandy into one-half of the shell and drank it off, now proceeded to make a tincture by breaking a newly laid egg, taking away the yolk and greater part of the white, and putting the rest in a bottle with alcohol. This *albumen ovi*, as it was called, made a complete cure of the man's intermittent, and has been found of great service in many desperate cases since.

Dr. Charles F. Matlack graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1820. In an autograph letter he writes: "I may here remark that I believe I was the first *American* physician, in chronological order, who practiced in Philadelphia according to the homœopathic method. I employed it, by way of experiment, as early as the winter of 1832-33." He practiced in Philadelphia for many years, and in 1851 located in Germantown. He was a close student, and a successful practitioner of the Hahnemannian type. He never aspired to a *large* practice, contending that a homœopathist could not do justice to a crowd of patients. He did much for the cause of homœopathy by effecting permanent cures of chronic diseases. He died in 1874.

The next homœopathic physician in Philadelphia was Con-

stantine Hering, M.D., who was born in Oschatz, Saxony, on January 1st, 1800. It seemed particularly fitting that he who was to lend such a helping hand to the inauguration of a new and the true system of medical practice, should come upon the scene at the very opening of the century which was to witness so great a reform in medical science. From his earliest age he exhibited an insatiable thirst for knowledge, and spent many of the leisure hours of his boyhood in wandering about the country, from hill-top to vale, busily employed in exploring nature's secrets. While attending the classical school at Zittau, from 1811 to 1817, he made a large and valuable collection of minerals, plants, skulls, and bones of animals. He studied medicine at the Surgical Academy of Dresden and the University of Leipsic. While thus employed he was engaged to publish a work against homœopathy, which was to be its deathblow. Having occasion to consult some works of Hahnemann at this time, his attention was attracted by some statements which he found there. Deeply impressed by them, he stayed his hand in the demolishing work, and determined to investigate the matter and ascertain for himself its truth or falsity. The result of his research was a firm conviction of the truth of the law of cure as embodied in the formula *similia similibus curantur*. With undiminished ardor he kept up his study in this direction, and wrote as his thesis for graduation "De Medicina Futura," in which he ably and resolutely maintained the doctrines of Hahnemann. On March 23d, 1826, he received his degree of Doctor of Medicine from the University of Würzburg. Shortly after, in the May following, he was appointed instructor in Mathematics and the Natural Sciences in an academy, Blochman's Institute, in Dresden. After remaining here for some months he was appointed to go to Surinam under favor of the king, to make researches and collections in zoology. He consented to do this and sailed for South America. While there he pursued the study of homœopathy, practiced it to some extent, and wrote some articles for the *Homœopathic Archives*. This latter proceeding was brought to the notice of the king in such a way as to cause him to direct Dr. Hering to attend to the duties of his appoint-

ment and to let outside matters alone. By return mail Hering sent in a report of his accounts in full, and, resigning his official position, he began to practice in Paramaribo. A few years later he sailed for home, and on his way thither landed in Philadelphia in the January of 1833.

To give a detailed account of Dr. Hering's life and labors would be simply to reiterate what is already well known to the profession throughout the world. We will, however, in a condensed form merely make allusion to some of his principal works.

AN ACCOUNT OF DR. HERING'S PROVINGS.*

Stapf published his *Archives* about three times a year, and made it a rule to give a new proving with each number issued. The offer was made to Dr. Hering to take part in all the new provings.

The first proving the doctor sent to Stapf was one of *Meze-reum*. It was inserted in his collection, printed years after, in 1825. See the *Archives*, vol. 4, No. 2, p. 126, where Stapf says: "The signature H. and W. signify students of medicine in Leipsic. A few years later H. (Hering) was in South America, and W. (Wahle) in Rome." The next proving Stapf wanted was of *Sabadilla*. See the same volume of the *Archives*, No. 3, p. 122, where the former students appear as young physicians. In the next number, vol. v, No. 1, *Sabina* appeared, in which Wahle figured alone, Hering's provings having arrived a few days too late for publication. The same thing occurred with *Colchicum*. A Prover's Society had been formed in 1824, and the plan made to publish in each number a drug from the mineral, vegetable, and animal kingdoms. For the first number were prepared *Plumbum ac.*, *Paris quad.*, and *Cantharides*. For the second, *Jodium*, *Arum maculatum*, and *Oniscus asellus*. For the third, *Selenium*, *Secale*, and a German viper were proposed.

All the provings which had only been commenced were handed to Dr. Trinks, of Dresden, for his friend, Dr. Hartlaub, who had employed Hering three years before as scribe. Hart-

* Condensed from the pamphlet, "Dr. Hering's Golden Anniversary," 1876.

laub completed the Plumbum and Cantharides, and commenced his *Materia Medica*. Of all the other provings, Hartlaub only published *Sabina*, vol. i, 323-326, and in the third volume, Paris, p. 149.

The others, mostly fragments, *Ant. tart.*, *Argentum*, *Aristolochia*, *Clematis*, *Bellad.*, *Callha palustris*, *Dematium*, *Geum rivale*, *Nostoc*, *Opium*, *Ruta*, *Tanacetum*, and *Viola tricolor*, were partly printed in after years, and part of them yet await completion.

While in Surinam Dr. Hering's main object was to get the poison of one of the largest snakes on the continent, the *Trigonocephalus lachesis*. It was finally obtained on July 28th, 1828; preparations were made and provings commenced with the first and following triturations, and printed *verbatim* in the form of daybooks (but not until three years later) in Stapf's *Archives*, x, 2, p. 1, with additional remarks from January 18th, 1830.

During the six full years of his stay in South America he added also to our *Materia Medica* the famous poison spider which he called *Theridion curassavicum*; a lizard, the *Asealabotes*, supposed to be poisonous; two noted vegetable poisons, *Caladium seguinum*, *Jambos* and *Jatropha*, and some observations on *Solanum mammosum*, *Spigelia anthelmintica*, and *Vanilla*. The proving of the *Selenium* was continued, and additions collected to the symptoms of *Alumina* and *Phos. ac.*, and the provings of *Psorinum* were commenced.

After his departure from South America and arrival in Philadelphia one of the first provings made was of *Mephitis*, the skunk, and the *Ictodes fetida*, skunk cabbage, and, as soon as obtainable, the *Crotalus* was proved.

Being lucky enough to secure possession of a mad dog he took the saliva while the animal was alive, and made the first proving thereof on himself, using the triturations.

The provings of *Lachesis* and *Crotalus* were completed in Allentown, Pa. The provings of *Calc. phos. acid* (Lippe) were made there; likewise *Calc. phos. basica* was fully proved, and the proving of *Hippomanes equorum* and *Castor equi*. commenced. Many addi-

tional provings were also made of *Kalmia*, *Nicandra*, and *Viburnum acerifolium*.

In the *Correspondenz-Blatt*—a little paper started at Allentown to save the enormous postal charges—were published symptoms of *Baryta muriatica*, August 31st, 1836; a condensed collection of the provings of *Lapis magneticus*, overlooked by Jahr; *Cistus Canadensis*, or *Helianthus caradupe*, according to the provings of G. H. Bute, and *Mephitis putorius*, January 18th, 1837; *Pothos*, or *Ictodes fœtida*, and *Calc. phos. acida** (Lippe), February 3d, 1837; *Sanguinaria Canadensis*, by G. H. Bute, and *Daphne Indica*, January 22d, 1837, and *Apocynum cannabinum* from Gray's *Journal*. Many indigenous plants were also proved in Allentown, such as *Phytolacca*, *Gelseminum*, *Gymnocladus*, etc.

Returning to Philadelphia in 1839 the chemical family of salt-formers, of which Iodine has since been fully proved, were selected by the doctor in preference to others, and *Chlorine*, *Bromine** (Lippe), and *Fluoric acid** (Lippe) were added to our *Materia Medica*.

After the formation of a large Provers' Union he proposed a new proving of *Ferrum metallicum*, and was enabled to get its nearest relatives, *Kobalt* and *Niccolum*, in their purity, from one of our first chemists. To get an answer to the question: *Can we draw conclusions from the constituents of a chemical composition as to the effects of the chemical unit?* induced him to recommend to Dr. Neidhard the proving of *Cinnabar*; and, on account of the surprising effects of *Calcareo oxalica*, the proving of *Oxalic acid*.

For the same reason Dr. Hering commenced the provings of *Oxygen* in 1841, to which he added in 1845, the year of his tour to Germany, the newly discovered *Ozone*. Schönbein, the discoverer, considered it to be similar to Chlorine. Berzelius decided it to be an allotropic form of Oxygen. The symptoms could have decided this before if the analysis by proving had been developed enough. The same was the case with a proving the doctor made with the *Thallia* of Owen, a supposed new element between *Magnesia* and *Calcareo*. The careful provings had

* Proved by Dr. Ad. Lippe.

shown its great similarity to both these, when a British chemist discovered that it was a, hitherto unknown, mixture of both.

Dr. Hering considering it his duty to collect and translate the provings made in the United States, and to be the mediator between the new and the old home of our art, had not only sent the experimental proving of the so-called Brucea to Stapf, but also Bute's Sanguinaria and the Mephitis of the Allentown provers, and later the Fluor ac., published in the first volume of the *Transactions of the American Institute of Homœopathy*, by Dr. Jacob Jeanes. In 1849 and 1850 he sent to one of the best journals we ever had in our school, Buchner and Nusser's *Allgemeine Homœopatische Zeitung*, Augsburg, 8, the arrangement of the symptoms of Castor equi. proved at the Allentown Academy, and Dr. G. H. Bute's proving of Mancinella (*Hippomanes mancinella*). *Tellurium* was proved as next to the Selenium, and *Tetradymit* as a crystal; *Palladium* as the next relation to Platina; *Osmium* as belonging to the same family; and *Lithium* as the next missing link to Potassa and Natrium.

In 1851, being asked by a German publisher to do so, he commenced his *Amerikanische Arznei Prüfungen*. This work contained twelve provings of more or less importance. Of these remedies *Glonoine* (Lippe) is becoming of more and more importance every year. The provings of the *Virus apium* comprised also the full natural history of the insect; the provings of the New York Society, augmented by a large number of new provings with the pure poison; the observations of Rev. Longstreth, which are of the highest importance, and as many cases of the effects following the sting as could be obtained by daily observation within the course of a year. The reports of symptoms following the sting, and what symptoms had been cured, have settled one of the most important scientific questions, viz.: *Can the symptoms from inoculation with animal poisons, the zymotic symptoms, be used in our Materia Medica, alongside of the symptoms observed from our alcoholic preparations taken inwardly?* The greatest of all critical objections, never made by any critic, but in the mind of the prover of Lachesis, since 1828, has been answered affirmatively and to his full satisfaction.

The book further contained translations of the provings of *Benzoic acid* by Jeanes, and the *Oxalic acid* by Neidhard, both indispensable in heart disease; Joslin's masterly proving of *Rumex crispus* in translation; the Allentown proving of *Kalmia*; a completed proving of *Millefolium*, and one of *Jatropha curcas*; new provings of the old polychrests *Cepa* and *Aloes*, the latter for the first time proved with the genuine *Aloes soccotrina*, brought here by the physician on the man-of-war sent by the United States to the Sultan of Muscat; the animal substances, the old and famous *Hippomanes equorum*, and the blue blood of the *Limulus cyclops*, or the *Xiphosura Americana*, in which a careful analysis had shown copper as a constituent of the blood, and but a trace of iron. The publisher, provided he got a second part like the first, without remuneration, sent postage free, was willing to publish a second volume, but he died suddenly, and his heirs did not ask for a continuation.

Lithium has been proved since, and *Arsenic* in the metallic state, particularly in the hydrogen combination; in 1851 the *Arsenate of lime*, the *Beryllium*, the *Calc. sulphurica*, and the *Mercur. sulph.*, together with additional provings of *Arg. nit.*, *Baryta*, and *Nux moschata*. The proving of *Formica* was an attempt to get something similar to the *Apium virus*, but it has not yet been used sufficiently to gain the importance of a polychrest. With a change of the genius epidemicus it may become of more importance. The possibility of a scientific *Materia Medica* has gained by every proving, but the next generation may have to establish it.

During his residence in Philadelphia Dr. Hering aided in the establishment of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, and has served as Professor of *Materia Medica* in this institution several times. He was for some years one of the editors of the *American Journal of Materia Medica*. His *Domestic Physician*, published in 1834, has probably had the largest sale of any homœopathic book ever produced, and ran through six editions in three years in this country alone, besides being translated into other languages. Of Dr. Hering's abilities as a

prescriber it is needless to say more than that he has always ranked as a second Hahnemann.

Ever since Dr. Hering became a receiver of the doctrines of Hahnemann, he has been a faithful worker for their development and promulgation, that mankind might be benefited thereby. The vast amount of use he has been to the cause is inexpressible; the only conceivable manner of even forming an idea of the same would be to take away from homœopathy all that has been done for it by every one else, Hahnemann excluded,—could such a thing be done.

The following is a list of homœopathic physicians, in addition to those named, in Philadelphia, prior to 1840:* Drs. Jacob Jeanes, Jacob Lentz, Samuel Freedley, Caleb B. Matthews, G. S. F. Pfeiffer, Walter Williamson, Richard Gardiner, Jonas Green, James Kitchen, Gideon Humphreys, Charles Neidhard, George Lingen, J. G. Rosenstein, William Schmöele, Henry Schmöele, H. F. H. Hoffendahl, Samuel R. Dubs, Alvin E. Small, Matthew Anderson, Frederick Schæffer, Dr. Aromada, a Bohemian.

Also, prior to 1840, J. G. Wesselhœft sold homœopathic books and medicines at his store in Quarry Street. Mr. Kedderlin, in Fourth Street, also sold homœopathic books.

Jacob Lentz, M.D., began to practice homœopathy in 1836, died in 1841.

Richard Gardiner, M.D., was one of the oldest and most highly respected homœopathic physicians in the United States. He was born February 21st, 1793, in Darby, Delaware County, Pa. For more than sixty years he has followed the vocation of a medical practitioner. Not only is he a notable example of the ideal type of the true physician, but he deserves honorable mention for having given to the profession two sons and no less than five grandsons. He was the father of the late Professor William A. Gardiner, in his day one of the most able teachers of anatomy in the country, and also of our colleague, Dr. Daniel R. Gardiner, of Woodbury, N. J. He was him-

* This list is taken from some MSS. prepared by the late Walter Williamson, M.D., now in possession of his family.

self, also, the son of a prominent physician of his native place, who was his tutor and guide during his preparation for medical honors; he graduated as Doctor of Medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, in 1814, the same year succeeding to his father's practice in Darby. While attending medical lectures in Philadelphia, he was in the habit of driving to the University from Darby, a distance of ten miles, every morning, and back at night. He practiced in his native place for fifteen or sixteen years, after which he removed to the neighboring city of Philadelphia, where he soon secured a firm foothold, and, ultimately, a large and remunerative practice. About a year after his settlement in Philadelphia, he announced his acceptance of, and belief in, the fundamental principles of homœopathy, which he had begun to investigate before his removal from Darby. He was not at all obtrusive or noisy in his advocacy of the new system,—such demonstration being foreign to his nature,—but he was none the less clear and decided in his faith. He continued in active practice in Philadelphia till 1870, forty-two years, when he removed to Baltimore, which city seemed to offer a favorable opening for practice, with the intention of establishing himself there. The experiment appears not to have proved satisfactory, for, after a brief absence, we find him in his former location as diligently pursuing his accustomed duties as ever. And here he has steadily remained, keeping up his regular routine of daily work.

Dr. Jacob Jeanes was born October 4th, 1800. His literary education was obtained in Philadelphia. His medical studies began under the preceptorship of the distinguished Dr. Joseph Parrish, and he received his degree of M.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1823. Dr. Jeanes practiced as an allopathic physician for twelve years. He was for several years physician to the Almshouse and the Philadelphia Dispensary. In 1835 he adopted the maxim of *similia similibus curantur*, and became a declared homœopathist. In 1838 he published a work on practice, which unfortunately is now out of print. He gave much thought to the improvement of our *Materia Medica*, endeavoring to condense or select only the most characteristic symptoms, giving most attention to locality. He introduced the *Rosa*

damascena, Juglans cathartica, Mel cum sale, Amygdala Persica, Lobelia cerulea, Anisatum stellatum, Pix liquida, Ulmus rubrum, Cholos terrapini, Comptoria, Stramonium sem., Chenopodium sem., Aretium lappa, and many others, particularly Benzoic acid, the knowledge of which is chiefly due to the labors of Dr. Jeanes.

He was one of the founders of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, in 1848, and was Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine in the first faculty of that institution in the years 1848 and 1849. He was one of the original members of the American Institute, a member of the Philadelphia County Homœopathic Medical Society, and an honored member of our State Medical Society. The death of Dr. Jeanes occurred on the 18th of December, 1877, and resulted from an apoplectic seizure.

Dr. Samuel Freedley was born near Conshohocken, Pa., on the 2d of February, 1799. He studied medicine with Dr. Cleve, a physician and botanist of considerable prominence in the early part of the present century. He graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1821, and soon after commenced the practice of medicine in this city. In 1836 he first had his attention called to homœopathy, and, as a result of his success in the treatment of several severe cases of disease by this method, in 1837 he fully abandoned "old physic," and adopted homœopathy. While a student with Dr. Cleve, Dr. Freedley became much interested in the study of botany, and has always maintained a deep interest in that science. His herbarium contains about 10,000 specimens, and is carefully labelled and classified. He has also collected a very large botanical library.

Upon the organization of the Homœopathic College of Pennsylvania in 1848, Dr. Freedley was elected Professor of Botany in that institution, which position he held for three years, when botany was abolished, as a portion of the curriculum of study.

In 1854 he was appointed to the Chair of Medical Botany, in the Penn Medical University, and resigned his position in 1859.

Dr. Freedley moved into the house which he still occupies, at the southeast corner of Green and Marshall streets, in 1836. He

is still in active practice, and enjoys the distinction of being the oldest homœopathic physician in Philadelphia.

Charles Neidhard, M.D., was born in Bremen, Germany, 1809. He came to this country and commenced the study of medicine at Reading, Pa., and continued it at the University of Pennsylvania, and Philadelphia Medical Institute; also took two courses of clinical instruction at the Pennsylvania Hospital. Being seriously ill from over-study, he applied for medical aid to Dr. W. Wesselhœft, his personal friend, then located at Bath, Pa. His own recovery and his physician's arguments, led him into homœopathy. He returned to Europe in 1835, graduated at Jena, and came back to America in 1836. He settled in Philadelphia at once, and began practicing homœopathy. In 1837 he graduated from the Allentown Academy. He was one of the original members of the American Institute, and served for three years as Professor of Clinical Medicine in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania. He has made some important provings, has been a valuable contributor to the medical literature of the country, and served as co-editor with Dr. Hering on the first Philadelphia journal of homœopathy. His treatise on Diphtheria in the United States is favorably and widely known, as also is his essay, "Where do we stand? How can we best promote the scientific progress of homœopathy?" The doctor is still actively engaged in attending to his large and lucrative practice. He is one of the pioneers of homœopathy in Philadelphia, and witnesses with marked satisfaction its growth and prosperity.

Walter Williamson, M.D., graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in March, 1833, and immediately afterwards settled in practice in Marple, Delaware County.

He moved to Newtown, in the same county, in 1835, and in the spring of 1836 had his attention called to the new system of medical practice. At the earliest opportunity he obtained all the books and pamphlets then published in the English language which had any bearing upon the subject, and commenced the study of its doctrines. On the 3d day of July, 1836, being detained at home all day by professional business, Dr. Williamson read Hahnemann's "Essay on Coffee," and was so fully con-

vinced of the truth of the new therapeutic law set forth in the essay, that he determined to further test its validity by actual experiments. Accordingly he proceeded at once to make experiments with medicines, homœopathically prepared, on the sick, to see if they would cure the symptoms similar to those they had caused in the healthy human system. Having satisfied himself of the truth of Hahnemann's position in this respect, he took medicines for the purpose of seeing whether they would cause in the healthy, symptoms similar to those they were known to cure in the sick.

These experiments were equally as convincing in the affirmative as were those made in the other direction, and there being no honorable course left to the experimenter but the adoption of the teachings of the new system of practice, the choice in favor of homœopathy was cheerfully accepted, and a determination made to follow the teachings of her precepts. The adoption of the new system involved the necessity of close application to study, and the renewal of a state of pupilage. As the homœopathic literature in English was insufficient to guide and instruct a practitioner in the responsible duty of treating the sick, the further labor was imposed of studying the German language, in which most of the writings of homœopathic authors were locked up. The proper steps were taken, and the new studies were entered upon, but the demand for knowledge of the new science was so strong that translations were carried rapidly forward and soon began to issue from the press, thus the English practitioner was supplied with the necessary works in his vernacular tongue, in less time than it would require to learn the German so as to read them in that language.

Dr. Williamson entered immediately upon the difficult task of treating the sick, in a large circle of practice, on principles he had to study out and apply to every case as it appeared.

About the middle of March, 1839, Dr. Williamson located in Philadelphia, although the eight physicians of the school already resident there appeared sufficient to transact all the business. One circumstance materially aided the doctor in introducing him to the large clientage he speedily obtained. The leading members

of the homœopathic school did not attend to the practice of mid-wifery, and it was found a drawback to progress that its patrons were obliged to rely upon old-school physicians for accoucheurs. Happily, Dr. Williamson was particularly adapted for this position, both by previous large experience and his pleasing demeanor in the sick-room. His homœopathic brethren recommended him widely ; the legitimate results followed, and he was speedily engaged in a large and lucrative practice. He took an active part in the organization of the American Institute, and was an active member up to the time of his decease. He was also one of the founders of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, was one of its first professors, and served in this capacity for many years. He was also one of the founders of the Pennsylvania State Society, and one of its early presidents. In 1855 he published a treatise on the *Diseases of Women and Children*, which remained as a textbook until superseded by larger and more comprehensive works. He was a constant contributor of valuable papers to medical societies and journals, and filled at different times the position of editor and sub-editor.

As a *teacher* Dr. Williamson was always instructive and interesting. He was essentially a *worker* for the cause he so ardently espoused. By the result of his labors as a *procer*, he was enabled to make many valuable additions to the pathogenesis of our drugs, as well as to add some valuable remedies to our *Materia Medica*. Of these we may mention *Triosteum perf.*, *Phytolacca dec.*, and *Podophyllum*. His kind heart led him to visit an old friend and patient on a snowy winter's day. In feeble health at the time, the exposure that he was subjected to on that occasion, hastened the end of his useful and noble life. He gradually sank, and quietly died on December 19th, 1870.

Caleb B. Matthews, M.D., was a member of the first faculty in the Homœopathic College in this city, and filled the Chair of *Materia Medica*. He was devoted to homœopathy, and had a distinguished reputation for his writings and acquirements in medical science, as well in Europe as at home. He was an earnest, hard-working man in a city renowned for the eminence of her physicians ; and anxious to impart his full share of instruction

in the college, and that he might lead his classes to a thorough knowledge of the *Materia Medica*, he took almost incredible pains with his lectures, often spending the hours of night till three in the morning in their preparation, and that after his usual hard day's work attending the sick. Such a strain could not be borne with impunity. His emaciated form and hollow cough told what was soon to come, and on May 27th, 1851, he rested from his labors.

James Kitchen, M.D., was born in Philadelphia March 8th, 1800. He received the degree of A.B. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1819; that of A.M. in 1822; and that of M.D. from the medical department the same year. He afterwards spent some time abroad, continuing his studies in Paris, Holland, England, and Scotland. Returning to Philadelphia he commenced practice in 1824. For three years he held a position in the Southwark Dispensary, and served as Port Physician at the Quarantine Station from 1832 to 1836.

Dr. Kitchen suffered for several years from a chronic affection of the liver, for which he had consulted all the leading old-school physicians of that day without relief. He was finally induced by Dr. Green to try some of his homœopathic powders, and a few doses of *Bryonia* effected a cure. This led him to try the system in his own practice, and in 1837 he came out a full and open advocate of the practice. He held the position of Professor of Clinical Medicine one year in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania. He has contributed largely to the journals of the country, and in 1828 translated from the French Bouillard's *Treatise on Rheumatism*, and in 1841 Jahr's *Homœopathic Pharmacy*. He is still in vigorous health and in active practice.

A. E. Small, M.D., removed from Delaware County to Philadelphia in 1845, where he remained eleven years. He was a member of the first faculty in the Homœopathic College, in which institution he remained nine consecutive years, filling the chairs, at different times, of first, physiology, and later practice of medicine. He had a large business, and was a successful practitioner. He is the author of the widely and favorably known

Small's *Domestic Practice*, published while he was in Philadelphia. He has done much to spread homœopathy, and is still known as a zealous laborer in all that pertains to the advancement of our cause. His contributions to our medical literature are many and valuable. In 1857 he removed to Chicago, where he has since remained.

S. R. Dubs, M.D., born in Philadelphia, November 11th, 1811, received his medical degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1836. In 1839 he adopted homœopathy, and began its practice. For nineteen years he labored at his profession in Philadelphia, and in 1858 removed to Doylestown, Bucks County, to which county the reader is referred for further information.

William S. Helmuth, M.D., one of the pioneers of homœopathy in Philadelphia, was born in this city in 1801. He graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1824. For fifteen years he practiced allopathy, when, about 1839, through the influence of Dr. James Kitchen, who had just commenced the practice of homœopathy, he was induced to investigate the new system, and soon becoming convinced of its value, he adopted it fully in his practice. Dr. Helmuth was one of the founders of the Homœopathic College of Pennsylvania, and was appointed to the Chair of Practice of Medicine in the first faculty, which position he held for five years. Dr. Helmuth has always been a careful student of the *Materia Medica*, and a faithful adherent to the principles of homœopathy. He has enjoyed a large and remunerative practice, but retired from active business several years ago.

Francis Sims, M.D., was born in Philadelphia about 1820. He graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1844. Mainly through the influence of Drs. James Kitchen and William S. Helmuth he was early induced to adopt the homœopathic practice. He aided in the organization of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, and held the Chair of Surgery in that institution for five years. He was one of the board of managers and surgeon to the first homœopathic hospital in Philadelphia. Dr. Sims has enjoyed an extensive practice among the best portions of the community in Philadelphia.

William Schmoele, M.D., a native of Germany, came to the United States previous to 1834, and became a student and assistant of G. Bute's, M.D., finally graduated at the Allentown Academy. In the early days of homœopathy in Philadelphia he enjoyed a large and lucrative practice. About 1844 he returned to Germany and spent four years studying special branches of medicine, and particularly pathology and morbid anatomy, under Rokitsansky and other eminent pathologists. Returning to Philadelphia he assisted in the organization of the Penn Medical University in 1854, and developed the graded course offered by that school, this being the first attempt to introduce this method of study into the United States. Dr. Schmoele was one of the first men in the country to advocate and earnestly labor to promulgate the doctrine of the germ origin of disease. Since 1857 his time has been divided between various business operations and the practice of medicine.

H. N. Guernsey, M.D., was born at Rochester, Vermont, February 10th, 1817. He commenced the study of medicine with Dr. A. E. Small, then practicing medicine in Upper Darby, in the year 1840. November 1st, 1842, he matriculated in the Medical Department of the Pennsylvania College at Philadelphia; November 1st, 1843, he matriculated in the Medical Department of the University of New York, and graduated at that institution in the spring of 1844. In the summer of the same year he located in Frankford, Philadelphia, as a homœopathic physician, obstetrician, and surgeon. He soon acquired an immense practice in all three of the above departments, and was the pioneer of our school throughout Frankford, Bridesburg, Whitehall, Holmesburg, Bustleton, Fox Chase, Milltown, Milestown, Rowlandville, Nicetown, Olney, Rising Sun, Aramingo, and Richmond. He thoroughly established homœopathy in all the above places, and now there are respectable practitioners of our school in all of them.

Here he continued to labor single-handed, day and night, with the utmost zeal, caring for nothing else than the establishment and spread of his adopted profession, for ten years, when he associated with him his brother William, who had studied with

him. Three years later Dr. H. N. Guernsey moved into Philadelphia proper, and in 1861 was elected Professor of Obstetrics in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, a position he held for eight consecutive years, and for three years he was Dean of the Faculty. So useful and so popular were his lectures that the students requested their publication; this gave origin to his first edition of Guernsey's *Obstetrics* in 1867. The Therapeutic portion of this work is translated into French and published in Paris. Meanwhile, his practice became enormous, and very many families were converted to homœopathy through his success. He has written many useful papers for medical societies, both home and foreign, and for our journals, many of which have been reprinted in pamphlet form and widely circulated, and have been translated into different languages. He was elected Professor of Materia Medica in the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia in 1871, and served for three years, during which he was again Dean of the Faculty. Again his lectures were requested for publication, which resulted in Guernsey's *Materia Medica*.

A. W. Koch, M.D., is a native of Germany, and graduated at the Tübingen University in 1830. He has been in active practice in Philadelphia for many years.

G. Elliger, M.D., a native of Strasburg, Germany, introduced homœopathy in Germantown about the year 1845. He travelled in the stage-coach from Philadelphia to Bethlehem, stopping at the towns on the way one day in each week. He made some brilliant cures of chronic diseases, which contributed largely to his practice; afterwards he located one-half of the year in Philadelphia, the other half in his native home.

George C. Williams, M.D., was born in Brewer, Maine, February 26th, 1818; graduated from Bowdoin College in 1842. In 1845 he came to Philadelphia, and in 1847 located in West Chester as a homœopathic physician. He became successful in practice, particularly in surgery. He took his homœopathic degree from the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1850. In 1854 he removed to Germantown, and remained in successful practice until 1863. He then returned to West

Chester, and later moved to Coatesville, Pa., where he died March, 1870.

John M. Weick, M.D., was born in Rhodt, Rhenish Bavaria, January 6th, 1803. He attended the University of Heidelberg, and finally graduated from the surgical school at Bamberg in 1828. About 1846 he adopted homœopathy. In 1847 he removed to Philadelphia, where, with the exception of a brief season in the West, he has since remained.

Owen B. Gause, M.D., born in Wilmington, Del., June, 1825. After reading medicine in a somewhat desultory way for several years, he entered the Homœopathic Medical College at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1855; but being called to Philadelphia he attended the balance of the session of 1855-56 in the Philadelphia school, and took his degree from the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in the spring of 1857. He located in Trenton, N. J., in April of the same year. In the summer of 1860 he was elected to the Chair of Physiology in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, which position he held for four years, and removed to Philadelphia in the spring of 1862. Dr. Gause was one of the most active promoters of the Homœopathic County Medical Society, acting as Vice-President for three consecutive years. He also took an active part in the establishment of the Homœopathic State Medical Society, and was elected President in the spring of 1869. He became a member of the American Institute in 1869. He was elected to the Chair of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women in the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia in the fall of 1868, which position he still holds. His writings are limited to his contributions to the different medical societies and the medical journals.

David James, M.D., was born March 14th, 1805, at Radnor, Montgomery County, Pa. He studied medicine under the tuition of his father and Professor George McClellan; entered Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia in 1826, and graduated in 1828. After practicing one year in Philadelphia, he settled in Byberry, in the northern portion of the county, where he practiced until 1855, when he returned to Philadelphia.

During Dr. James's residence in Byberry he was regarded as more than ordinarily skilful and successful, and gathered about

him an immense practice. About the year 1848 he became convinced of the superiority of homœopathy as a scientific system of medical practice, and at once commenced to study and apply it. His patients had such confidence in his judgment and skill that all of them accepted the new method of practice simply on Dr. James's indorsement. His practice increased and his influence extended itself still more widely, so that in a comparatively short time homœopathy had been firmly established over a vast extent of territory and among a highly intelligent population as the result of his labor and influence. In obstetrics and minor surgery he had few superiors, and his skill, particularly in the department of obstetrics, gained for him a wide reputation and a large amount of consulting practice.

On his return to the city business at once flowed in upon him, so that the partial release from labor, for which he had hoped as a result of the change of location, was not attained. He continued in active labor until April, 1873, when a cardiac disease, which for several years had interfered with his otherwise vigorous health, assumed a more serious and alarming type and prevented him from engaging in further physical labor. His malady rapidly increased, and June 6th, 1873, he passed away.

W. R. Power, M.D., was born at Williamsport, Pa., in 1799; graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1819. He practiced in his native place until 1840, when he came to Philadelphia. He embraced homœopathy, and began its practice in 1849. He proved *Vaccinum* in 1852, and published the results of his experiments in the *Philadelphia Journal of Homœopathy*, vol. i, p. 493. He practiced for several years in Norristown, Pa., and again returned to Philadelphia, where he died in 1873.

Dr. Theodore S. Williams graduated at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1850. He located in Germantown, where, after a successful career, he sold out to Dr. George W. Malin.

Ad. Lippe, M.D.,* in 1850, moved from Carlisle to Philadelphia, and has been in active practice ever since. His special study

* For earlier history see Cumberland County.

has been the Materia Medica department, in which he stands unsurpassed in the world. His *Characteristic Symptoms of the Materia Medica* is used as a textbook by all our colleges. From 1863 to 1868 he was Professor of Materia Medica in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, a position, it is needless to say, in which he afforded general satisfaction. He has added largely to the literature of our school by his contributions to journals, translations, essays, etc. He was one of the earliest editors of the *Hahnemannian Monthly*.

Ad. Fellger, M.D., was born in Gmürd, Wurtemberg, June 14th, 1821. He entered upon the study of medicine at a very early age, and soon after graduation entered the German army as surgeon. He was so situated as to see the old-school form of treatment administered by the most eminent physicians in almost every form of disease to be met with in life. But these very experiences so lowered his former high estimate of medical science, that had he not fortunately met with Hahnemann's *Organon*, and witnessed many remarkable cures wrought by applying the law of the "similars," he would likely have abandoned the profession entirely. He gradually substituted the homœopathic system in place of his former method, and finally, in 1847, came to this country. In 1869 he graduated from the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania. He has a large practice and is very successful therein.

C. E. Toothaker, M.D., born in Dorchester, Mass., Nov. 30th, 1805, moved to Philadelphia in 1842, and graduated from the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1851. He commenced practice in Philadelphia, where he has remained. He claims to be the first physician who advocated the homœopathicity of hot applications to heated, inflamed surfaces, instead of cold, and explained his views in an article published in several journals about 1854-55.

R. Sargent, M.D., born in Essex County, Mass., April 16th, 1824, a former allopath, graduated from the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1852. After graduation he practiced for five years in Bordentown, N. J., but returned to Philadelphia in 1857. He served in the late war as an army

surgeon, and was on duty at several different posts. He is known throughout the profession as a zealous worker for homœopathy.

John G. Houard, M.D., was born in the city of Philadelphia, February 11th, 1812, of French parentage. When quite young the family removed to the island of Cuba. He received his education partly in Cuba, in France, where he was sent for a few years, and in the United States. In 1848, becoming interested in homœopathy, he studied and graduated at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, in 1851. About 1850 he opened a homœopathic pharmacy in Philadelphia, which he continued about seven years, when, on account of his increase of practice, he retired from the business. Dr. Houard introduced and proved several new remedies from the West Indies, such as Guaco, Aranea diadema, Mygale avicularia, Comocladia dentata, Cedron, Plantago, etc. He is an indefatigable student, translating and culling interesting articles from foreign works and journals, and contributing from time to time many short articles to various homœopathic journals. During the whole of his medical life, he has resided and practiced in the city of Philadelphia. He is one of the curators of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, director and visitor of the Children's Homœopathic Hospital of Philadelphia, member of the Hahnemann Medical Club of Philadelphia, of the American Institute, and of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Pennsylvania.

William F. Guernsey, M.D., born in Rochester, Vt., December 12th, 1814; studied medicine under his brother, H. N. Guernsey, M.D.; graduated from the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1852. He succeeded to the practice of his brother in Frankford upon the latter's removal to Philadelphia; is a most diligent and faithful worker, and has been actively engaged in keeping up the large practice ever since.

D. M. Tindall, M.D., located in Germantown in 1852. He sold out to Dr. G. B. L. Clay and moved to Shoemakertown, in 1854, and a few months later to Southwark, Philadelphia. Dr. Clay remained till 1858, when he moved to Moorestown, New Jersey, leaving his practice in the hands of Dr. George W. Malin.

George H. Duhring, M.D., was one of the older homœopathic physicians in Philadelphia. He was in practice for many years, was very successful, and had a large and lucrative business. He died January 23d, 1871.

Walter M. Williamson, M.D., son of Walter Williamson, M.D., born in Newtown, Delaware County, Pa., July 3d, 1836, graduated at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1857. He practiced in Wisconsin for three years, then returned to Philadelphia and practiced successfully until his death, April 5th, 1874. He was an energetic member of the profession, and took a most active part in all its societies.

Bushrod W. James, M.D., born in Philadelphia in 1836, graduated from the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1857. He has been a large contributor to our medical journals and has served on the editorial staff. He is actively engaged in all the departments of general medicine, and is much interested in hygiene and climatology; in the latter department he has made many observations which are of great use to the profession.

Charles A. Leech, M.D., graduated at the Penn Medical University in 1856, and practiced in Philadelphia for some years. He was devoted to his profession and to the interests of science. So fully absorbed was he that, when fatigued with study and professional cares, and asked by his friends to rest and take some recreation, he would urge that there was so much for him to accomplish that he could not spare the time; that a lifetime was too short for him to do all that he felt was required of him. Besides being an active member of the Philadelphia County Homœopathic Medical Society, he was an active member of the Franklin Institute, of the Pennsylvania Association for the Advancement of Science, and a life member of the Wagner Institute of Science. The strain of mental labor broke him down, and he died April 19th, 1867, æt. thirty-three years.

W. H. Smith, M.D., born in England in 1811, studied medicine under Sir Astley Cooper and Abernethy in the Old World. After arriving in this country he studied under Dr. George McClellan, and graduated from the University of Pennsylvania.

His fondness for the subject led him to study the veterinary art, and he was the first veterinary surgeon to apply homœopathic treatment to animals. Later in life he became interested in general medicine, graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, and has practiced for several years.

F. E. Boericke, M.D., was born in Glauchau, Germany, June 3d, 1826. He emigrated to this country, settled in Philadelphia, and graduated from the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, in 1863. He never engaged in active practice, but devoted his energies and talents to establishing his pharmacy,* which, with its branches in many of the principal cities of the Union, is the largest and most influential in the country.

Matthew Semple, M.D., was born in Philadelphia May 21st, 1813. When a young man he studied for the Episcopal ministry, and, after finishing his theological course, spent several years preaching in Harrisburg. He commenced the study of medicine in 1830, and graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1838. His pupilage in homœopathy was under the guidance of Dr. Jacob Jeanes. As a practitioner of the healing art he was eminently successful, being a careful follower of the great therapeutic law. At the very opening of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, he entered the Faculty as Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology, and continued in the institution in that capacity for eight years. As a teacher he was highly esteemed, appearing to have a special gift of imparting knowledge to those who sat under his instruction. At the conclusion of his connection with this institution he occupied the same chair in the Homœopathic College of New York for four years and a half. He died in Philadelphia, after a very short illness, of congestion of the brain, with effusion and paralytic manifestations, on May 17th, 1867.

Joseph G. Loomis, M.D., was born in the town of East Had-dam, Connecticut, May 18th, 1811. He entered upon the study of medicine when twenty years of age, and became a student at Fairfield College, in Northern New York. He received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from that institution in 1834, and

* For particulars see Section II, Pharmacies.

immediately began practice in the State of Michigan. Three years later he removed to Cazenovia, New York, where he gained great celebrity as an allopathic practitioner. In 1843, when the news of Dr. Hahnemann's death reached this country, he was induced, by reading some of Hahnemann's obituary notices, to investigate the claims of homœopathy. This he did in the spirit of a true philosopher, and the result was his full conviction of the truth of homœopathy, and of its entire adaptation to the requirements of suffering humanity. In this year he removed to Syracuse, where he pursued his practice in accordance with the principles of homœopathy, until 1849, when he came to Philadelphia to take a course of lectures at the Homœopathic College. Graduating in 1850 he returned to Syracuse, but finally returned to Philadelphia. In the fall of 1851 he was elected to the Chair of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children. For two years he filled this position with distinguished ability.

Professor Loomis believed in his heart that, in *similia similibus*, there was power sufficient to regenerate the whole profession of medicine, and he was perfectly consistent in faith and practice. As a teacher and physician he was justly very highly esteemed. In July of 1853 he was attacked with pulmonary disease, and sank to rest, at his old home, in Syracuse, October 25th of the same year.

Silas S. Brooks, M.D., graduated at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1846. After practicing as an old-school physician for about ten years he adopted homœopathy, and continued in the active practice of this system of medicine until a short time before his death. In 1860 he was called to the Chair of Theory and Practice in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, was elected Dean of the Faculty, and served in both positions for four years. He had a large practice, and was highly respected by his colleagues. He died of pulmonary hæmorrhage, July 3d, 1871.

William A. Gardiner, M.D., son of our revered pioneer, Dr. Richard Gardiner, was a member of the first faculty of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, and filled the Chair of Anatomy for nine years. In 1860 he was elected to the Chair of Surgery, which he occupied for two years. He was a young man

of energy and talents, devoted to the cause of science, an earnest and indefatigable student, an able and instructive teacher. But the sands of his earthly life ran rapidly out, and he passed away in the very pride of his early manhood. His high attainments but dimly showed forth the height he might have attained had his life been spared.

F. Humphreys, M.D., was Professor in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania for two years, filling the Chair of Homœopathic Institutes, Pathology, and Practice of Medicine.

William Tod Helmuth, M.D., was born in Philadelphia, October 30th, 1833. In 1850 he commenced the study of medicine under the preceptorship of his uncle, Dr. William S. Helmuth, of this city, and graduated from the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1853. He immediately commenced practice in Philadelphia and remained until 1858, when he removed to St. Louis. He officiated as physician to the College Dispensary in 1854-55, and filled the Chair of Anatomy in his alma mater during the term of 1857-58. He has always maintained a brilliant reputation as a surgeon, and as a teacher. The later scenes of his life have been enacted in St. Louis, and in the city of New York. (See St. Louis.)

Thomas Moore, M.D., was born in Philadelphia, July 2d, 1827. At the early age of sixteen he evinced a desire to study medicine, and with that purpose in view he entered an extensive drug house, where he acquired a practical knowledge of *Materia Medica*, and a thorough acquaintance with the sensible properties of drugs. In 1845 he matriculated at the University of Pennsylvania, and received his degree of M.D. from that institution in 1848. He was soon converted to homœopathy by Dr. C. Hering, and has ever since been a faithful adherent to the law of the similars. He was a member of the faculty in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania for three years, from 1858 to 1860, filling the Chair of Anatomy the first two years, and that of Obstetrics the last year. Dr. Moore is an earnest and clear-headed thinker, and his contributions to our medical literature are justly held in high estimation. In 1860 he removed

to Germantown, where his large practice embraces the wealthiest and most highly cultured classes of society.

Charles G. Raue, M.D., was born in the village of Nieder Cunnorsdorf, in Saxony, May 11th, 1820. In 1848 he removed to the United States, and began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. C. Hering, with whom he has been on terms of the warmest and closest intimacy ever since, at all times Dr. Hering's warmest friend, assisting him as far as possible as counsellor and physician. He graduated at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1850, removed to Trenton, New Jersey, practiced there till 1859, when he returned to Philadelphia, where he has remained ever since. He is one of the pillars of homœopathy, has a large practice, and is ever engaged in deep study, that he may improve himself and the cause he has espoused. In 1864 he was elected Professor of Pathology and Diagnosis in his alma mater, which position he uninterruptedly held until his resignation in 1870. His best-known work is *Special Pathology and Diagnostics, with Therapeutical Hints*, published in 1867. This is used as a textbook in all our colleges, and has justly had a very wide sale. For three successive years, 1870-72, he edited the *Record of Homœopathic Literature*. This was a most valuable work, and we regret that the profession did not lend the support necessary to enable Dr. Raue to continue it. Dr. Raue's experience is large, and his opinion and advice are frequently sought in consultation upon important cases.

A. R. Thomas, M.D., was born in Watertown, N. Y., on the 3d of October, 1827. He commenced the study of medicine in Syracuse, and graduated in the Syracuse Medical College in 1854. He came immediately to Philadelphia, where he became interested in the study of homœopathy, and commenced the practice of that system in 1856. In 1854 he was appointed Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Penn Medical University, and Professor of Anatomy in 1855, which position he held for ten years.

In October, 1856, he was appointed Lecturer on Artistic Anatomy in the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, where he gave annual courses of lectures to artists for twelve years. In 1863 he was appointed lecturer on the same subject in the School of

Design for Women. This position he held for ten years. In 1867 he was appointed to the Chair of Anatomy in the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, a position he still holds. Dr. Thomas was elected Dean of the Faculty in March of the present year, and has acted as general editor of the *American Journal of Homœopathic Materia Medica* since 1872. He has contributed numerous articles to various medical journals, and in 1873 published a work on *Post-mortem Examinations and Morbid Anatomy*.

Isaac M. Ward, M.D., was born in Bloomfield, N. J., in 1806. He graduated from Rutgers Medical College, New Jersey, in 1829, and has practiced most of his life in New Jersey and New York; but from November, 1853, to 1860 he resided during the fall and winter months in Philadelphia, during which time he was Professor of Obstetrics in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania.

Walter Ward, M.D., came to Philadelphia in 1838, moved to New Jersey in 1849, was elected to the Chair of Physiology in the first faculty of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania. (See Mount Holly, N. J.)

J. P. Dake, M.D. (see Allegheny County), served for two seasons, 1855-56 and 1857-58, as Professor of *Materia Medica* in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, and practiced to some extent during his sojourn in Philadelphia.

Charles J. Hempel, M.D., was born in Solingen, Prussia, September 5th, 1811. After receiving a liberal education at home and in Paris, he emigrated to this country, landing in New York, September 5th, 1835. He attended the medical lectures of the University of New York, then recently organized, and became one of its earliest graduates. His intimate associates were Drs. Gram, Channing, Gray, Hall, Hering, and others, so he quickly espoused homœopathy. Soon after his graduation he began translating into English the leading works on homœopathy. His labors in this direction are too well known throughout the world to require recapitulation. In 1857 he accepted the Chair of *Materia Medica* in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, which position he continued to hold for three suc-

cessive years. He remained in Philadelphia for a number of years, engaged in practice and literary labors, and then removed to Grand Rapids, Mich.

John Redman Coxe, Jr., M.D., was born in Philadelphia. He was the son of John Redman Coxe, Sr., M.D., a distinguished old-school physician and eminent Professor of Materia Medica in the University of Pennsylvania. He graduated from the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1850. He was elected a member of the faculty of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania for the course of 1857-58, and occupied the Chair of Homœopathic Institutes, Pathology, and the Practice of Medicine for three successive years. He was a successful practitioner, but was removed from his useful life by the summons of death, May 11th, 1863.

John K. Lee, M.D., born in Allegheny County, Pa., May 2d, 1824, received his collegiate education at Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa., and graduated from there in 1849. He immediately began the study of medicine under Walter Williamson, M.D., and graduated from the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1851. He began practice in Philadelphia, where he has remained ever since. He was elected to the Chair of Materia Medica in his alma mater in 1861, a position he filled with great success for two years. He is an earnest and successful practitioner, and has done very much to aid the cause of homœopathy.

Peter S. Hitchens, M.D., graduated at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in March, 1858. He filled the Chair of Anatomy in that institution during the sessions of 1862-63 and 1863-64.

J. H. P. Frost, M.D., accepting in 1865 the Professorship of Physiology in his alma mater, removed from Maine to Philadelphia, where he remained three years, for two of which he filled the Chair of Physiology, and the last year the Chair of Pathology. In 1870 Dr. Frost removed to Danville, Montour County, where a fuller account of his life and works will be found.

A. R. Morgan, M.D., a native of New York State, graduated at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1852,

and held the Chair of Pathology and Diagnostics, during the session of 1867-68. He then removed to New York.

T. Dwight Stow, M.D., born at Elbridge, Onondaga County, N. Y., September 16th, 1829, graduated from the Cleveland Homœopathic College in 1854. During the session of 1867-68 he held the Chair of Institutes of Medicine, General and Special Pathology in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania. He removed to Fall River, Mass., in 1872.

William A. Reed, M.D., a native of Philadelphia, graduated from the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1852, and has practiced in Philadelphia ever since. He occupied the Chair of Physiology, as a member of the faculty of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, from 1855-56 for five consecutive years. He is still engaged in the active duties of his large practice.

Dr. Jacob Beakley occupied the Chair of Surgery in the college from 1853 to 1860.

A. H. Flanders, M.D., occupied the Chair of Chemistry in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1858-59.

Richard Koch, M.D., graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1863. He became a homœopath and served in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania as Professor of Physiology from 1867 to 1873. He was an able teacher and demonstrated his subject well.

Drs. Charles Heerman, W. L. Arrowsmith, G. F. Foote, and G. G. Percival, during the decade 1860 to 1870, practiced in Philadelphia for a short time while occupying professorships in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania.

The following physicians, in addition to those already named, practiced in Philadelphia city or county, between 1840 and 1869, but have since located elsewhere, or have been removed by death :

J. H. Aldey, M.D., Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1856.

C. B. Barrett, M.D., Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1867.

H. Bascom, M.D.

M. M. Beach, M.D.

O. P. Bird, M.D., Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1869.

Gustavus Blæde, M.D., Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1852.

R. A. Boyd, M.D.

J. H. A. Bridge, M.D., Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1857.

John Brown, M.D., Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1861. Deceased.

J. Kemper Bryant, M.D., Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1855.

John Buck, M.D., Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1865. Deceased.

John C. Budlong, M.D., Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1863.

Thomas C. Bunting, M.D., Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1855.

George W. Burroughs, M.D.

— Carroll, M.D.

William C. Chambers, M.D.

C. B. Compton, M.D., Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1854.

Thomas Conway, M.D., Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1858. Deceased.

David Cowley, M.D., Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1853.

Lewis Coxe, M.D., Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1858. Died November 28th, 1866.

C. C. Cresson, M.D., Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1856.

Alfred R. Davies, M.D., Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1857. Deceased.

Henry Duffield, M.D., Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1852. Deceased.

William P. Esrey, M.D., Jefferson Medical College, 1844. Died September 28th, 1854.

C. H. Evans, M.D., Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1869.

R. T. Evans, M.D., Deceased.

Harvey W. Farrington, M.D., Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1864.

George W. Fetterman, M.D., Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1857.

J. Flowers, M.D.

Joseph H. Gallagher, M.D., Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1855. Deceased.

John Gantenbein, M.D., Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1868.

John F. Geary, M.D., Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1855.

William Geib, M.D., Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1854.

J. B. Gillman, M.D., Jefferson Medical College, 1844.

J. R. Goodman, M.D., Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1857.

J. S. Greenbank, M.D., Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1853. Deceased.

John M. Habel, M.D., Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1867.

William C. Harbinson, M.D., Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1860.

M. P. Harley, M.D.

Horace Hatch, M.D.

Milo G. Houghton, M.D., Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1856.

Frederick Husmann, M.D., University of Pennsylvania, 1843. Died February, 1846, æt. 28 years.

Ross Ihrie, M.D.

Daniel Janney, M.D., Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1850. Deceased.

J. P. Johnson, M.D., Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1867.

B. F. Kern, M.D.

L. Knabe, M.D.

N. W. Kneass, M.D., Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1868.

G. H. Kreeger, M.D.

Henry S. Lentz, M.D., Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1854.

James M. McAllister, M.D., Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1856.

William Murphy, M.D., Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1854.

John F. Musgrave, M.D., Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1853.

J. G. Pehrson, M.D. Deceased.

J. B. Petherbridge, M.D., University of Pennsylvania, 1847. Deceased.

G. S. F. Pfeiffer, M.D., Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1856.

Minna E. Piersol, M.D.

Frederick M. Porr, M.D., Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1860. Deceased.

W. R. Powers, M.D.

Davis R. Pratt, M.D., Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1861. Deceased.

H. C. Pratt, M.D., Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1863.

John M. Randall, M.D., Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1852.

E. J. Records, M.D., Philadelphia Medical College, 1846.

G. Reichhelm, M.D. (See Allegheny County.)

W. M. Reynolds, M.D.

J. H. Ridings, M.D., Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1868.

Charles B. Riehle, M.D., Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1861.

G. Schwartz, M.D. Died April 28th, 1863.

Alexander R. Shaw, M.D., Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1857.

Jacob F. Sheek, M.D., Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1850. Died January 31st, 1858.

John H. Steck, M.D., Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1852.

J. Straube, M.D.

H. Reidel Thayer, M.D., Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1855.

B. F. Underwood, M.D. Hahnemann Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1868.

C. H. von Tagen, M.D., Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1858.

Joseph S. Walter, M.D., Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1855.

E. Rufus Ward, M.D., Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1864.

Coburn Whitehead, M.D., University of Pennsylvania, 1831. Died January 29th, 1858.

L. H. Willard, M.D., Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1866.

George C. Williams, M.D., Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1851. Died March 10th, 1870.

John Henry Williams, M.D., Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1856.

Theodore S. Williams, M.D.

Samuel J. Withey, M.D. Deceased.

George Wolfe, M.D., Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1855. Deceased.

L. Youngusband, M.D., Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1866.

Alfred Zantinger, M.D., graduated from the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1861, died August 16th, 1873.

A. E. Zeitler, M.D.

H. N. Martin, M.D., born in Albion, New York, October 20th, 1829, graduated from the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1865. In the spring of 1867 he settled perma-

nently in Philadelphia, and was elected to a professorship in Physiology in his alma mater soon after. Resigning this position, he entered the faculty of the Hahnemann Medical College, where for nine years he held the Chairs of Clinical Medicine and Practice. He was at one time co-editor of the *American Journal of Materia Medica*.

R. J. McClatchey, M.D., born in Philadelphia April 6th, 1836, was an office student of William S. Helmuth, and a graduate of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1856; has practiced in Philadelphia ever since, excepting a brief season at Bethlehem, Pa. In 1867 he accepted the Chair of Anatomy in his alma mater, and in 1868 became editor of the *Hahnemannian Monthly*, a position which he still holds. He was elected General Secretary of the American Institute of Homœopathy in 1871, and has been a faithful and most efficient officer. He was also Secretary of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Philadelphia County from its commencement for several succeeding years. He edited Laurie's *Homœopathic Domestic Physician*.

John C. Morgan, M.D., born in Philadelphia 1831, graduated from the Pennsylvania Medical College in 1852. In 1854 he was appointed to the Chair of Materia Medica and Pharmacy in the Penn Medical University. In 1856 he began to practice homœopathy, and moved out West, where he located. He served through the late war as surgeon in the army, and in 1865 returned to Philadelphia, where he accepted and occupied for two years the Chair of Anatomy in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, and finally accepted the Chair of Surgery in the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, which he held for nine years. He is a large contributor to the medical periodicals of our school, and an active member in the National, State, and local medical societies.

C. Carleton Smith, M.D., born in Philadelphia, September 27th, 1833, graduated from the New York Homœopathic Medical College in 1861. He spent some years practicing in Stamford, Conn., and Chicago, returning to locate in his native city in 1870. While in Chicago he was elected a member of the

faculty of the Hahnemann Medical College in that city, to fill the Chair of the Theory and Practice of Medicine. On his return to Philadelphia he was elected to fill the Chair of Special Pathology and Diagnosis in the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia. He is a strict follower of Hahnemann's rules, and is a most successful practitioner.

G. R. Starkey, M.D., born in Vassalboro', Maine, June 2d, 1823, graduated from the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1855. He practiced for two years in Reading, Pa., then returned to Philadelphia, where he has since remained. In 1860 he was called to fill the Chair of Anatomy in his alma mater and two years later was elected to the Chair of Surgery in the same institution, a position he held for three consecutive years.

Pemberton Dudley, M.D., was born in Philadelphia in 1837. Before commencing the study of medicine he was engaged in teaching school in Montgomery County. He attended his first course of lectures at the Jefferson Medical College in 1859. His second course was taken at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, where he took his degree in March, 1861. He settled in practice at Fox Chase, but moved to Philadelphia in 1861. In 1868 he was appointed to fill the position of Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology, made vacant by the resignation of Dr. G. G. Percival, in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania. In May, 1876, he was appointed Professor of Physiology and Microscopic Anatomy in the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia. He is a large contributor to our journals, and is an active member of all our societies.

Malcolm Macfarlan, M.D., born in Scotland, June 8th, 1841, came to New York city in his fifth year. He attended lectures at the New York Medical College in 1861, and entered the United States service as medical cadet. He passed two years in military hospitals, attended lectures at Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1863, and while on duty at New Haven Hospital graduated at Medical Department of Yale, taking the prize for the best examination. He received his appointment as Assistant Surgeon, and was ordered South for active duty in the

field, and was present during many engagements, resigning in 1867. He was appointed Professor of Surgery in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, and in 1869 Professor of Clinical Surgery in the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, which position he resigned in May of the present year. Dr. Macfarlan is a member of our National, State, and County societies, has had a large experience in surgery, and furnished many valuable reports of his cases of ovariotomy, cataract, lithotomy, and the major operations in surgery.

Augustus Korndörfer, M.D., was born in Philadelphia, October, 1843. He graduated in medicine at the Hahnemann Medical College in 1868, and engaged immediately in practice in this city. In 1869 he gave a course of lectures on minor surgery in the summer course of his alma mater, and the present year has been appointed Professor of Clinical Medicine in the same institution. He is a member of our National, State, and County societies, and is a liberal contributor to several journals.

E. A. Farrington, M.D., was born at Williamsburg, L. I., January 1st, 1847. He received his education and graduated at the High School, Philadelphia, in 1866. He commenced the study of medicine and took his first course of lectures in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1866-67, and his second course in the Hahnemann College, graduating in March, 1868. In 1870 he was appointed lecturer on Forensic Medicine in the Hahnemann Medical College, which position he held for three years, and in 1873 was appointed Professor of General and Special Pathology and Diagnosis. In 1874, upon the retirement of Professor H. N. Guernsey from the Chair of *Materia Medica*, he was elected to fill the vacancy, and still occupies that position. Dr. Farrington is an active member of all our societies, National, State and County. He has contributed liberally to our serial literature, and in 1875 published a volume of *Materia Medica* as a supplement to Gross's *Comparative Materia Medica*.

B. F. Betts, M.D., born in Warminster, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, December 1st, 1845, graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1868. After receiving his

diploma he went to Europe, spent some time in study at Vienna and other places, then returned to Philadelphia and entered upon the duties of his profession, and has thus been actively engaged ever since. In 1873 he was elected to the chair of Physiology in the faculty of his alma mater, and was transferred to that of Gynæcology the present year.

C. B. Knerr, M.D., is a native of Pennsylvania, and graduated at the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia in 1869. He then entered the office of Dr. C. Hering as assistant, a position he has since held. In 1872 he went to Europe, remained a year in medical study, then returned to Philadelphia, married one of Dr. C. Hering's daughters, Miss Melita P., and resumed his former duties.

Charles M. Thomas, M.D., son of Dr. A. R. Thomas, graduated at the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia in 1871. He continued his studies for one year in the University of Pennsylvania, and in March of 1872 went to Europe, where he made a special study of surgery and diseases of the eye and ear for two years and a half, in the schools of Germany, Austria, and Scotland. Returning to Philadelphia, he was appointed Demonstrator of Surgery, in the fall of 1874, in his alma mater, and Lecturer on Operative Surgery in 1876. He is rapidly rising to eminence in his profession, and promises, ere long, to rank as one of the leading homœopathic surgeons in this country.

Matthew S. Williamson, M.D., son of Dr. Walter Williamson, graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia in 1872. He has succeeded to the practice of his father and brother, and is actively engaged in his profession.

J. C. Guernsey,* M.D., son of Henry N. Guernsey, M.D., born in Frankford, March 25th, 1849, received his literary education at Princeton College, New Jersey, graduating therefrom in 1870. In 1872 he graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, and was valedictorian of his class. In 1875 he was elected Corresponding Secretary of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Pennsylvania, and in 1876,

* Present editor of the TRANSACTIONS OF THE WORLD'S HOMŒOPATHIC CONVENTION.

at the World's Homœopathic Convention, was elected Provisional Secretary of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

The following completes the list, it is believed, of homœopathic physicians practicing in Philadelphia to date, many of whom are well worthy of special mention did space permit :

R. C. Allen, M.D., Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1868, Frankford.

G. B. Armbruster, M.D., Philadelphia.

A. H. Ashton, M.D., Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1852, Philadelphia.

J. O. H. Banks, M.D., Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1873, Philadelphia.

D. R. Bardin, M.D., Philadelphia.

A. M. Barnes, M.D., Penn Medical University, 1857, Philadelphia.

Benjamin Barr, M.D., Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1855, Philadelphia.

G. R. Bartholomew, M.D., Philadelphia.

W. H. Bigler, M.D., Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1871, Philadelphia.

John P. Birch, M.D., Philadelphia.

S. A. Brown, M.D., Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1875, Philadelphia.

Samuel Brown, M.D., Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1858, Philadelphia.

William Brown, M.D., Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1852, Philadelphia.

S. Hastings Brown, M.D., Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1869, Philadelphia.

William K. Brown, M.D., Philadelphia.

H. S. Campbell, M.D., Philadelphia.

J. L. Capen, M.D., Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1875, Philadelphia.

David M. Castle, M.D., Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1873, Philadelphia.

G. H. Clarke, M.D., Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1872, Philadelphia.

S. M. Cleveland, M.D., Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1875, Philadelphia.

R. W. Cornelius, M.D., Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1874, Philadelphia.

W. B. Davis, M.D., Penn Medical University, 1861, Philadelphia.

T. S. Dunning, M.D., Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1870, Philadelphia.

J. R. Earhart, M.D., Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1855, Philadelphia.

William J. Earhart, M.D., Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1864, Philadelphia.

J. B. S. Egec, M.D., Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1875, Philadelphia.

George A. Evans, M.D., graduated at the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia in 1875. Deceased.

M. B. Fegely, M.D., Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1874, Philadelphia.

Harriet S. French, M.D., Penn Medical University, 1862, Philadelphia.

J. Frishmuth, M.D., Pennsylvania Medical College, 1861, Philadelphia.

J. J. Garvin, M.D., Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1864, Philadelphia.

A. S. Gaskill, M.D., Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1870, Philadelphia.

J. M. Gerhart, M.D., Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1868, Philadelphia.

C. W. Gessler, M.D., University of Pennsylvania, 1867, Philadelphia.

F. B. Gilbert, M.D., Philadelphia University, 1868, Philadelphia.

W. B. Gillman, M.D., Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1865, Philadelphia.

F. Goersen, M.D., Philadelphia.

W. C. Goodno, M.D., Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1870, Philadelphia.

G. E. Gramm, M.D., Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1867, Philadelphia.

J. J. Griffith, M.D., Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1856, Manayunk.

S. Griffith, M.D., Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1866, Philadelphia.

W. M. Griffith, M.D., Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1872, Philadelphia.

W. O. Griggs, M.D., Jefferson Medical College, 1866, Philadelphia.

W. J. Guernsey, M.D., Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1875, Frankford.

B. B. Gumpert, M.D., Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1853, Philadelphia.

C. H. Haeseler, M.D., College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, 1857, Philadelphia.

F. T. Haines, M.D., Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1867, Philadelphia.

E. A. Hambright, M.D., Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1874, Philadelphia.

J. H. Hamer, M.D., Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1875, Philadelphia.

W. C. Hamilton, M.D., Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1861, Germantown.

H. Heller, M.D., Augsburg, Bavaria, 1843, Philadelphia.

I. W. Heysinger, M.D., Jefferson Medical College, 1867, Philadelphia.

J. R. Holcombe, M.D., University of Pennsylvania, 1871, Philadelphia.

George Hosfeld, M.D., Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1871, Philadelphia.

J. E. Houard, M.D., Jefferson Medical College, 1842, Philadelphia.

L. J. Houard, M.D., Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1858, Philadelphia.

J. H. Houghton, M.D., Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1858, Philadelphia.

Marie Hungerbuehler, M.D., Philadelphia.

John E. James, M.D., University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

Walter M. James, M.D., Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1869, Philadelphia.

N. T. Jerman, M.D., Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1873, Holmesburg.

Mrs. M. N. Johnson, M.D., Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, 1872, Philadelphia.

C. Karsner, M.D., Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, 1859, Germantown.

C. W. Karsner, M.D., Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1874, Philadelphia.

W. H. Keim, M.D., Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1871, Philadelphia.

J. E. Kent, M.D., Philadelphia.

E. W. Kirby, M.D., Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1874, Philadelphia.

J. D. Lechner, M.D., Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1873, Philadelphia.

H. S. Lentz, M.D., Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1854, Chestnut Hill.

J. C. Lewis, M.D., Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1875, Frankford.

R. Lewis, M.D., Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1861, Frankford.

J. A. MacCormac, M.D., Philadelphia.

D. Macfarlan, M.D., Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1875, Philadelphia.

G. W. Malin, M.D., University of Pennsylvania, Germantown.

John Malin, M.D., Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1860, Germantown.

W. H. Malin, M.D., Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1858, Chestnut Hill.

Newton May, M.D., University of Pennsylvania, 1831, Holmesburg.

G. I. McLeod, M.D., University of Pennsylvania, 1857, Philadelphia.

C. S. Middleton, M.D., Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1862, Philadelphia.

J. N. Mitchell, M.D., Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1873, Philadelphia.

C. Mohr, M.D., Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1875, Philadelphia.

J. F. Monell, M.D., Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1862, Philadelphia.

C. A. R. Moore, M.D., Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1870, Philadelphia.

W. H. H. Neville, M.D., Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1865, Philadelphia.

S. Pancoast, M.D., University of Pennsylvania, 1852, Philadelphia.

G. W. Parker, M.D., Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1870, Philadelphia.

T. H. Peacock, M.D., Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1868, Philadelphia.

J. E. Peters, M.D., Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1875, Frankford.

J. M. Piersol, M.D., Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1857, Philadelphia.

Eliza F. Pettingill, M.D., Woman's Medical College of Philadelphia, 1864, Philadelphia.

Sarah B. Pettingill, M.D., Penn Medical University, 1859, Philadelphia.

D. R. Posey, M.D., Philadelphia.

W. C. Powell, M.D., Penn Medical University, Bustleton.

J. J. Pusey, M.D., Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1871, Philadelphia.

J. R. Reading, M.D., Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, 1847, Somerton.

A. C. Rembaugh, M.D., Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1869, Philadelphia.

H. Reynolds, M.D., Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1865, Bridesburg.

C. W. Robbins, M.D., Penn Medical University, 1859, Philadelphia.

Emily R. Robbins, M.D., Penn Medical University, Philadelphia, 1859, Philadelphia.

W. L. Robinson, M.D., University of Pennsylvania, 1848, Philadelphia.

Sarah T. Rogers, M.D., Philadelphia University, 1872, Philadelphia.

A. B. C. Rupp, M.D., Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1872, Philadelphia.

S. Y. Rush, M.D., Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1874, Philadelphia.

Harriet J. Sartain, M.D., Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, 1856, Philadelphia.

W. J. Savage, M.D., Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1864, Philadelphia.

W. R. Scott, M.D., Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1869, Philadelphia.

J. G. Sharp, M.D., Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1875, Philadelphia.

W. J. Simon, M.D., Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1853, Philadelphia.

E. P. Small, M.D., Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1866, Philadelphia.

L. F. Smiley, M.D., Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1875, Philadelphia.

E. M. Smith, M.D., Philadelphia.

R. C. Smith, M.D., Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1869, Philadelphia.

T. H. Smith, M.D., Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1866, Philadelphia.

J. H. Spencer, M.D., Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, 1847, Philadelphia.

D. T. Starkey, M.D., Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1863, Philadelphia.

E. B. Stephens, M.D., Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1873.

L. Stephens, M.D., Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

W. Stiles, M.D., Philadelphia.

W. Stiles, Jr., M.D., Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1875, Philadelphia.

W. Taylor, M.D., Philadelphia.

A. Tegtmcier, M.D., Philadelphia.

J. W. Thatcher, M.D., Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1871, Philadelphia.

E. Tietze, M.D., Philadelphia.

Van R. Tindall, M.D., Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1864, Philadelphia.

W. H. Tomlinson, M.D., Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1875, Philadelphia.

E. S. Trego, M.D., Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1866, Philadelphia.

S. M. Trinkle, M.D., Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1872, Philadelphia.

D. T. Trites, M.D., Jefferson Medical College, 1842, Manayunk.

W. B. Trites, M.D., Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1869, Manayunk.

R. S. Trowbridge, M.D., Philadelphia.

C. Vanartsdalen, Jr., M.D., Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1874, Philadelphia.

L. G. Vinal, M.D., Philadelphia Medical College, 1848, Philadelphia.

M. M. Walker, M.D., Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1867, Germantown.

J. Wandell, M.D., Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1873, Philadelphia.

G. H. Waters, M.D., Jefferson Medical College, 1845, Philadelphia.

R. B. Weaver, M. D., Philadelphia University, 1866, Philadelphia.

R. D. Weeks, M.D., Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1861, Philadelphia.

T. C. Williams, M.D., Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1853, Philadelphia.

W. K. Williams, M.D., Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1871, Philadelphia.

G. W. Wilson, M.D., Philadelphia.

C. J. Wiltbank, M.D., Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1868, Philadelphia.

T. F. Wood, M.D., Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1872, Philadelphia.

Albert S. Wright, M.D., Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1874, Philadelphia.

J. I. Wright, M.D., Jefferson Medical College, 1852, Philadelphia.

W. M. Zerns, M.D., Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1872, Philadelphia.

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.

Adolph Lippe, M.D., in 1841, was among the first to practice in Pottsville, the county town, where he, with Dr. C. Haeseler, resided for a time.

Benjamin Becker, M.D., commenced practicing homœopathy in Pottsville, in 1845. He was born in Sunneytown, Montgomery County, March 22d, 1796. His father, Dr. J. J. Becker, a German, located in the above town in 1795, and died in 1813. When fifteen years old, young Becker assisted his father in preparing medicines, and a few years later accompanied him among his patients. In 1819 he attended lectures at the University of Pennsylvania. In 1820 he located in Lynnville, Lehigh County. In 1824 he moved to Hamburg, near the line of the Schuylkill canal, where he had a large practice among the miners and laborers, in consequence of the accidents and intermittent fevers which abounded. In 1825 an epidemic of dysentery prevailed, when Dr. Becker, although at the time practicing under the old school, differed from the treatment of his colleagues, and proved more successful than they. In 1833 the Board of Directors of the Schuylkill County Poorhouse appointed him steward, physician, and clerk. In 1835 he moved to Orwigsburg, where some remarkable homœopathic cures came to his notice, when becoming interested, he studied, and finally adopted the practice. Opposition from his former associates now began, but he fought them manfully, and succeeded in establishing a large practice. Owing to many calls from Lebanon and vicinity, he moved thither, and introduced homœopathy in that county, as well as in Dauphin,

Lancaster, York, Cumberland, Perry, Snyder, Juniata, Northumberland, and Luzerne. In 1839 he moved his family to Orwigsburg, transferred his practice to an associate, and during the next seven years travelled in the West; in five successive journeys he practiced homœopathy in Ohio, Kentucky, Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, California, Colorado, and Utah, everywhere with credit to himself, and honor to the cause. In 1866 he received his well-merited degree from the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania.

Francis W. Boyer, M.D., is located at Pottsville. He studied with Dr. C. H. Haeseler, then of Pottsville, and attended lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, where he graduated in 1868. In 1869 he attended lectures, and graduated at the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia. He spent a summer at the Baltimore Eye and Ear Hospital. Drs. J. Kœhl, a former old-school practitioner, of Reading, Pa., and H. P. Mera, formerly of Rochester, N. Y., share the practice with Dr. Boyer in Pottsville.

Henry Haeseler, M.D., who met a martyr's death at Bellevue, Nebraska, about 1856, while introducing the practice in that State, and Dr. Charles H. Haeseler, now of Philadelphia, sons of Dr. Charles Haeseler, did much to make homœopathy popular in the estimation of the Pottsville people.

Homœopathy has a stronghold in Pottsville, and numbers among its patrons the most intelligent and refined of the community; surgery is equally divided between the two schools of practitioners.

G. M. Miller, M.D., of Mahanoy City, Pa., graduated at the Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery in 1855, practiced dentistry a few years, then commenced the study of medicine, and graduated at the Eclectic Medical College of Philadelphia in 1866. He was in the army from May, 1864, to May, 1865; has written a work on *Anæsthetics*; is now a practitioner of homœopathy.

Edward N. Harpel, M.D., of Shenandoah, settled there in 1870, and has a fine practice. In 1872 he attended eighty-five cases of small-pox, without losing a case by death.

Drs. Samuel Starr and Howard Campbell were for a time located in Ashland.

Charles B. Dreher, M.D., of Tamaqua, deserves the credit of being the first physician to put homœopathy on a permanent basis in his locality, where he has an enviable reputation.

W. F. Kistler, M.D., is doing well in Minersville.

W. H. Deitz, M.D., who graduated at the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia in 1875, is at Schuylkill Haven, where he fully sustains the reputation of homœopathy.

The rise and progress of homœopathy in this county has been rapid, the results very satisfactory, and gives every sign of permanence.

The Berks and Schuylkill County Homœopathic Medical Society was organized in Hamburg, in 1870, mainly through the exertions of Drs. Charles Haeseler and B. R. Bratt, of Reading, since deceased. Nearly all the practitioners of these counties are members.

SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY.

Henry Augustus Riley, M.D., commenced the practice of homœopathy in this county in 1865, soon after resigning his mission in the ministry. Drs. H. D. Baldwin and J. D. Vail have also aided in introducing homœopathy in this county. All the above are located at Montrose.

TIOGA COUNTY.

Homœopathy was first introduced into Tioga County about the year 1832 by a German, Lewis Säynisch, M.D. Dr. Säynisch, a highly educated man, having graduated as an allopathic physician at a university in Germany, afterwards met Dr. Hahnemann, and during a controversy with him was converted to homœopathy. He came from New York city to Blossburg, Tioga County, in the year 1832, where he practiced and taught homœopathy till the time of his death, which occurred in the autumn of 1857. According to our informant—Dr. J. P. Morris, of Mansfield—Dr. Säynisch was for a time associated with Dr. Charles Ihm, who went to Cuba for the benefit of his health. Amidst bitter prejudice and strong opposition, he gained an en-

viable reputation, being considered the best physician in this part of the State. His practice extended into New York State, and he was frequently called to visit the sick in Buffalo, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, and other places throughout New York and Northern Pennsylvania.

Joseph P. Morris, M.D., now of Mansfield, Tioga County, commenced the study of homœopathy in the office of Dr. Sāynisch in the year 1835. He remained there till the year 1840, when he located in Mansfield and commenced the practice of homœopathy, not as a remunerative profession, but through love, and for the purpose of advancing this new and unexcelled method of cure. He was the first homœopathic physician to establish himself in Mansfield, where he continued to practice till the autumn of 1851. He attended lectures at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania during the session of 1851-52, with Dr. Charles Neidhard as preceptor. His eyesight failing him, he was unable to graduate.

William M. Barden, M.D., settled in Mansfield about the year 1850, since which time he has acquired and maintained a large and successful practice in Tioga and adjoining counties. Previous to his locating in Mansfield he was an allopathic practitioner at Pen Yan, New York, but from observation and experimenting was converted to, and adopted, homœopathy.

John H. Shearer, M.D., a graduate of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, class of 1852, located in Wellsborough, Tioga County, early in that same year. He was the first homœopathic physician established there, and now has a large and remunerative practice among the best families of the town and surrounding country. During a temporary absence in the West, his place was supplied by Ira Foote, M.D., of New York State, since deceased, and afterwards by Benjamin Barr, M.D., now of Philadelphia.

A. M. Ingham, M.D., located in Lawrenceville in the year 1856, he being the first local homœopathic practitioner in the town. In the face of severe persecution he built up and preserved an extensive practice. He removed to Blossburg in the year 1863, where he has since been practicing. His labor has been rewarded with great success.

E. R. Van Horn, M.D., commenced the practice of homœopathy in Knoxville, Tioga County, in the year 1865, he being the first to establish this system of medicine in the town. He remained till 1868, when he removed to Lawrenceville, where he now enjoys a lucrative practice among the best families of the town; his practice also extends to Knoxville, his former place of residence. Dr. Van Horn formerly practiced allopathy in the South and West. He is a graduate of the Botanical Medical College of Cincinnati, Ohio, class of 1847, also of the Central Medical College (Eclectic), class of 1852. It was during his sojourn at this latter institution that he was induced to embrace homœopathy, which system he has since practiced.

There are also located in Tioga County, at Elkland, William E. Hathaway, M.D.; at Tioga, O. P. Barden, M.D., graduate of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1869; at Rutland, John M. Barden, M.D., graduate of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, class of 1869. All these physicians are doing well. The two latter are sons of William M. Barden, M.D., of Mansfield, making three successful homœopathic practitioners of one family. There is also a very successful lady practitioner in Mansfield, Eliza J. Beach, M.D., graduate of a college in Michigan.

UNION COUNTY.

Homœopathy was first practiced in Union County by Ignatius Brugger, M.D., who located in New Berlin in the year 1838. Dr. Brugger graduated at a university in Europe. He practiced allopathy for several years in a hospital. He commenced the practice of homœopathy with Dr. H. Detwiller at Hellertown, Northampton County, in the year 1835. He then removed to Quakertown, Bucks County, thence to Sheppardsville, Montgomery County, and then to Philadelphia. From there he came to New Berlin, where he remained till the year 1856, when he removed to Lewisburg, Union County, and was the first to establish homœopathy in that town. Dr. Brugger, now quite an elderly gentleman, is still at Lewisburg. During his experience in Union County he met with and defended the cause

of homœopathy against the bitter opposition of the bigoted, and has lived to see it sought and appreciated by people of intelligence, culture, and position throughout the county.

Dr. Dornberg practiced homœopathy in Mifflinburg from 1844 to 1858, when he emigrated to Minnesota.

Joseph F. Harvey, M.D., located in Lewisburg in 1856, and entered into copartnership with Dr. Ignatius Brugger. They dissolved by mutual consent in 1858, when Dr. Harvey left Lewisburg and located in Smithfield, Bradford County. After an absence of two years Dr. Harvey returned to Lewisburg, where he remained about two years, when he again took his departure, this time for Chester, Delaware County. He again returned to Union County, locating in Farmersville, where he remained only two years, when he left for Hamburg, Clinton County, where he remained till the time of his death, in 1873.

A. J. Clark, M.D., located in Lewisburg in 1874, where he is now practicing with success.

Rev. A. B. Casper, a non-graduate, of New Berlin, who read homœopathy with Dr. Brugger, of Lewisburg, has successfully practiced homœopathy among his parishioners in Union and Snyder counties for the last twenty years.

VENANGO COUNTY.

There are a number of physicians practicing homœopathy in this county, but no information relating to them has been forwarded.

I. W. Pond, M.D., born at Springtown in 1836, began the practice of homœopathy at Springboro', April 1st, 1867, removed to Rouseville in 1870, where he is now supposed to be. He is a graduate of the New York College of Homœopathy.

Drs. S. J. Hill, Franklin; Anna S. Hill, Franklin; W. H. H. Jackson, Oil City; H. Pond, Petroleum Centre; and W. Whitely, Oil City, are credited to this county.

WARREN COUNTY.

Samuel Adams Robinson, M.D., was the pioneer of homœopathy in this county, but in what year is not known. He began

practice at Warren, Pa., and afterwards practiced at Girard, Erie County.

George Christopher McDermott, M.D., succeeded Dr. I. A. Partridge at Warren; Dr. J. G. Gilchrist commenced practice at Tidioute in 1870, since when he has removed to Detroit, Mich.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Homœopathy was introduced into Washington County at Claysville by Dr. George Inglis, where he is still practicing.

WAYNE COUNTY.

Edwin West, M.D., commenced the homœopathic practice at Honesdale in the year 1849. J. X. Jones, M.D., is at the same place.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

F. X. Spranger, M.D., introduced homœopathy into Westmoreland County, at Greensburg, about 1861, but remained there for a short time only, removing to Detroit, Mich.

E. W. Townsend, M.D., born in Washington County in 1827, graduated from the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati in 1851, practiced for four years, when, by the investigation of the merits of homœopathy, he became convinced of its truth. In 1852 he attended a course of lectures at the Cleveland Homœopathic College, graduated from that institution the following year, and located in Warren, Trumbull County, Ohio, where he introduced and successfully established homœopathy against a strong opposition. After laboring there for nine years, overwork and ill-health compelled him to relinquish his practice. After two years of recuperation he began to practice in Greensburg, succeeding Dr. E. W. Townsend in 1863. In 1864 he was appointed examining surgeon for pensions, which office he filled acceptably for nearly two years.

J. P. Johnson, M.D., a graduate of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1867, practiced at Latrobe for a time, but soon removed to the eastern part of the State.

G. W. Kistner, M.D., practiced at Crabtree for several years, and died there in 1875.

J. K. Lee, M.D., practiced a few months at Irwin's Station in 1868, afterwards removing to Johnstown.

J. S. Crawford, M.D., a graduate of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, class 1875, located for a time at Pittsburg, and then removed to Greensburg, where he is rapidly getting into practice and gaining the esteem of the community.

YORK COUNTY.

Homœopathy was introduced into York County by one Dr. Ehrman, who came here with his family from Germany in 1823.

For over thirty years he followed the old-school system, both in Germany and in this country. About 1839 he was finally persuaded of the great truths of homœopathy, and induced to accept them. His son, Dr. Ernest J. Ehrman, studied medicine under his father. In 1844 he located himself at Liverpool, where he was the first homœopathic practitioner, as he was also in Reitzville and Evansville.

P. Scheurer, M.D., located at Hanover in 1839, established the system of homœopathy, and still practices in the same place.

George Brickley, M.D., began practicing homœopathy in York in 1846, and placed it on a secure footing. In this year Dr. Brickley, having witnessed the beneficial effects of homœopathic medicine upon a member of his family after the best allopathic physicians of Baltimore had failed, became a convert. He continues to practice in York.

O. C. Brickley, M.D., son of Dr. George Brickley, graduate of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in the spring of 1855, located in York, where he is an active and successful practitioner.

Another son, J. W. Brickley, M.D., graduated at the same college in 1863, located in the same town, and has a large practice.

B. T. Reich, M.D., also practices in York.

E. A. Wareheim, M.D., is doing well at Glen Rock.

Homœopathy is rapidly on the increase in this vicinity.

The total number of Homœopathic physicians in Pennsylvania is about 500.

HOMŒOPATHY IN VIRGINIA.*

HOMŒOPATHY has made very slow progress in this State. It was first introduced at Norfolk by a lay practitioner, whose name was pronounced Kuper, about 1830. He remained a year or two, and was followed by two brothers Caspari, who appear not to have been educated physicians, and made little impression.

About 1838 F. T. Campos, M.D., arrived in Norfolk, and about 1839 commenced the practice of homœopathy. He is reported to have graduated in medicine at Lisbon, in Portugal, and to have practiced several years in Brazil. Though not trained to homœopathy, he proved to be a very skilful practitioner. He made some splendid cures and enjoyed an enviable reputation, both as a man and physician, and was actively engaged in the treatment of epidemic yellow fever in Norfolk during the summer and autumn of 1855. I have been unable to obtain any statistics of his success in the treatment of this fatal disease. He died in 1857.

Contemporary with Dr. Campos was Dr. Thomas Hardy, who graduated in homœopathy in 1853. He is still resident in Norfolk, and has a large practice. He is reported to have been very successful in the treatment of yellow fever, but thus far he has not been prevailed upon to furnish his statistics to the profession.

Dr. R. T. Perkins graduated at the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia in 1872, and immediately commenced practice in Norfolk, where he is now located and is doing a good business.

This is the history of the new school of medicine in Norfolk to this date, April 10th, 1876.

In Richmond the first homœopathic practitioner made his debut about 1857. He was not to the manor born, and remained a year or two, but made a fair impression. He was followed by Drs. Walthall and Gardner, both of whom were graduates of our

* By Joseph V. Hobson, M.D.

school and made a good impression, but after several years became discouraged and retired from practice.

Dr. Joseph V. Hobson was born in Cumberland County, Va., in the year 1810; acquired his collegiate education at William and Mary College, where he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1828. He graduated in medicine in the University of Pennsylvania in 1832, and till 1839 pursued the practice of his profession in the interior of this State. In the beginning of 1839 he visited Europe, and was a diligent attendant at the clinics of Velpeau, Chomel, Bouillaud, Andral, Ricord, and others. Returning to Virginia in 1840, he settled in Lynchburg, and was actively engaged in practice as an allopath for twelve years. At the end of this time the ill-health of his wife drove him to the country, and necessitated his retiring from active labor for several years. It was during this interval a friend placed in his hands a copy of Henderson's *Trial Cases*, which so impressed him as to lead to a diligent examination of the claims of the new school and to his adopting it as the eureka of therapeutics. In 1858 he removed to Richmond, Va., where he has been engaged in active practice till now, with the exception of the four years of war. He became a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, June, 1859.

Dr. Walthall also settled in this city; likewise Dr. Arcoli, a native of Italy.

During the war Dr. Alfred Hughes removed from Wheeling to Richmond, and at the close of the war he removed to Baltimore, where he died during the past year.

In the year 1868 Dr. J. H. Patton commenced practice here. He is a graduate of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, and is at this time in active practice.

In conclusion I will state that I think there is a very hopeful outlook for the future of our school in this State, but thus far we have felt that we are engaged in pioneer work.

No Reports were received from the following States.

North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Mississippi, Arkansas, Oregon, Kansas, Dakota Territory, Wyoming Territory, Nevada, Utah, New Mexico.

SECTION II.
INSTITUTIONS.

CHAPTER I. COLLEGES.

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Homœopathic Hospital College, Cleveland, Ohio, 1849,	D. H. BECKWITH, M.D.
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Chicago Homœopathic College, 1876.	

NOTE.—The dates indicate when incorporated.

* No report received.—J. C. G

*MEDICAL EDUCATION AND HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGES IN THE UNITED STATES.**

THE existing medical schools of the country, at the time of the introduction of homœopathy into the United States, looked upon the new doctrine as a species of medical delusion ; they were unwilling to accept the formula "*similia similibus curantur*" as an expression of a law of cure, refused to investigate the efficiency of potentized drugs, and hence offered no facilities for the study of homœopathy.

While the first promulgators of the doctrine were men who had received a thorough medical education, there soon appeared in different parts of the country practitioners of homœopathy who had received either no medical education whatever, or a very meagre one, and who naturally attracted the ridicule and anathemas of members of the old-school profession.

Not content with this condition of things, as early as 1835, the pioneers in Pennsylvania organized the North American Academy of Homœopathic Medicine, and located the same at Allentown, the capital of Lehigh County, about fifty miles northwest from Philadelphia. As the instruction in this institution was given wholly in the German language, it was not patronized as it otherwise would have been, and for this, among other reasons, after a few years the enterprise was abandoned.

During the next decade homœopathy made rapid progress throughout the Northern and Middle States. Many converts were made from the ranks of the old school, and an increased number of laymen engaged in the practice.

The existing medical schools still declining to embrace homœopathy in their curriculum of study, and the necessity for

* By A. R. Thomas, M.D.

giving medical students who might have selected this system an opportunity for acquiring a more thorough familiarity with its principles and practice, than could be gained through private instruction, becoming every year more and more imperative, in 1848 a few earnest workers in Philadelphia obtained a charter from the legislature, and organized the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, the doors of which were opened for its first course of lectures in October of the same year.

The success of this enterprise soon led to the organization of other colleges, as follows: Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital Medical College, in 1849; Penn Medical University, in 1853; Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, in 1855; Homœopathic Medical College of St. Louis, in 1857; New York Homœopathic Medical College, in 1860; New York Homœopathic Medical College for Women, in 1860; Boston University, in 1869; Homœopathic Medical College of Detroit, 1871; Detroit Homœopathic Medical College, in 1872; Pulte Medical College, in 1872; Homœopathic Medical College of the University of Michigan, in 1875; Chicago Homœopathic College, in 1876.

The plan of instruction in all of these institutions at their organization, with two exceptions, was the same as that employed by all the old-school medical colleges of the country, viz., a non-graded course of lectures, in which all the branches of study were pursued at the same time, and all completed in one term of from four to five months, the same being repeated from year to year, two courses only being obligatory as a preparation for graduation. While three years of study was generally required before graduation, one of these might be spent with a preceptor, either before entering a medical school for the first course of lectures, or between the two courses.

In the meantime there was a general demand for improvement in the system of medical education. The absurdity of the raw student pursuing all the branches at the same time—on the same day commencing the elements of anatomy and study of the practice of medicine, surgery, and obstetrics—was so evident as to attract the attention of medical societies and conventions, and to lead to urgent demands of the schools for a more thorough

and more rational system of instruction. No change, however, followed; the older colleges were afraid of losing their classes; the smaller ones could not afford to take the lead, hence things continued as before.

In 1853, however, appeared a new medical institution in Philadelphia, the Penn Medical University. This school was independent in its principles, providing in its curriculum of study for the consideration of homœopathic as well as the old-school system of therapeutics; it opened its doors to both sexes, and inaugurated an additional innovation upon the methods of study in the past, by offering a *graded course* of four sessions as follows:

“PROGRESSIVE SYSTEM OF MEDICAL EDUCATION OF THE PENN
MEDICAL UNIVERSITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

“I. *First or Philosophical Course, from October 10th to February 10th.*—1. Descriptive Anatomy; 2. Microscopical Anatomy; 3. Inorganic Chemistry; 4. Natural Philosophy; 5. General Botany; 6. Mental Philosophy, Practical Anatomy, Practical Chemistry, and Practical Botany.

“II. *Second or Physiological Course, from March 1st to July 1st.*—7. Surgical Anatomy; 8. Physiology; 9. Organic Chemistry; 10. Medical Chemistry; 11. Medical Botany; 12. History of Medicine, Practical Anatomy, Practical Chemistry, and Practical Botany.

“III. *Third or Pathological Course, from October 10th to February 10th.*—13. General and Special Pathology; 14. *Materia Medica*; 15. Institutes of Medicine; 16. Surgical Pathology and Minor Surgery; 17. Obstetrical Anatomy, Physiology, and Pathology; 18. Medical Jurisprudence, Clinics, and Hospitals.

“IV. *Fourth or Practical Course, from March 1st to July 1st.*—19. Morbid Anatomy and Chemistry; Diagnostics; 20. Pharmacy (Theoretical and Practical); 21. Practice of Medicine; 22. Operative Surgery and Surgical Specialties; 23. Operative Obstetrics and Treatment of Women and Children; 24. Public Hygiene; Clinics and Hospitals.”

To Dr. William Schmœle, Dean of the Faculty and Professor

of Pathology, is due the credit of having first suggested, and to the Penn Medical University of first offering to the medical student a graded course of medical instruction.

In 1864, from the influence of the war upon its classes, this institution closed its doors.

No further movement in this direction was made until 1869, when the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia announced an optional three years' graded course in these words:

..... "It is proposed to institute an *optional* three years' course of instruction, so that those who prefer to divide their studies into three years, instead of two, can do so, and at the same time receive additional instruction in other collateral branches of medical science.

..... "The course will embrace three classes: First, the Philosophical Class; second, the Theoretical Class; third, the Practical Class; and will commence on the second Monday in October.

"The branches to be taught will be divided as follows:

"FIRST SESSION. *Philosophical Class.*—Anatomy, general and descriptive; Natural Philosophy and Chemistry; Physiology and Microscopic Anatomy; Pharmacy and Botany.

"Fees for this session, \$75.

"SECOND SESSION. *Theoretical Class.*—Comparative Anatomy; Topographical and Surgical Anatomy, including Dissecting; Institutes of Homœopathy; General Pathology; first part of Practice of Medicine, etc.; first part of Materia Medica; Clinical Medicine; Clinical Surgery.

"Fees for this session, \$85.

"THIRD SESSION. *Practical Class.*—Second part of Practice of Medicine, special Pathology, and Diagnosis; second part of Materia Medica; Surgery; Clinical Surgery; Clinical Medicine; Midwifery, and Diseases of Women and Children; Toxicology and Medical Jurisprudence.

"Tickets for this class will be \$90."

This institution has since persistently urged such a course of study upon the profession and medical students, until now a large proportion of the class select this plan.

In 1870 the Homœopathic Medical College of Cleveland announced a graded course of study; and in 1872 the New York Homœopathic Medical College did the same. Since this time other homœopathic colleges, with Harvard University, the University of Pennsylvania, and other old-school colleges, have adopted a similar plan.

It is thus seen that the homœopathic medical colleges of this country are fairly entitled to the credit of having inaugurated this much-needed reform in medical education.

Of the fourteen colleges in this country, organized up to the present time, all are now in active operation, except the Allentown Academy, the Penn Medical University, and the Detroit College. A more extended history of each of these institutions will be found in the following pages:

A BRIEF SKETCH OF THE ALLENTOWN ACADEMY.*

As nearly as can be ascertained, it was in the year 1834, at a meeting of Drs. William Wesselhœft, Henry Detwiller, John Romig, and Eberhard Freytag, held in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, that the idea was conceived of founding a homœopathic medical college, or school of learning, at Allentown, Pennsylvania, and which was incorporated by an Act of Legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, June 17th, 1836.

To gain a more complete account of this famous undertaking it is necessary to review the history of some years previous.

In the year 1828, William Wesselhœft, M.D., and Henry Detwiller, M.D., at that time old-school physicians, were practicing near each other; Dr. Wesselhœft at Bath, Pennsylvania, and Dr. Detwiller at Hellertown, twelve miles south of Bath.

* By Joseph C. Guernsey, M.D., 1923 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

I would feel deeply indebted to any one, who, after reading this narrative, can furnish any reliable information in regard to students or graduates, transactions of the academy, incidents connected with its history, etc. Also for the correction of any misstatement I may have inadvertently made. It is my intention to re-write and publish a full and complete history of the "Allentown Academy" as soon as sufficient reliable data are obtained. J. C. G.

They met frequently in social life and in professional consultation. At one of their meetings Dr. Wesselhœft mentioned that he had received from his father and Dr. Stapf, in Germany, some books on homœopathy and a box of homœopathic medicines. He asked Dr. Detwiller to examine with him the new system of medicine. Dr. Detwiller complied by studying up a case he then had on hand of retarded menstruation, with severe colic, and found Pulsatilla indicated; he administered it, *the first homœopathic dose in Pennsylvania*, July 24th, 1828, and was rewarded by a speedy and complete cure.

This was the initiatory step towards the Allentown Academy. Drs. Wesselhœft and Detwiller were encouraged to investigate further the theory and application of the *Materia Medica* according to the law of the similars. Rev. Christian J. Becker, of Kridersville, Pennsylvania, who in his younger years had attended medical lectures in Baltimore, impressed by the observation of cases cured by the new system which had long baffled the old, took a lively interest in the study and practice of homœopathy. He became a successful practitioner, and an active member of the Medical Society of Homœopathic Physicians of Northampton County. Dr. Eberhard Freytag, then a sexagenarian, of Bethlehem, took up the new doctrine, which he practiced successfully, and became an earnest worker in the Homœopathic Medical Society, and finally in the Allentown Academy.

For the sake of mutual improvement and to facilitate the new form of practice the above physicians held weekly meetings at the house of Dr. Freytag, in Bethlehem. Here they interchanged their experiences and prepared a repertory for their own use. In 1830 Dr. John Romig, then a young allopathic physician, with an extensive practice and an enviable popularity, fell into line and became a faithful and zealous partisan in the new cause and a member of this association.

In 1829 an epidemic of dysentery breaking out, Dr. Wesselhœft was so deeply imbued with admiration at the success attending the new form of treatment that he abandoned entirely the allopathic practice and devoted himself wholly to homœopathy. He gave up a remunerative practice, which entailed a

heavy loss upon him in the main, though he continued his surgical practice, which was his specialty. For about a year he treated all cases that came to him, free of charge, wishing to learn the new Institutes and Materia Medica. He was firmly convinced of their infallible truth, and determined to master them. He began his practice anew, adhering rigidly to pure homœopathy. Owing to his remarkable cures his practice rapidly increased and he now inaugurated a method of his own. He established offices in Bath and surrounding places, where he invited all the sick to come for treatment. He devoted a part of each day in the week to these different places where he held his clinics. He labored extensively with the clergymen, instructing them in the new art, both that they might act in his absence, and for the sake of their influence among the laity. Many were converted by witnessing his cures, and the clergy and many old-school physicians began practicing throughout the country, spreading abroad the new system until it embraced Lehigh and Northampton counties. Up to the year 1830 Dr. William Wesselhœft furnished the medicines and books which he had obtained from Dr. Stapf in Germany. In 1830 Dr. H. Detwiller received the then complete extant library on subjects pertaining to homœopathy, together with the *Archive of the Homœopathic Method of Curing*,* from its first appearance in 1821, and the medicines, through the kindness of his college friend, Dr. Siegrist, of Basel, Switzerland.

On the 23d of August, 1834, the "HOMŒOPATHIC SOCIETY OF NORTHAMPTON AND COUNTIES ADJACENT" was organized in a convention of Drs. W. Wesselhœft, E. Freytag, J. Romig, H. Detwiller, Chr. J. Becker, Joseph H. Pulte, A. Bauer, J. C. Gosewitsch, who was an assistant of Dr. Wesselhœft, Rev. Wohlfarth, Gustav Reichhelm, Rev. John Helfrich, and ——— Waage. The object of the association was for the advancement of homœopathy among the members of the society by interchange of experience; also for mutual improvement and encouragement in the study and introduction of the doctrines and practice of the homœopathic healing art.

* See page 16.

In 1833 Dr. C. Hering came from Paramaribo, Surinam, South America, and settled in Philadelphia. This physician is so widely and so favorably known that no further biography is necessary than the mere mention of his name. In the Allentown Academy enterprise, he who had compelled the molecule, the planet, and the lightning to stand and deliver their valuable secrets to his inquiring mind, became the corner-stone around and upon which his associates and co-laborers clustered and leaned for support. His fame had preceded him, and had opened the way into the new fields of labor upon which he was to enter. The principal members of the Northampton society had recognized the necessity of a school in which to teach pupils the new science and to fit them for its practice. A committee from the society, consisting of Drs. W. Wesselhœft, H. Detwiller, and J. Romig, was appointed to confer with Dr. Hering on the establishment of such a school.

On December 30th, 1833, they met at the house of Dr. Hering, who then resided at 111 Vine Street, Philadelphia, and on January 1st, 1834, Dr. Hering's thirty-fifth birthday anniversary, was proposed and adopted a plan, the result of which was the institution of the "NORTH AMERICAN ACADEMY OF THE HOMŒOPATHIC HEALING ART," to be located at Allentown, with Dr. C. Hering as President and principal instructor. Dr. Hering promised to remove to Allentown and to assume his new charge "as soon as they would guarantee him a salary equal to that of a first-class Allentown clergyman." The original plan was to obtain a charter through the influence of the converts to the new system in the two counties of Northampton and Lehigh. Dr. Wesselhœft proposed to invite medical students to come to Allentown during the summer, there being no summer course anywhere in the country at that time, when only the science and application of pure homœopathy should be taught. No opposition to such a scheme was imagined, as there was to be no interference with the regular course of instruction in other medical colleges, and such violent opposition and persecution as ultimately arose was entirely unlooked for. It was intended during the winter to write books to promulgate homœopathy, and to prepare a com-

plete stock of genuine homœopathic remedies. The intention was to pledge all the students to study in allopathic colleges excepting those who came directly from thence. They also intended to translate into English as soon as possible all the standard homœopathic works.

A stock company was formed for the purpose of raising a fund to purchase a lot and building, and to support the institution. About one hundred subscribers from Allentown, Bethlehem, Philadelphia, and New York, and in various parts of the country, raised a fund sufficient to buy a tract of land comprising a square or block of ground in the centre of Allentown lying north on Hamilton Street, south on Walnut Street, east on Fourth Street, and west on Penn Street. A large proportion of this fund was raised in Philadelphia, that city which is never backward when the question is to promote the welfare of the community; and we must not here omit to make honorable mention of the hearty co-operation of Mr. William Geisse, the introducer of the new doctrine in Philadelphia; also of Dr. George H. Bute, who brought all the influence of his extensive practice to bear in favor of the new institution.

Two wings, of 60 by 40 feet each, three stories high, were immediately put under contract and erected in a substantial manner of red bricks, and another two-story brick building was erected on Hamilton Street to serve for a chemical laboratory, anatomical, and dissecting rooms. A botanical garden, as large as the unoccupied ground for buildings permitted, was laid out and stocked principally with officinal plants.

The Academy was founded on April 10th, 1835, Samuel Hahnemann's birthday.

On May 27th, 1835, the corner-stone was laid for the two wings of the main building,* in the presence of a large concourse of people and friends of the undertaking. At the same time Dr. Hering delivered in the court-house the inaugural address, in the German language, entitled "A Few Words Concerning the Necessity and Usefulness of Homœopathy," his *text*, so to speak,

* Owing to a want of funds the main building itself was never erected.

being, "There is but the one right way: to seek the truth and steadily to pursue it."—*Washington*.*

The following are exact copies of the heading of the petition papers, which were largely circulated and signed, and the act of incorporation :

TO THE HONORABLE, THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY MET.

The Petition of the Subscribers, Citizens of _____, in the State of Pennsylvania, *Respectfully represents:*

That the members of a Society formed to promote the Medical Science of Homœopathia, and who have in the borough of Northampton, in the County of Lehigh, erected suitable buildings with a view to give instruction in the science aforesaid, on the success of which in a great measure depends that the newly discovered science be properly promulgated and empiricism in the same prevented, have applied to the Honorable the Legislature for an Act of incorporation; your petitioners respectfully solicit that the prayer of said company be granted.

And they will ever pray, etc.

* In the corner-stone the following articles were placed and sealed up:

- 1st. Organon of the Medical Art, by Hahnemann, his likeness, and the book of the main doctrine of the newly discovered science.
- 2d. The constitution of the Academy in the German and English languages.
- 3d. The list of names of all members and stockholders of the Academy.
- 4th. The words spoken at the opening of the Academy about the necessity and usefulness of homœopathy.
- 5th. The latest of the Philadelphia newspapers, "The Old and the New World," telling of the spread of homœopathy in Ohio.
- 6th. The latest number of the *Friedensbote*.
- 7th. Homœopathic medicine.
- 8th. Names of the State and city officers.
- 9th. Programme of the celebration.

No. 209.

SENATE FILE.

MR. READ.—CORPORATIONS.

Read February 25th, 1836. Daniel K. Callender, Printer.

AN ACT to incorporate the "North American Academy of the Homœopathic Healing Art."

WHEREAS, A number of persons have associated themselves and established an academy in the borough of Northampton, in the County of Lehigh, for instruction in the homœopathic art of healing and its kindred sciences, who pray to be incorporated, therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That Constantine Hering, the present President, John Romig, Jr., the present Vice-President, William Wesselhœft, Eberhard Freytag, Henry Detwiller, Christian J. Becker, John Rice, Christian Pretz, Joseph Saeger, George Keck, the present Directors, Adolphus Bauer, the present Treasurer, and Philip H. Goepf, Henry Ebner, J. V. R. Hunter, William Eckert, and John J. Krause, together with all such other persons as are at present stockholders, and such as shall hereafter become stockholders, agreeably to the constitution and fundamental articles thereof, be, and they hereby are incorporated in a society by the name, style, and title of the "North American Academy of the Homœopathic Healing Art," and by that name shall have all the rights, powers, and privileges incident by law to a corporation.

SECTION 2. The said corporation and their successors, by the name, style, and title aforesaid, for a term of twenty (20) years, shall be able and capable in law to purchase, have, receive, take, hold, and enjoy in fee simple, or for a less estate or estates, any lands, tenements, rents, annuities, liberties, franchises, and other hereditaments, by the gift, grant, bargain, sale, alienation, en-

feoffment, release, confirmation, or devise of any person or persons, bodies politic and corporate, capable and able to make the same; and further, that the said corporation and their successors may take and receive any sum or sums of money, goods, and chattels, that have been or hereafter shall be given or bequeathed to them by any person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, able and capable to make a bequest or gift thereof; *Provided*, That no misnomer of the said corporation and successors shall defeat or annul any gift, grant, devise, or bequest to the said corporation, if the intent of the donor shall sufficiently appear upon the face of the gift, testament or other writing, whereby any estate or interest was intended to pass to the said corporation.

SECTION 3. The said corporation and their successors shall have full power and authority to make, have, and use one common seal, with such device and inscription as they shall think proper, and the same to break, alter and renew, at their pleasure.

SECTION 4. The said society shall have power to make by-laws, as well as to carry into effect the provisions herein contained, as for the effectual and convenient conduct of the affairs of the society.

SECTION 5. *Provided*, That the lands, tenements, rents, annuities, and other property, held by the said corporation, shall at no time exceed the clear yearly value of two thousand dollars; *And provided*, That the legislature may alter or repeal this act at any time, when the public interests may require the same, and that the said corporation shall not have or exercise any other privileges than such as may be necessary for the education of medical practitioners.

By an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, at an extra session, June 17th, 1836, the "North American Academy of the Homœopathic Healing Art" was incorporated.

The faculty consisted of Drs. C. Hering, Præses, William Wesselhœft, H. Detwiller, E. Freytag, and John Romig, who met on the 29th of June, 1835 (?), at Bethlehem, for the first time. A little later, Dr. J. H. Pulte became a member of the faculty. The course of instruction, given entirely in the German language, was from the 1st of November to the 31st of

August. To show what a high standard, what a comprehensive education, and what a course of instruction was aspired to, we quote from the "Constitution of the North American Academy of Homœopathic Medicine," the whole of *Article XXIX*. "The literary institution, according to the express design of its foundation, shall be as comprehensive in its operations as possible, and will embrace the following branches of study, as indispensable to the complete education of the physician, viz., clinical instruction, examination of the sick and semeiotics; pharmacodynamics and materia medica; pharmaceutics and medical botany; dietetics; special therapeutics, surgery, and obstetrics; medical jurisprudence; general therapeutics; symptomatology and human pathology; physiology and anatomy; comparative anatomy and comparative physiology; zoology, phytology, and mineralogy; chemistry, physics, geology, astronomy, and mathematics; history of medicine and of natural sciences; the Greek, Latin, and German languages, as preparatory studies." The first students admitted were Adolph Baner, A. G. Schmidt, J. W. Baker, L. Ziegler, J. C. Gosewitsch, and H. Okie. Preliminary examinations of the students, before matriculation, were held by a committee. Candidates for diplomas were obliged to pass an examination, or *colloquium*, present a *curriculum vitæ*, and a dissertation on medical subjects. Those only who had attended full courses, and passed a meritorious examination in anatomy, physiology, pathology, *Materia Medica homœopathia*, homœopathic therapeutics, surgery and obstetrics, were entitled to a diploma. The form and reading of the diploma was on one parchment, in the three languages, Latin, English, and German. The German form occupied the centre of the sheet, flanked on the left by the Latin reading, and on the right by the English version. The following is a copy of the English:

THE
Faculty
 of
 THE NORTH AMERICAN ACADEMY OF HOMŒOPATHIA

*incorporated by an Act of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of
 Pennsylvania, June 17, 1836,*

hereby confers on

*after his having complied with the rules of the faculty, as well for the
 safety of the public as for a proof of his being possessed of the requisite
 medical knowledge, and having presented a dissertation of —————*

THIS

Diploma

as

**DOCTOR OF
 HOMŒOPATHIA,**

*which is according to our firmest conviction, given as a testimony of his
 admission among the number of Homœopathic*

Physicians.

Allentown, Lehigh C^y, Pa.

*In testimony whereof, witness the Academical Seal and
 our signature hereunto affixed.*

In the ——— year of American Independence.

In the latter part of 1836 Hahnemann's *Organon* and Jahr's *Manual* were translated into English, and published. A weekly periodical in the German language was published by the Academy on medical, surgical, and obstetrical subjects, embracing observations in and experiences from practice, etc., under the title, *Correspondenzblatt der Nord Americanischen Academy der Homœopathischen Heilkunst*, also, *Archiv Zettel*. Also, a very elaborate monograph of snake-poison, in the German language. All the above literary labors were principally the work of the indefatigable Dr. Hering, the heart and soul of the institution.

In 1836 Dr. Henry Detwiller sailed to Europe, objectively in the interest of the Academy, had several interviews with Dr. Samuel Hahnemann, but was not successful enough to obtain material aid for the Academy, other than advice. At a soirée, at the house of Dr. Hahnemann, the leading and prominent Parisian homœopathists assembled, but there seemed no disposition to take a material interest in support of this, THE FIRST and only institution where the principles of homœopathy were taught. Not discouraged, and hopeful of ultimate success, he left Paris, and went to Zurich in Switzerland, to meet Professor Schœnlein, who intended to publish a natural history of diseases. Recognizing the importance and value of such a work, Dr. Detwiller obtained a promise from Dr. Schœnlein, to furnish the Academy with the sheets as printed, for translation into English. Dr. Schœnlein, then Professor at the University of Zurich, was fully apprised of the fact that the benefit to be derived from the translation was for the homœopathic institution at Allentown. Unfortunately, being called to be physician-extraordinary to the King of Prussia, the work did not appear.

The "North American Academy of the Homœopathic Healing Art," generally known as the "Allentown Academy," was destined to be short-lived. The great undertaking, supported by such valiant and earnest workers as the first faculty, was never carried out. The funds of the Academy were placed in the Allentown Bank, which was undermined and destroyed by its head man (who was a secret but determined enemy of homœopathy), and everything was swept away. The academical buildings and

lot were sold to satisfy a mortgage of \$9000. Dr. William Wesselhœft strove for several years to sustain the enterprise, but in 1842 he removed to Boston whereupon the faculty ceased their labors. The last stockholders' meeting was held June 14th, 1843, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors, at which the following board was elected: President, C. Hering, M.D., Philadelphia (whither he had some time before returned, the Academy being unable to support him); Vice-President, John Romig, M.D.; Secretary, J. Chr. Becker, M.D.; Treasurer, Peter Huber, M.D.; Corresponding Secretary, H. Detwiller, M.D.; Directors, Drs. Philip H. Goepp, John Rice, Henry Ebner, Joseph Saeger, Henry Floto, John Helfrich, and William Wesselhœft in Boston. The first honorary member elected was Dr. Samuel Hahnemann, elected April 10th, 1835. The students of the Academy were Adolph Bauer, J. G. Schmidt, G. Reichhelm, J. C. Gosewitsch, Charles Haeseler, Major Fehrental, J. Geist, Edward Caspari, Adolph Caspari, Adolph Lippe, and H. Okie. The examinations by the faculty before granting diplomas were most searching and stringent. The Professors were graduates from the German Universities and examined the candidates as rigidly as they had been themselves examined at home. Two of its graduates, Drs. Charles Neidhard and Ad. Lippe, have said to the author, "The possession of an Allentown diploma is an honor to its holder, as it was only obtained by worthy applicants. Many who tried to pass were rejected as incapable." The graduating fees were five dollars to each examiner. Those receiving diplomas* were C. Hering, William Wesselhœft, John Romig, Henry Detwiller, Charles Neidhard, George H. Bute, Manning B. Roche, Adolph Lippe, Wilhelm Schmoele, J. C. Gosewitsch, Adolph Bauer, F. M. Wahle (honorary), George H. G. Jahr, Henry Floto, Charles Haeseler, H. Okie, and a special diploma to Madame Hahnemann.

Owing to the loss of important records of the Academy it is impossible to vouch for the correctness or completeness of the list of students and graduates given above. Search is still being made for important documents, which may throw enough light

* Louis Philippe of France and the late Pope Pio Nono acknowledged the validity of the Allentown diplomas.

to dissipate the dark cloud that overshadows many points in the history of the Academy.

Dr. Hering's Publications at Allentown.

Nothwendigkeit und Nutzen der Homoöpathie.

Hom. Hausarzt (Dom. Phys.).

Preface to Organon.

Introduction to Jahr's Handbuch.

Correspondenzblatt, 1835-1836, 4to., 15 numbers.

Das Schlaugengift.

Introduction to Study of Materia Medica (translated in British Journal).

Calcarea Phosphorica (not printed till 1872, N. A. J.).

We cannot close without reference to Samuel Hahnemann, who was the earthly source whence sprang the Allentown Academy, by discovering and promulgating the only true law of cure, that of *similia similibus curantur*, the world has ever received,—the law which must forever continue to hold its sway. Founded as it is on that irrefragible rock, *truth*, it is “constant as the Northern star, of whose true, fixed, and resting quality there is no fellow in the firmament.” There is no law in the science of healing that can be compared with this, for none has the “true, fixed, and resting quality” of *similia similibus curantur*.

We may say in truth of Hahnemann, as has been said of Bacon; we may, with yet more justice, compare Hahnemann, when at the zenith of his success and glory, with Moses* standing on Mount Pisgah. There we see the great lawgiver looking round from his lonely elevation on an infinite expanse; behind him a wilderness of dreary sands and bitter waters, in which successive generations have sojourned, always moving, yet never advancing, reaping no harvest, and building no abiding city; before him a goodly land, a land of promise, a land flowing with

* Dr. C. Hering declares that Moses first of all announced the principles of the law of similars by erecting a brazen serpent in the wilderness for the children of Israel, that all who were bitten by a serpent might look thereon and be healed.

milk and honey. While the multitude below saw only the flat, sterile desert, in which they had so long wandered, bounded on every side by a near horizon, or diversified only by some deceitful mirage, he was gazing from a far higher stand on a far lovelier country, following with his eye the long course of fertilizing rivers, through ample pastures, and under the bridges of great capitals, measuring the distances of marts and havens, and portioning out all those wealthy regions from Dan to Beersheba.

How forcibly does this bring before us the unprofitable realm of medicine before Hahnemann's time, and the goodly change he was to inaugurate. Homœopathy first dawned and then broke upon the world's sicknesses in full splendor, lighting with dazzling brilliancy the *arcana medica*, lifting on every side the narrow confines of ignorance and empiricism, and clearing away each *ignis fatuus*, to replace it with a steady and trusty beacon light. Hahnemann, too, from a "far higher stand" than any of his predecessors, could overlook the now curable domains of disease through which in the hereafter the long course of healing streams, springing from his beneficent hand, would flow on through darkness into light, washing away popular prejudices and errors, limiting the duration of fell disorders, and pointing out all those *healthy* regions from the date of birth till the end of life.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA.*

At the meetings of the Central Bureau of the American Institute of Homœopathy the question of establishing a homœopathic college in Philadelphia was frequently discussed, and at a meeting held at the house of Dr. Jeanes, in February of 1848, it was resolved by the members present, Drs. Hering, Jeanes, and Williamson, to petition the legislature, then in session, for a charter.

In compliance with this petition, on the 8th of April, 1848, a charter was passed by the legislature, granting all the powers and privileges of other medical colleges in the State.

* By A. R. Thomas, M.D.

The first board of officers was composed of the following gentlemen :

President, Hon. Anson V. Parsons ; Managers, Stilwell S. Bishop, Henry J. Boller, Edward M. Davis, Daniel Deal, Lawrence Johnson, John M. Kennedy, Francis King, Henry P. Lloyd, Benjamin R. Miller, John Sartain, Isaac S. Waterman, Haworth Wetherald ; Recording Secretary, Francis Sims ; Corresponding Secretary, Walter Williamson ; Treasurer, William Rhoads.

The faculty consisted of the following gentlemen :

Faculty.—Jacob Jeanes, M.D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine ; Caleb B. Matthews, M.D., Professor of Materia Medica ; Walter Williamson, M.D., Dean, Professor of Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children ; Francis Sims, M.D., Professor of Surgery ; Samuel Freedley, M.D., Professor of Botany ; Matthew Semple, M.D., Professor of Chemistry ; William A. Gardiner, M.D., Professor of Anatomy ; Alvan E. Small, M.D., Professor of Physiology and Pathology ;* John F. Foley, Janitor.

A dispensary was also organized in connection with the college, of which an account will be given in Chapter IV.

The first course of lectures began October 16th, 1848, in a building in the rear of 627 Arch Street (old number 229), and which for several years subsequently was occupied by the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania.

The fees were as follows, and still remain the same : Matriculation, \$5 ; one course lectures, \$100 ; practical anatomy, \$10 ; graduation, \$30.

The number of students in attendance was fifteen, of whom the following received diplomas : Joseph K. Clark, of Massachusetts ; Henry F. Davis, of Ohio ; Nathan S. Engle, of New Jersey ; Daniel R. Gardiner, of Pennsylvania ; E. Bently Hall, of New Jersey, and Samuel O. Scudder, of New York.

Of the members of the first faculty, there are still living and in active practice in this city, Drs. Jeanes, Freedley, and Sims.

* Walter Ward, M.D., examined on Physiology and signed the diplomas of the first class of graduates.

Dr. Small is in Chicago, and an active member of the Hahnemann College of that city.

In 1849 the college was removed to Filbert Street, above Eleventh Street, and located in a stone building which was formerly occupied by the Pennsylvania Medical College, where it has remained up to the present time.

This building occupies the Filbert Street front of a lot which extends north to Cuthbert Street. It is four stories high with a basement. In the latter is a large room for practical surgery, besides rooms for the preparation and storage of anatomical material, heating apparatus, etc.

The first floor contains a large lecture-room, with laboratory. Here are given lectures on chemistry, physiology, materia medica, and practice of medicine.

The second story is devoted wholly to the museum. The room is large, being fifty-two feet in length by forty-five in width, with high ceiling, and with every convenience of light and heat.

The third story contains dispensary rooms, and an amphitheatre. The latter is well arranged for lectures which require illustration by means of models, specimens, and demonstrations. Anatomy, surgery, and obstetrics are taught in this room, in addition to the several clinics held here daily.

In the fourth story is the dissecting-room, which is supplied with every convenience for the operations of this department.

The following list shows the changes in the medical faculty from year to year :

Session of 1849 and 1850.

Faculty.—Caleb B. Matthews, M.D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics ; William S. Helmuth, M.D., Professor of Homœopathic Institutes and the Practice of Medicine ; Samuel Freedley, M.D., Professor of Botany and Medical Jurisprudence ; Charles Neidhard, M.D., Professor of Clinical Medicine ; Walter Williamson, M.D., Professor of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children ; Alvan E. Small, M.D., Professor of Physiology and Pathology ; Matthew Semple, M.D., Profes-

sor of Chemistry and Toxicology; Francis Sims, M.D., Professor of Surgery; William A. Gardiner, M.D., Professor of Anatomy.

Session of 1850 and 1851.

Faculty.—Caleb B. Matthews, M.D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics; William S. Helmuth, M.D., Professor of Homœopathic Institutes and the Practice of Medicine; Samuel Freedley, M.D., Professor of Botany and Medical Jurisprudence; Charles Neidhard, M.D., Professor of Clinical Medicine; Walter Williamson, M.D., Professor of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children; Alvan E. Small, M.D., Professor of Physiology and Pathology; Matthew Semple, M.D., Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology; Francis Sims, M.D., Professor of Surgery; William A. Gardiner, M.D., Professor of Anatomy.

Session of 1851 and 1852.

Faculty.—Caleb B. Matthews, M.D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics; William S. Helmuth, M.D., Professor of Homœopathic Institutes and the Practice of Medicine; Samuel Freedley, M.D., Professor of Botany and Medical Jurisprudence; Charles Neidhard, M.D., Professor of Clinical Medicine; Walter Williamson, M.D., Professor of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children; Alvan E. Small, M.D., Professor of Physiology and Pathology; Matthew Semple, M.D., Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology; Francis Sims, M.D., Professor of Surgery; William A. Gardiner, M.D., Professor of Anatomy.

Session of 1852 and 1853.

Faculty.—W. S. Helmuth, M.D., Professor of Homœopathic Institutes, Pathology, and Practice of Medicine; W. Williamson, M.D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics; J. G. Loomis, M.D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children; A. E. Small, M.D., Professor of Physiology and Medical Jurisprudence; Matthew Semple, M.D., Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology; Francis Sims, M.D., Professor of Surgery; W. A. Gardiner, M.D., Professor of Anatomy.

Session of 1853 and 1854.

Faculty.—W. Williamson, M.D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics; Joseph G. Loomis, M.D.,* Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children; Alvan E. Small, M.D., Professor of Physiology and Medical Jurisprudence; Matthew Semple, M.D., Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology; Frederick Humphrey, M.D., Professor of Homœopathic Institutes, Pathology, and Practice of Medicine; Jacob Beakley, M.D., Professor of Surgery; William A. Gardiner, M.D., Professor of Anatomy.

Session of 1854 and 1855.

Faculty.—Walter Williamson, M.D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics; Frederick Humphrey, M.D., Professor of Homœopathic Institutes, Pathology, and Practice of Medicine; Isaac M. Ward, M.D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children; Alvan E. Small, M.D., Professor of Physiology and Medical Jurisprudence; Matthew Semple, M.D., Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology; Jacob Beakley, M.D., Professor of Surgery; William A. Gardiner, M.D., Professor of Anatomy.

Session of 1855 and 1856.

Faculty.—Walter Williamson, M.D., Emeritus Professor of Clinical Medicine; J. P. Dake, M.D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics; Alvan E. Small, M.D., Professor of Homœopathic Institutes, Pathology, and Practice of Medicine; Isaac M. Ward, M.D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children; William A. Reed, M.D., Professor of Physiology and Medical Jurisprudence; Matthew Semple, M.D., Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology; Jacob Beakley, M.D., Professor of Surgery; William A. Gardiner, M.D., Professor of Anatomy.

Session of 1856 and 1857.

Faculty.—Walter Williamson, M.D., Emeritus Professor of Clinical Medicine; J. P. Dake, M.D., Professor of Materia

* Professor Loomis died October 25th, 1853, and Isaac M. Ward was elected Professor of Obstetrics.

Medica and Therapeutics; Isaac M. Ward, M.D., Professor of Obstetrics and Medical Jurisprudence; Alvan E. Small, M.D., Professor of Homœopathic Institutes, Pathology, and Practice of Medicine; William A. Reed, M.D., Professor of Physiology; Matthew Semple, M.D., Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology; Jacob Beakley, M.D., Professor of Surgery; William A. Gardiner, M.D.,* Professor of Anatomy.

Session of 1857 and 1858.

Faculty.—C. J. Hemple, M.D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics; J. R. Coxe, Jr., M.D., Professor of Homœopathic Institutes, Pathology, and the Practice of Medicine; W. Williamson, M.D., Professor of Obstetrics, Diseases of Women and Children, and Medical Jurisprudence; M. Semple, M.D., Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology; J. Beakley, M.D., Professor of Surgery; W. A. Reed, M.D., Professor of Physiology; W. Tod Helmuth, M.D., Professor of Anatomy.

Session of 1858 and 1859.

Faculty.—Walter Williamson, M.D., Professor of Obstetrics, Diseases of Women and Children, and Medical Jurisprudence; Jacob Beakley, M.D., Professor of Surgery; William A. Reed, M.D., Professor of Physiology; Charles Julius Hempel, M.D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics; John Redman Coxe, Jr., M.D., Professor of Homœopathic Institutes, Pathology, and Practice of Medicine; Thomas Moore, M.D., Professor of Anatomy; A. H. Flanders, M.D., Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology.

Session of 1859 and 1860.

Faculty.—Charles Julius Hempel, M.D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics; Thomas Moore, M.D., Professor of Anatomy; Matthew Semple, M.D., Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology; W. A. Reed, M.D., Professor of Physiology; John Redman Coxe, Jr., M.D., Professor of Homœopathic Institutes,

* Dr. Gardiner resigned, and W. Tod Helmuth, M.D., was elected to the Chair of Anatomy.

Pathology, and Practice of Medicine; Isaac M. Ward, M.D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children; Jacob Beakley, M.D., Professor of Surgery.

About the close of this session occurred the first serious trouble that had taken place in the college. The trustees, immediately after the annual commencement, declared all the chairs vacant, Dr. W. Williamson having previously resigned.

One result of this, was the establishment of the New York College, by Dr. Beakley and others. The trustees proceeded to fill the chairs with new men, as follows:

Session of 1860 and 1861.

Faculty.—Matthew Semple, M.D., Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology; William A. Gardiner, M.D., Professor of Surgery; Silas S. Brooks, M.D., Professor of Homœopathic Institutes and Practice of Medicine; George R. Starkey, M.D., Professor of Anatomy; A. H. Ashton, M.D.,* Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children; J. K. Lee, M.D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics; O. B. Gause, M.D., Professor of Physiology and Pathology.

Session of 1861 and 1862.

Faculty.—Matthew Semple, M.D., Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology; William A. Gardiner, M.D., Professor of Surgery; Silas S. Brooks, M.D., Professor of Homœopathic Institutes and Practice of Medicine; George R. Starkey, M.D., Professor of Anatomy; H. N. Guernsey, M.D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children; J. K. Lee, M.D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics; O. B. Gause, M.D., Professor of Physiology and Pathology.

Session of 1862 and 1863.

Faculty.—Matthew Semple, M.D., Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology; Silas S. Brooks, M.D., Professor of Homœopathic

* Dr. Ashton resigned before the lecture season, and Thomas Moore, M.D., was elected to his place.

Institutes and Practice of Medicine ; J. K. Lee, M.D., Professor of Materia Medica, Pharmacy, and Therapeutics ; O. B. Gause, M.D., Professor of Physiology and Pathology ; George R. Starkey, M.D., Professor of Surgery ; H. N. Guernsey, M.D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children ; P. S. Hitchens, M.D., Professor of Anatomy.

Session of 1863 and 1864.

Faculty.—Silas S. Brooks, M.D., Professor of Homœopathic Institutes and Practice of Medicine ; O. B. Gause, M.D., Professor of Physiology and Pathology ; George R. Starkey, M.D., Professor of Surgery ; H. N. Guernsey, M.D., Professor of Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children ; Peter S. Hitchens, M.D., Professor of Anatomy ; Charles Heerman, M.D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics ; Lemuel Stephens, Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology.

During this session new difficulties arose, but as they did not extend beyond the circle of the faculty the lectures were delivered until the close of the session, and the annual commencement held as usual. The students dispersed to their homes without any suspicion of intestine trouble in their alma mater.

The crisis soon came, and the college was again without a faculty.

A new charter was obtained in 1865, thus radically reorganizing the entire institution. By this charter a stock company was formed, with permission to increase the capital \$60,000, for hospital purposes. A sale of the college property was effected and organized upon the stock plan. Heretofore the trustees were elected by the corporators ; upon the new plan the stockholders were to elect, at their annual meeting, a board of trustees, to serve one year, and these trustees elected a faculty to serve *one year*.

It will be seen that the controlling power resided in the stockholders, and if by chance the majority of stock should be owned by *one* individual, he could govern the affairs according to *his* individual dictum. This really became the case, and, as a matter

of course, the prosperity and usefulness of the college at once began to decline.

The new college organized with the following faculty :

Session of 1864 and 1865.

Faculty.—Constantine Hering, M.D., Professor of Homœopathic Institutes and Practice of Medicine; Ad. Lippe, M.D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics; Charles G. Raue, M.D., Professor of Special Pathology and Diagnosis; H. N. Guernsey, M.D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children; George R. Starkey, M.D., Professor of Surgery; Pusey Wilson, M.D., Professor of Anatomy; Charles Heerman, M.D., Professor of Physiology; Lemuel Stephens, M.D., Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology.

Session of 1865 and 1866.

Faculty.—Constantine Hering, M.D., Professor of Homœopathic Institutes and Practice of Medicine; Ad. Lippe, M.D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics; H. N. Guernsey, M.D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children; Charles G. Raue, M.D., Professor of Diagnosis and Special Pathology; Pusey Wilson, M.D., Professor of Surgery; John C. Morgan, M.D., Professor of Anatomy; J. H. P. Frost, M.D., Professor of Physiology; Lemuel Stephens, M.D., Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology.

Session of 1866 and 1867.

Faculty.—Constantine Hering, M.D., Professor of Institutes and Practice; Ad. Lippe, M.D., Professor of Materia Medica; H. N. Guernsey, M.D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children; Charles G. Raue, M.D., Professor of Special Pathology and Diagnostics; George F. Foote, M.D., Professor of Surgery; John C. Morgan, M.D., Professor of Anatomy; J. H. P. Frost, M.D., Professor of Physiology; Lemuel Stephens, M.D., Professor of Chemistry.

Session of 1867 and 1868.

Faculty.—Constantine Hering, M.D.,* Professor of Institutes and Practice; Ad. Lippe, M.D., Professor of Materia Medica; H. N. Guernsey, M.D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children; George F. Foote, M.D., Professor of Surgery;† Lemuel Stephens, M.D., Professor of Chemistry; W. L. Arrowsmith, M.D., Professor of Anatomy;‡ Henry Noah Martin, M.D., Professor of Physiology.

After the close of the session of 1866 and 1867 there was a manifestation of an *individual dictum* upon the part of the controller of the stocks, which did not meet the views of the majority of the faculty. When this reached the point of abolishing the Chair of Diagnosis and Special Pathology, then Dr. Hering resigned, and refused to remain in the service of the college. We make this explicit statement so that the profession may know exactly the cause of the last rupture,—the result of which was the establishment of *The Hahnemann Medical College*.

After the resignation of Dr. Hering, there had to be a new organization, which was as follows:

A. R. Morgan, M.D., Professor of Institutes and Practice of Medicine, Pathology, and Diagnostics; Ad. Lippe, M.D., Professor of Materia Medica; H. N. Guernsey, M.D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children; George F. Foote, M.D., Professor of Surgery; W. L. Arrowsmith, M.D., Professor of Anatomy; J. H. P. Frost, M.D., Professor of Physiology; George G. Percival, M.D., Professor of Chemistry.

During the summer, however, other changes took place, and the faculty was again reorganized as follows, viz.:

In place of George F. Foote, M.D., Malcolm Macfarlan, M.D.; in place of W. L. Arrowsmith, M.D., R. J. McClatchey,

* Dr. Hering declined to accept.

† Before the session commenced, Drs. Morgan, Arrowsmith, and Percival resigned, and Dr. T. Dwight Stow was elected in place of Dr. Morgan, Dr. E. G. Dalton in place of Dr. Arrowsmith, and Dr. Pemberton Dudley in place of Dr. Percival.

‡ Drs. Stephens and Martin resigned before the commencement of the session.

M.D.; in place of J. H. P. Frost, M.D., W. L. Arrowsmith M.D.; and Dr. Frost was elected Professor of General Pathology.

Session of 1868 and 1869.

Faculty.—Adolph Lippe, M.D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics; A. R. Morgan, M.D., Professor of Homœopathic Institutes, Special Pathology, and Practice of Medicine; Henry N. Guernsey, M.D., Professor of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children; William L. Arrowsmith, M.D., Professor of Physiology and General Pathology; Malcolm Macfarlan, M.D., Professor of Surgery and Surgical Pathology; Robert J. McClatchey, M.D., Professor of Anatomy; Georg G. Percival, A.M., M.D., Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology.

Under this faculty was given the last course of lectures of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania. Thirty-one degrees were conferred at the end of the course.

In the meantime, during the summer of 1867, the seceders from the old college secured the charter of the Washington Medical College of Philadelphia, under which no organization had ever been effected, and by act of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia, July 17th, 1867, the name was changed to the HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PHILADELPHIA.

Under this charter was organized the following faculty:

Constantine Hering, M.D., Professor of Institutes and Materia Medica; Charles G. Raue, M.D., Professor of Practice of Medicine, Special Pathology, and Diagnosis; John C. Morgan, M.D., Professor of Surgery; Henry Noah Martin, M.D.,* Professor of Midwifery, Diseases of Women and Children, and Lecturer on Clinical Medicine; Richard Koch, M.D., Professor of Physiology, General Pathology, and Microscopic Anatomy; A. R. Thomas, M.D., Professor of Anatomy; Lemuel Stephens, M.D., Professor of Natural Philosophy, Chemistry and Toxicology.

* During the session Dr. Martin resigned the Chair of Midwifery, and was elected Professor of Clinical Medicine. Dr. O. B. Gause was elected to fill the vacancy.

The board of corporation trustees was composed as follows :

Jason L. Fennimore, President ; John A. Marshall, Secretary ; John W. Sexton, Treasurer ; Edward S. Lawrence, George W. Troutman, John T. Midnight, Augustus W. Koch, M.D., F. E. Boericke, M.D., Howard Malcom, D.D., Byron Woodward, James B. Read, and T. Guilford Smith.

The first course of lectures was given at 1307 Chestnut Street, the second and third stories of which were specially prepared for that purpose. During the spring of 1868 the college was removed to 18 North Tenth Street, southwest corner of Hunter Street, this building being much better adapted to the requirements of a medical school.

In the spring of 1869 the trustees of the Hahnemann Medical College effected an arrangement by which was secured the building and charter of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, and by act of the legislature, April 2d, 1869, the charters of the two colleges were merged and consolidated into one corporation, under the name of *The Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia*.

The changes in the faculty of the new college have been as follows :

1869.—Dr. Malcolm Macfarlan elected Professor of Clinical Surgery.

1871.—Drs. Hering and Raue retire, and Drs. H. N. Guernsey and Charles H. Haeseler are appointed in their places.

1872.—Dr. Haeseler retires, and Dr. H. N. Martin takes his place. Dr. C. C. Smith appointed to Clinical Medicine.

1873.—Dr. Koch, Professor of Physiology, retires, and is succeeded by Dr. B. F. Betts. Dr. E. A. Farrington appointed to Chair of Pathology and Diagnosis.

1874.—Professor Guernsey retires, and Dr. E. A. Farrington transferred to *Materia Medica*.

1876.—Drs. Morgan, Martin, Macfarlan, and Smith retire, and the faculty now stands as follows :

C. Hering, M.D., Emeritus ; A. R. Thomas, M.D., Dean, Professor of Anatomy ; Lemuel Stephens, M.D., Professor of Chemistry ; O. B. Gause, M.D., Professor of Obstetrics ; E. A. Farring-

ton, M.D., Professor of Materia Medica ; B. F. Betts, M.D., Professor of Gynæcology ; J. P. Dake, M.D., Professor of Pathology and Practice ; August Korndörfer, M.D., Professor of Clinical Medicine ; Pemberton Dudley, M.D., Professor of Physiology ; J. H. McClelland, M.D., Professor of Surgery.

Since the consolidation, the history of the Hahnemann Medical College has been one of continued prosperity. The members of the faculty are elected for life, thus removing one great occasion for annual disagreements and changes. The curriculum of study has been greatly extended, and graduation made more difficult.

In 1869 was organized a *three years' graded course of instruction*, optional for the student, which has been annually increasing in popularity with the class, and must soon be made obligatory upon all.

During the twenty-one years of the existence of the old college, the graduates numbered six hundred and thirty-seven, while three hundred and fifty-two have taken diplomas from the new, making a total of nine hundred and eighty-nine.

An interesting incident in the history of the college, and one that should be noted here, has been the acquisition of a bust of Samuel Hahnemann, presented by his widow, Madam Hahnemann, and received in Philadelphia in June of the present year (1876). This bust is of colossal size, and was modelled by the celebrated French sculptor, David. It was placed upon a high pedestal, properly draped, and occupied a prominent position, by the side of the president's chair, in the church where were held the meetings of the World's Convention, and has since been placed in the Museum of the Hahnemann Medical College.

CLEVELAND HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL COLLEGE.*

In May, 1849, at a meeting held in Cleveland of the homœopathic physicians of Northern Ohio, the propriety of establishing a medical college was freely discussed, but it was finally unanimously agreed that the time had not arrived for founding

* By D. H. Beckwith, M.D.

a homœopathic college in the West. On the 26th of June following, the physicians again assembled, this time to consider a proposition received from the Eclectic Medical College in Cincinnati.*

In September, 1850, the announcement appeared for the "Western College of Homœopathic Medicine." The first session the class was much larger than the faculty anticipated, and fifteen candidates received the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

The second course of lectures commenced November 3d, 1851, with an increase in the number of students. In the following February, without any provocation, except an imaginary one, the college was attacked by a mob bent on demolishing the building and putting the faculty and students to a disgraceful rout. Professors Williams, Witherell, Bissell, and Hill, aided by about seventy students, barricaded the doors and windows, and held the fort for forty-eight hours in spite of a bombardment of stones and clubs. The mayor of the city believed he could control the mob if the building were vacated, and upon his assurance that the property should not be molested, the besieged beat a hasty retreat. The police, however, were unable to restrain the crowd, which had increased to several thousand; after forcing an entrance the mob fired the building and destroyed the cabinet and library, which cost over \$5000. Dr. Brainerd's private collection was also destroyed, and the building itself damaged to the amount of \$3000.

While this havoc was going on Governor Wood ordered out two military companies with instructions to fire low if the rabble did not at once disperse. They dispersed. But strangely enough not a dollar was ever given by the city to reimburse the college for its losses. The destruction of the building, museum, and library was a heavy blow, but did not dishearten the friends of the institution, who worked with renewed zeal and had the satisfaction of seeing the college rise up, Phœnix-like, from the ashes of its destruction, and saw it enjoy a large and constantly increasing amount of prosperity.

* For full particulars examine carefully pp. 525-528, inclusive.

In 1857 the name was changed to Western Homœopathic College. A few years later, two other homœopathic colleges having sprung up in the West, it was deemed advisable to again change the name of the institution, and accordingly it became known as the Cleveland Homœopathic College. So prosperous was the college that in 1868 the faculty purchased the Cleveland University and devoted its spacious halls to college and hospital purposes.

During the years 1867-68 the faculty discussed freely the question of admitting female students to the courses of instruction. The proposition to accord the same advantages to female as to male students not being favored by the entire corps of instructors, it was decided to obtain a charter for a Homœopathic College for Women. This was done, and two courses of lectures were delivered to classes composed exclusively of female students. At the expiration of the second course an affiliation of the two colleges was secured, since which time the present college has extended the same courtesies and honors to women as to men.

In 1870 the college and hospital became so identified that it was thought the interests of each would be subserved by giving the college a more comprehensive title. It was, therefore, changed to Homœopathic Hospital College, the name it now bears.

In 1872 the faculty purchased a more central building for college use, and a property consisting of a building and ground for hospital accommodations. The latter was soon found to be inadequate to meet the demand, and a movement is afoot by the college and the friends of the school to secure a more commodious hospital structure.*

But a history of this institution, however brief, cannot be regarded impartial without a record at least of the names of various other veterans of homœopathy, aside from its founders who have in years past been connected with the college as most efficient of instructors. Prominent among them are the mentioned Professors Joseph H. Pulte, J. S. Douglass, E.

* A new hospital has since been erected, a full description of which appears in the Transactions of the American Institute for 1879.

Guilbert, J. Ellis, A. O. Blair, G. W. Barnes, S. R. Beckwith, G. T. Turrill, T. P. Wilson, and J. D. Buck.

The whole number of graduates since 1851 to the present, 1876, is 1000. The college at this time is in a most prosperous condition, and the profession which has patronized it so liberally can rest assured that its curriculum of study, its clinical and other advantages, shall be fully in accord with the advances in the science and art of medicine.

College Fees.—General lecture ticket, \$60; general lecture ticket, graded course, \$10; general lecture ticket for the two years' course, or three years' graded course, in one advance payment, \$100; to graduates of other accredited colleges, \$30; to graduates of this college, free; graduation fee, \$30; matriculation and anatomical tickets, each (to be paid but once), \$5.

THE PENN MEDICAL UNIVERSITY.*

This institution was organized under a charter obtained from the Legislature of Pennsylvania in 1853. The distinctive features of the school were as follows: 1st. A graded course of instruction. 2d. Teaching of homœopathy, as well as the old system of practice. 3d. The admission of both sexes to its classes.

Here was the first offer of a graded course of medical instruction made by any medical school in the United States. The curriculum of studies extended through four progressive courses, each of four months' duration, of which two courses were given each year—one in the winter and one in the spring. The first course was designated the philosophical course, the second the physiological, the third as the pathological, and the fourth the practical course. This plan of study was fully elaborated in the announcement of 1854.

The faculty of the college was composed as follows: A. R. Thomas, M.D., Professor, Adjunct, of Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy; S. Pancoast, M.D., Professor of Microscopical Anatomy and Physiology; J. M. Macomber, M.D., Professor of

* By A. R. Thomas, M.D.

Inorganic and Organic Chemistry ; J. E. Kent, M.D., Professor of Natural Philosophy and Medical Chemistry ; S. Freedley, M.D., Professor of General and Medical Botany ; J. M. Macomber, M.D., Professor *pro tem.* of Mental Philosophy and History of Medicine ; Wm. Schmoele, M.D., Professor of General and Specific Pathology, and Morbid Anatomy ; J. C. Morgan, M.D., Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy ; J. Herzka, M.D., Professor of Institutes and Practice of Medicine ; J. C. Snodgrass, M.D., Professor, Adjunct, of Institutes and Practice of Surgery ; Joseph S. Longshore, M.D., Professor of Institutes and Practice of Obstetrics ; Furman Sheppard, Esq., Professor of Medical Jurisprudence and Public Hygiene ; A. R. Thomas, M.D., and Joseph Koerper, M.D., Demonstrators of Anatomy ; Benjamin Dowling, Demonstrator of Chemistry.

Its first course of lectures was given at the northeast corner of Ninth and Arch streets. In the fall of 1854 it opened in a large building on the present site of the Farmers' Market, at Twelfth and Market streets. In 1857 it moved to 910 Arch Street. Its last course of lectures was given in the winter of 1863-64. The influence of the war, which was seriously felt by all the medical schools of the country, led to the closing of its doors at that time.

During the ten years of its existence its graduates numbered about 125, of whom 80 were men and 45 women. A large proportion of these are now practicing homœopathy in different parts of the country.

HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL OF CHICAGO.*

This institution was incorporated by an act of the legislature of the State of Illinois, and a special charter was granted in 1855. It was obtained through the instrumentality of Dr. D. S. Smith, who was the earliest homœopathic practitioner in the State.

It was organized and opened for instruction in 1859, under a

* By A. E. Small, M.D.

board of ten trustees, who appointed the following members of the faculty, viz., D. S. Smith, M.D., President; G. E. Shipman, M.D., A. E. Small, M.D., H. K. W. Boardman, M.D., I. L. Kellogg, M.D., Reuben Ludlam, M.D., N. F. Cooke, M.D., and G. D. Beebe, M.D.

The college has educated about twelve hundred students and sent out about five hundred graduates. Early in its history it was beset by peculiar difficulties and had much to contend with; but it surmounted them all, and at present its status is excellent and the outlook is very promising. Many of its alumni are members of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

Its curriculum of studies embraces as wide a range as that of any medical college in the United States. It affords an annual winter term of twenty-one weeks, and an optional spring term of eight weeks.

The unusual prominence given to clinical instruction constitutes a chief characteristic of the school. The following is the list of the present

Faculty.—A. E. Small, M.D., Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine; R. Ludlam, M.D., Professor of the Medical and Surgical Diseases of Women, Obstetrics, and Clinical Midwifery; Temple S. Hoynes, M.D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, and Clinical Lecturer on Venereal and Skin Diseases; George A. Hall, M.D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery and Clinical Surgery; Harlan P. Cole, M.D., Professor of General and Surgical Anatomy and Minor Surgery; W. J. Hawkes, M.D., Professor of Physiology and Clinical Medicine; C. H. Vilas, M.D., Professor of Diseases of the Eye and Ear; C. Gilbert Wheeler, M.D., Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology.

Auxiliary Corps.—S. Leavitt, M.D., Adjunct Professor of Obstetrics; H. N. Baldwin, M.D., Professor of Hygiene and Sanitary Science; H. B. Fellows, M.D., Professor of the Physiology and Pathology of the Nervous System; C. E. Laning, M.D., Adjunct Professor of Physiology, and Demonstrator of Anatomy.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE OF MISSOURI, ST. LOUIS.*

On the 23d of November, 1857, the General Assembly of the State of Missouri passed an act to incorporate the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri, located at St. Louis, and appointed the following trustees for said college, viz.: John M. Wimer, George R. Taylor, Robert Renick, Samuel C. Davis, and General Bernard Pratt. This charter was proposed and drawn up by Dr. John C. Morgan, and after revision was enacted through the combined influence of Drs. John T. Temple and B. H. Peterson, who were at that time leading homœopathic physicians in St. Louis. In 1859 an invitation was extended by the leading homœopathic physicians of St. Louis to several of the most prominent representatives of homœopathy in the West to meet in St. Louis, and to make arrangements for the establishment of a homœopathic medical college, under the recent charter of the State authorizing the same. In accordance therewith the following named persons were appointed professors in the first faculty of the college: R. E. W. Adams, M.D., of Springfield, Ill., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine; B. L. Hill, M.D., of Cleveland, Ohio, Professor of Institutes and Practice of Surgery; J. Brainerd, M.D., of Cleveland, Ohio, Professor of Chemistry and Medical Botany; A. R. Bartlett, M.D., of Aurora, Ill., Professor of Physiology and General Pathology; E. A. Guilbert, M.D., of Dubuque, Iowa, Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children; John T. Temple, M.D., of St. Louis, Mo., Professor of Materia Medica; and William Tod Helmuth, M.D., of St. Louis, Mo., Professor of Anatomy.

The officers of the Faculty were John T. Temple, Dean, and William Tod Helmuth, Registrar.

To show the interest taken in this subject by Western homœopathic physicians at that time, and especially of the Illinois State Medical Association, held in Chicago, December 1st, 1858, the following resolution was unanimously carried:

Resolved, That this Association regards with decided favor, and will support the medical men of St. Louis in, the effort they are making to establish a college in that city.

* By Philo G. Valentine, M.D.

An effort had been made at Chicago, about this time, to locate a medical college, but it was deemed advisable to abandon that project, and use their combined influence for the establishment and success of the St. Louis enterprise; and the physicians upholding our science in Chicago and other portions of the State of Illinois, pledged their influence and support in behalf of the Missouri Medical College. In accordance with this spirit, manifested by the Illinois physicians, two of their best and most prominent men were appointed to fill professorships in its faculty.

In 1860 E. C. Franklin, M.D., was appointed Demonstrator of Anatomy, who, in addition to his labors as Demonstrator, was also appointed to deliver the course on Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, this chair having been made vacant by the absence of Professor Guilbert.

The calamity of civil war, which threatened to prostrate all our institutions and to engender sectional animosity and strife, determined the Board of Trustees to close the doors of the college during the years 1861, 1862, and 1863. In 1864, lectures were renewed under more favorable auspices than any of the foregoing sessions, and an entire change of organization was effected in the faculty by the appointment of *resident* Professors. Among the changes made, were the appointment of G. S. Walker, M.D., to the Chair of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women; E. C. Franklin, M.D., to the Chair of Civil and Military Surgery; T. J. Vastine, M.D., to the Chair of Clinical Medicine; John Hartman, M.D., to the Chair of Physiology; G. B. L. Clay, M.D., to the Chair of Theory and Practice of Medicine.

The Good Samaritan Hospital, founded by the Rev. Louis E. Nollau, and containing one hundred beds, controlled and managed by a thoroughly homœopathic directory, was opened for the benefit of the students in attendance upon the college. T. G. Comstock, M.D., its attending physician, whose professional labors were mainly instrumental in establishing this excellent charity, took especial pains in teaching the students, and thoroughly indoctrinating them in this important branch of clinical instruction. This well-known gentleman, spared no effort

during this and succeeding courses to instruct and improve the hospital classes in the art of prescribing at the bedside—a fact all the more creditable to him, when it is stated that his services were altogether gratuitous. In 1865, three changes were made: William Tod Helmuth was appointed to the Chair of Theory and Practice; C. H. Nibelung, M.D., to the Chair of Anatomy, and Charles Vastine, M.D., to the Chair of Physiology; all of them retained their positions from year to year, and little or no changes were made in the principal chairs, until the fall of 1869, when Dr. Helmuth organized the “St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons,” with almost an entirely new faculty.

The Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri still maintained its prestige and popularity, with a few changes in the teaching body, and though the classes in each were small, both colleges labored with determined zeal and vigor to be foremost in the race for educational preferment. After the close of the second year, in 1871, the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons succumbed to the pressure of the times, and closed its doors, and the scenes that knew it once, now know it no more.

In the spring of 1872 another homœopathic college of considerable pretensions, but of mushroom growth, sprang into existence, styled the “St. Louis Homœopathic College of Medicine and Surgery;” but it met with such feeble encouragement from the profession that the enterprise was abandoned before the lecture season opened.

Numerous changes now became necessary in the faculty of the old Missouri College, from the fact that so many of the leading homœopathic practitioners of the city had been engulfed in the great maelstrom that had wrecked the two colleges mentioned, and were, therefore, no longer available for college purposes. But the vast field opening in St. Louis for homœopathy was continually inviting new and vigorous men into our midst, furnishing fresh and valuable material for a teaching body. This material was carefully selected and appropriated, and some of the younger men who had shown themselves capable, by foreign and home education, were given positions; and the result was, that never since the organization of the College did the faculty

embrace a more thorough corps of professors than have presided over its destinies since 1872.

It has been the aim and design of the present Board of Trustees to continue the good work, eliminating incompetent men and adding competent ones to its faculty from time to time, until there shall be a corps of professors equal to the best-teaching body in America. A few of the faculty who were connected with the College from its beginning have followed its varied fortunes, are still numbered among its professors, and stand at the very pinnacle of the profession in the departments of medicine they have so long and so ably taught. With these great lights as rallying-points, and surrounded by competent and progressive associates, all opposition has been quieted for a number of years, and the old institution that has withstood the shock and tempest of adverse elements stands to-day erect and unscathed, on a firmer and stronger foundation than ever.

THE NEW YORK HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE.*

"The Homœopathic Medical College of the State of New York, in the City of New York," was the title under which the college was incorporated by special act of the legislature of New York, April 12th, 1860. The first session was opened October 15th, of the same year, with a class of 59 matriculants. In 1869 the legislature authorized the change of name to "The New York Homœopathic Medical College."

In 1870 it was entirely reorganized, fourteen professors composed the faculty, and the College adopted the graduated course of study as recommended by the American Institute of Homœopathy. It was not expected that such an innovation on the long-established system of instruction could be immediately maintained, but the plan rapidly grew in favor. The students are arranged in a junior, middle, and senior class. The junior class is required to attend lectures on chemistry, descriptive anatomy, physiology, hygiene, institutes of medicine, elementary and minor surgery, and histology, with attendance on the medical and surgical clinics. The senior class is instructed in sur-

* H. M. Smith, M.D.

gery, practice of medicine, materia medica, obstetrics, diseases of women and children, history of medicine, mental diseases, medical jurisprudence, and clinical medicine. The middle class will attend such lectures of the other two classes as prescribed by the faculty.

The faculty from the beginning has been composed as follows :

Surgery.—Dr. Jacob Beakley, from 1860 to 1869 ; Dr. William Tod Helmuth, from 1870 to date.

Obstetrics.—Dr. Isaac M. Ward, from 1860 to 1864 ; Dr. D. D. Smith, from 1865 to 1869 ; Dr. E. M. Kellogg, 1868 ; Dr. S. P. Burdick, from 1870 to date.

Principles and Practice of Medicine.—Dr. William E. Payne, 1860 ; Dr. John Ellis, from 1861 to 1862 ; Dr. E. Guernsey, from 1863 to 1865 ; Dr. F. W. Hunt, 1866 ; Dr. P. P. Wells, from 1867 to 1868 ; Dr. A. R. Morgan, from 1868 to 1870 ; Dr. James H. Ward, 1869 ; Dr. John W. Dowling, from 1870 to date ; Dr. F. S. Bradford, from 1870 to date.

Clinical Medicine.—Dr. F. W. Hunt, 1860 ; Dr. Henry D. Paine, 1866 ; Dr. Carroll Dunham, 1867 ; Dr. S. Lilienthal, from 1870 to date.

Chemistry.—Dr. M. Semple, 1860 ; Dr. D. D. Smith, from 1861 to 1864 ; Dr. M. Semple, from 1865 to 1866 ; Dr. John J. Mitchell, from 1867 to 1868 ; Dr. I. Remsen, 1869 ; Dr. F. A. Rockwith, 1870 ; Dr. C. Avery, from 1871 to 1873 ; Dr. J. T. O'Connor, from 1874 to date.

Materia Medica.—Dr. S. R. Kirby, 1860 ; Dr. F. W. Hunt, 1861 ; Dr. E. Guernsey, 1862 ; Dr. F. S. Bradford, 1863 ; Dr. Samuel B. Barlow, from 1864 to 1869 ; Dr. Carroll Dunham, 1868 ; Dr. Carroll Dunham, from 1870 to 1873 ; Dr. T. F. Allen, from 1870 to date.

Anatomy.—Dr. J. de la Montagnie, 1860 ; Dr. James A. Carmichael, from 1861 to 1865 ; Dr. T. F. Allen, from 1866 to 1868 ; Dr. A. H. Laidlaw, 1869 ; Dr. William O. McDonald, from 1870 to 1871 ; Dr. James A. Carmichael, from 1872 to 1875 ; Dr. F. E. Doughty, 1876.

Physiology.—Dr. William W. Rodman, 1860 ; Dr. D. D. Smith, from 1861 to 1863 ; Dr. J. A. Carmichael, from 1864 to

1865; Dr. Henry M. Smith, from 1866 to 1868; Dr. Henry N. Avery, 1869; Dr. Henry R. Stiles, 1870; Dr. Henry C. Houghton, from 1871 to 1872; Dr. A. J. Ebell, from 1873 to date.

Medical Jurisprudence.—Dr. S. R. Kirby, from 1861 to 1867; Dr. F. W. Hunt, from 1868 to 1869; D. B. Penfield, 1870; R. H. Lyon, from 1871 to date.

Special Pathology.—Dr. F. W. Hunt, 1867.

Clinical Surgery.—Dr. J. C. Minor, 1870.

Ophthalmic Surgery.—Dr. C. T. Liebold, from 1870 to date.

Diseases of Women and Children.—Dr. E. M. Kellogg, from 1870 to date; Dr. W. O. McDonald, from 1872 to date.

Institutes and History of Medicine.—Dr. Henry D. Paine, from 1870 to date.

Histology.—Dr. Samuel A. Jones, 1870; Dr. Charles A. Bacon, from 1871 to date; George S. Allen, from 1874 to 1875.

There are 529 alumni of the college. In 1861 the number of graduates was 27; in 1862, 23; in 1863, 22; in 1864, 26; in 1865, 38; in 1866, 39; in 1867, 40; in 1868, 41; in 1869, 31; in 1870, 43; in 1871, 17; in 1872, 35; in 1873, 37; in 1874, 32; in 1875, 38; in 1876, 40.

The fees are as follows: Full lecture course, \$100; matriculation, \$5; practical anatomy, \$5; graduation, \$30.

In 1872 the college was removed to a building on Third Avenue and Twenty-third Street, and was called The New York Medical College and Ophthalmic Hospital.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.*

The succession of events which established this school was rapid and remarkable. Some years previous, 1869, a charter had been granted for a homœopathic school, but its friends had not thought it probable that a good school could be established for many years. Hardly had the first skirmish in the contest with the Massachusetts Medical Society† passed before the grand fair for the hospital was organized, and its brilliant success attracted the

* By I. T. Talbot, M.D.

† See section on Legislation.

attention of the trustees of Boston University. At the same time the trustees of the New England Female Medical College, which had then been in existence twenty-two years, appealed to the trustees of the homœopathic hospital to take the college under their protection, paying its debts and assuming the property and its responsibilities. This proposition was referred to Boston University, and while negotiations were pending with that institution they were suddenly interrupted by an offer from Harvard University to take the property and conduct the college. The great fire in Boston crippled the resources of Harvard, which declined to assume any new responsibilities, and an appeal was again made to Boston University.

By the united efforts of the trustees and friends of the University and the physicians and friends of homœopathy a sufficient sum was raised to pay off the debts, increase the size of the building, and obtain all the necessary means and apparatus for suitably conducting a medical school. As the homœopaths of Massachusetts were the first to admit women to their medical societies, so they had determined to admit them to their medical school when it should be established. It became the more important that this should be done in this school as it was the successor of the Female Medical College; in no other school have women been more equally and advantageously situated than in this. Preliminary examinations were required from the first. The three years' graded course was established, in which the student must complete and pass his examination in the studies of one year before entering upon those of the next. It was not expected that there would be a large number of students, yet the first year, 1875, there were several, the second, still more, and last year 172. The number of graduates at the commencement in March, 1876, was 31.

The following is the

Faculty.—William F. Warren, LL. D., President; I. Tisdale Talbot, M.D., Dean, Professor of Surgery and Surgical Pathology; John H. Woodbury, M.D., Registrar, Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women; William E. Payne, M.D., Bath, Maine, Professor of Institutes of Medicine; Conrad Wes-

selhœft, M.D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics; J. Heber Smith, M.D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics; David Thayer, M.D., Professor of Practice of Medicine; E. Bruno de Gersdorff, M.D., Professor of Pathology and Diagnosis; Henry B. Clarke, M.D., Professor of Clinical Medicine; Holmes M. Jernegan, M.D., Professor of Operative and Clinical Surgery; Henry C. Angell, M.D., Professor of Ophthalmology; Mary Safford Blake, M.D., Professor of Diseases of Women; Nathan R. Morse, M.D., Professor of Diseases of Children; Mercy B. Jackson, M.D., Professor of Diseases of Children; Walter Wesselhœft, M.D., Professor of Physiology; Henry C. Ahlborn, M.D., Professor of Pathological Anatomy; Edward P. Colby, M.D., Professor of Medical Chemistry; James F. Babcock, Professor of Chemistry; William P. Wesselhœft, M.D., Lecturer on Chronic Diseases; Frederick W. Payne, M.D., Lecturer on Diseases of the Ear and Eye; T. Dwight Stow, M.D., Fall River, Mass., Lecturer on Mental Diseases and Insanity; ———, Lecturer on Microscopy and Histology; Denton G. Woodvine, M.D., Librarian and Lecturer on Laryngoscopy; Alonzo Boothby, M.D., Instructor in Anatomy; Caroline E. Hastings, M.D., Demonstrator and Lecturer on Embryology; Hon. Edwin Wright, Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE OF DETROIT.

The long struggle upon the University question, which at times seemed interminable, led to the establishment of a private homœopathic medical college at Lansing in 1871, which was called the "CENTRAL MICHIGAN HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL INSTITUTE."

A circular was issued to the homœopathic physicians of Michigan, giving the names of the faculty, with the reasons for organizing the college at Lansing. It was hoped that it would ultimately constitute the homœopathic branch of the Michigan University.

The faculty was as follows: Charles J. Hempel, M.D., Emeritus Professor of Materia Medica; R. W. Nelson, M.D., M.R.C.S., England, Professor of Obstetrics; De Forrest Hunt,

M.D., Professor of Diseases of Women and Children; E. R. Ellis, M.D., Professor of Special Surgery; H. B. Bagley, M.D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery; C. P. Burch, M.D., Professor of Operative and Clinical Surgery; Isaac Parks, M.D., Professor of Anatomy and Histology; Joseph Hooper, M.D., Professor of Physiology and Pathology; Everett W. Fish, M.D., Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology; F. B. Smith, M.D., Professor of Materia Medica and Science of Medicine; A. McNeil, A.M., Assistant on Materia Medica; B. F. Bailey, M.D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine; J. H. Cowell, M.D., Professor of Theory and Practice; E. W. Fish, M.D., Professor of Botany; B. J. Brown, M.D., Professor of Ophthalmology; E. D. Burr, M.D., Professor of Medical Jurisprudence; _____ * Professor of Dental Surgery and Theory and Practice of Dentistry; J. P. Fuller and Mrs. M. J. Bailey, Demonstrators of Anatomy; J. J. Tyler, Janitor.

Officers of the Faculty.—E. D. Burr, M.D., Dean; A. F. Weller, Registrar.

The fees for a full course of lectures, including matriculation and anatomical tickets, were \$50; for partial course, each ticket, \$10; graduation fee, \$25.

It graduated at its first session (1871-72) sixteen students.

DETROIT HOMŒOPATHIC COLLEGE.

In March, April, May, June, and July, 1872, the first session of a new school, called the Detroit Homœopathic College, was held at Detroit, and its faculty was as follows: L. Younghusband, M.D., LL.D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine; C. H. B. Kellogg, M.D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics; Erastus R. Ellis, M.D., Professor of Principles and Practice of Surgery and Operative Surgery; Cornelius Ormes, M.D., Professor of Obstetrics and Uterine Surgery; Lucy M. Arnold, M.D., Professor of Diseases of Women and Children,

* The dentists of Lansing are responsible for the suitable filling of this chair.

and Special Lecturer to Women; Andrew B. Spinney, M.D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology; Francis X. Spranger, M.D., Professor of Pathology and Diagnosis; George H. Palmer, M.D., Professor of Chemistry and Botany; G. H. Penniman, Esq., Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence; (lady lecturer), Special Lecturer to Women on Anatomy and Physiology.

The College held four sessions, and graduated eighty-four students.

PULTE MEDICAL COLLEGE OF CINCINNATI.

This held its first session, commencing September, 1872, in a building at the corner of Seventh and Mound streets. It is one of the largest college buildings in the country, having an amphitheatre capable of seating nearly 500 students, besides a smaller amphitheatre, two large lecture-rooms, libraries, museum, and dissecting-room.

The following was the first

Faculty.—J. H. Pulte, M.D., Professor of the Science of Clinical Medicine; Charles Cropper, M.D., Professor of Materia Medica; M. H. Slosson, M.D., Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Medicine; William H. Hunt, M.D., of Covington, Kentucky, Professor of Obstetrics; T. C. Bradford, M.D., Professor of Gynæcology; D. H. Beckwith, M.D., Professor of Diseases of Children; C. C. Bronson, M.D., Professor of the Principles of Surgery and Surgical Pathology; S. R. Beckwith, M.D., Professor of Operative Surgery; D. W. Hartshorne, M.D., Professor of Surgical Anatomy and Orthopedic Surgery; William Owens, M.D., Professor of Anatomy; J. D. Buck, M.D., Professor of Physiology, Pathology, and Microscopy; G. Saal, M.D., Professor of Toxicology and Hygiene; Emil Loescher, Lecturer on Chemistry; George R. Sage, Esq., Professor of Medical Jurisprudence; N. F. Cooke, M.D., Professor of Special Pathology and Diagnosis.

The graded system was from the first pursued, and all who graduated in accordance with this plan received the honorary degree of F.P.C. (Fellow Pulte College).

The fees were: Matriculation, \$5; hospital ticket, \$5; demonstration, \$5; general lecture ticket, \$60; for the two

graded courses, in advance, \$125 (graduates of other homœopathic colleges required to matriculate only); graduates of other accredited colleges, \$40; graduation fee, \$30.

At the session of 1872-73 ten graduated; in 1874, sixteen; in 1875, —; 1876, twenty-seven.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN; THE HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE.*

In the early days of Michigan the Congress of the United States set apart for the use of this State, as a university endowment, a vast aggregate of swamp lands, the sale of which has produced a capital whose annual interest is about \$30,000.

At a later date (1867) the State legislature provided for an annual tax of one-twentieth of a mill per dollar of taxable property as a further source of revenue.

Furthermore, on direct application of the Board of Regents, from time to time the legislature has appropriated large sums for buildings, apparatus, and current expenses; from all of which sources the total income is about \$130,000 per year, besides the fees from students, viz.: for residents of the State, matriculation, \$10; non-residents, \$25; annual dues, residents, \$20; non-residents, \$25.

The fees are alike in all departments; the total of students being upwards of eleven hundred, about ten per cent. of whom are women.

This is the climax of an effective public school system, which includes many State high schools, tributary to and supervised by the University. It is, hence, not surprising that its growth and usefulness are the glory of the State, and that it holds a high place in the affections of the people. It is the expression of the happy balance of the principles of radicalism and conservatism which everywhere else marks this Commonwealth.

So distinctively popular an institution could be no fit harbor for any sort of exclusive or prescriptive rights. As in theology, the people of the State have ever been jealous of the supremacy

* By John C. Morgan, M.D.

of any one denomination, so in medicine they were equally watchful from the very first.

In the year 1855 the Board of Regents was clothed with full powers of administration by legislative enactment. One sentence of the law read thus: "*Provided*, that there shall always be at least one professor of homœopathy in the department of medicine."

The alarm was at once sounded in the allopathic camp, and the same year the American Medical Association, in session in Philadelphia, passed a resolution (offered by Dr. John L. Atlee, of Lancaster, Pa.), setting forth that a medical faculty being in place for the teaching of "practical precepts," the admixture of foreign and unscientific theories would be fatal to the work designed; and pledging for any school so violating the allopathic proprieties, the repudiation of that body.

The alarm was thus spread in conservative quarters in Michigan; and as this new department had early sprung into prosperity, it was successfully urged (fallaciously, no doubt) that this prosperity and the revenue of students' fees, etc., would be sacrificed by obedience to this proviso. The theory of the Regents of the University being somehow independent of the legislature, also gained currency and has been pressed to considerable lengths, in and out of the courts,* and even in the form of amendment to the State Constitution.

At the various subsequent sessions of the legislature the popular demand for fair play found voice in successive enactments, insisting on obedience by the Board of Regents to this proviso, even to the extent of making the money appropriations so liberally granted contingent thereupon. But the magnanimity of the friends of homœopathy forbade the effective use of this weapon, to the possible injury of the University; and on being appealed to by the president, Rev. (now Bishop) E. O. Haven, and other officers and Regents, as well as by the friends of the University in the legislature, the homœopathic physicians, through Dr. A. I. Sawyer, the president of the State Society, whose spe-

* See Legislation, Section IV, of this volume.

cial duty it was to push on the conflict, counselled the relaxation of this law, and permitted the payment of the appropriations, under promise that their desires should be fulfilled by the Board of Regents without further delay. Indeed, in the year 1867, Professor C. J. Hempel was actually appointed to a chair largely through the efforts of Drs. E. H. Drake and E. A. Lodge, of Detroit. In this the Regents acted ostensibly in pursuance of the law establishing the tax ; but in point of fact, violated it by providing for a "School of Homœopathy" elsewhere than in the "Department of Medicine" at Ann Arbor ; establishing two professorships therein, and fixing the salary at only \$1000 per annum. These acts, the State Auditor held to be a non-fulfilment of the law, and refused to draw his warrant on the State Treasurer in favor of the Regents for the money raised through its provisions. The appointment had been duly accepted, however, by Professor Hempel. The Regents sued in the Supreme Court for a mandamus to compel the Auditor to act, but the court emphatically sustained him. Thus, as might have been foretold, the appointment was made ineffective by its conditions.

Other suits were entered from time to time to compel obedience by the Regents to the numerous statutes enacted in this direction. Thus in 1856 by Dr. Drake, of Detroit, and in 1873 by Drs. T. F. Pomeroy, of the same city, and F. Woodruff, of Ann Arbor, in behalf of the "Board of Education."

During a full score of years this controversy was maintained by the people and the legislature against the Board of Regents, and *vice versa*. The courts of the State were, as we have seen, repeatedly invoked to settle it, and the sovereign people, somehow, were always worsted. (See Section IV.) One cannot but be impressed, in this connection, by a perusal of the old United States law assigning lands to the State for the benefit of a university. We here find this proviso, viz.: "*Provided*, that the said university shall always be under the control of the legislature of said State." That a serious attack would some day have come from this quarter does not seem at all unlikely, and the contingency can scarcely have escaped the attention of the far-seeing men of either party ; yet nothing appears to have been

made of it, probably because it must have involved a blow at the endowment of the much-loved State university itself.

In military phrase, the lines were now (1875) drawn very tight by the besieging party. All debatable questions had been thoroughly canvassed, and something *must* be done. Dr. S. B. Thayer, of Battle Creek, one of the most indomitable of the homœopathic corps, who after freely giving both time and money for years, had just died; and his coadjutor, Dr. A. I. Sawyer, of Monroe, President of the State Homœopathic Society, aided by Dr. I. N. Eldridge, of Flint, Secretary, Dr. F. Woodruff, of Ann Arbor, Dr. W. C. Calvert, of Jackson, Dr. T. F. Pomeroy, of Detroit, Dr. L. M. Jones, of Brooklyn, and many others, less known to the writer in this connection, maintained the struggle, with great personal, social, and political influence. The first-named, with several of the others, also officers of the State Society, constituted its "Board of Education" above mentioned, thus adding an official force to their acts.

It will be necessary here to digress, in order to refer to the internal complications which had arisen in the homœopathic ranks, and interfered somewhat with the work. It was thought by many that a separate school, located in Detroit or elsewhere, as an integral part of the University, was for many reasons preferable to a single professorship, or even two, as later enacted, in a hostile faculty. The Regents favored this cordially, but the men who had fought for the original law regarded this plan as a virtual surrender of the rights of the homœopathic people, now become very numerous, and always highly respectable; this, however, gave the more force to the demand for a *whole college*. Thus went this internal struggle for years, simultaneously with the other. The original State society, called the "Michigan Institute of Homœopathy," came to its death, and on its ruins was founded the present "State Homœopathic Society," with the aforesaid officers.

Pursuant to the separate college plan, an institution was chartered at Lansing,* and later another at Detroit, with the expectation of future recognition by the Regents of one or the

* See page 811.

CONVENT.

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* The annual ...
per annum

defy, denounce, and resign their membership in that body which thus endeavored to coerce them, but only earned thereby universal contempt and a mortifying showing of impotence. Certain of the faculty went yet farther, honoring themselves by calling in a most friendly and polite manner on the two gentlemen elected to fill the homœopathic chairs, immediately upon their arrival in Ann Arbor (the seat of the University).

The State Homœopathic Society assembled as usual in May following this settlement (1875); and in view of the bitter feuds which had grown out of the questions involved, decided to ask the appointment of men of other States whose names were unknown in that warfare, hoping that the homœopathic profession would rally to the support of the work, furnishing incumbents, nationally as well as locally acceptable, and worthy of the noble opportunity thus set before our school.

To this end the Board of Education were instructed to lay the subject before the American Institute of Homœopathy at its ensuing session at Put-in-Bay, Lake Erie, in June, and ask for the nomination of suitable men. They did so, and the subject was referred by the Institute to its Intercollegiate Committee, which was composed of delegates from all the college faculties represented in that body.

The said Committee unanimously agreed to recommend for nomination to the Board of Regents as follows: For the Chair of *Materia Medica*, Samuel A. Jones, M.D., of Englewood, N. J.; Theory and Practice, John C. Morgan, M.D., of Philadelphia, Pa.

This report, being presented in due course to the Institute, was unanimously approved by that body. Drs. A. I. Sawyer and I. N. Eldridge on behalf of the Board of Education, and in accordance with their instructions, at once met the Board of Regents at Ann Arbor, presented these names, and they were promptly elected. Their acceptance was as promptly given, with the conviction that the cause of homœopathy here demanded their personal service as nowhere and never before.

The first "faculty meeting" was held at the request of the President of the University, James B. Angell, LL.D., at the

office of Dr. S. Lilienthal, in New York, where (*tres faciunt collegium*), on motion of Dr. Morgan, the honor of the deanship was laid upon the Professor of Materia Medica, S. A. Jones, M.D. The first announcement, already prepared by President Angell, was agreed upon and duly published by the University.

The newly appointed professors met again at the opening of the university year, in October following, superintended the entrance examinations of candidates, and, in accordance with the laws of the institution, admitted twenty-four, including several women.

The course of lectures opened immediately after, in conformity with the plan agreed upon between Regent Rynd and the "Board of Education;" the lectures on Materia Medica and Theory and Practice being delivered in the commodious homœopathic building at the same hours when the allopathic professors of those branches were on duty; the students crossing and recrossing the campus at the ringing of the bell; the women's classes, in both departments, attending the same lectures during the hour following their delivery to the male students.

The success of this course has been all that could be desired. The close of the session was signalized by the class in their unanimous adoption of a series of resolutions recognizing the action of the legislature and the Board of Regents as a true and thankworthy exercise of just powers; also setting forth the successful and satisfactory completion of the course of lectures, and expressing thanks to the several professors, etc.

This first class, although composed largely of beginners, numbers some advanced students; nevertheless, it has furnished no candidates for graduation as yet, 1876,—a fact which, we think, is unique in the history of American medical colleges, and of which it would seem no sin to be proud. Thorough education, rather than a factitious show of numbers, is the object we hold steadily in view, as the proper and only way of honoring our profession and the name of its greatest modern light, SAMUEL HAHNEMANN; of benefiting the student, and, above all, of securing to the sick the blessings of our noble science and art.

Among the happy secondary results of this settlement of the

University question is the healing of the divisions heretofore disturbing the homœopathic profession of Michigan. A self-imposed visit by one of the faculty to the western portion of the State, in the interest of harmony, afforded agreeable proofs of goodwill, expressed in the exercise of the most cordial of Western hospitality by all, especially by Professor C. J. Hempel and his honorable colleagues of Grand Rapids.

The heroic part borne by Drs. Drake, Thayer, Sawyer, Pomeroy, Woodruff, Eldridge, and their companions, in the great work of thus establishing homœopathy among the institutions of civilized government in America is such as few, if any other men, have realized. Let their 'well-doing be never forgotten!

MISSOURI SCHOOL OF MIDWIFERY.*

This obstetrical school, the first of its kind in the United States, was organized and chartered in 1875. It holds two sessions yearly, each of twelve weeks' duration, and has already had twenty-eight female students and a large number of graduates. It has a lying-in hospital attached, and a special course for physicians desiring to pursue this specialty.

The President is Alfred E. Riess, M.D. He occupies the Chair of Obstetrics, and the same chair in the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri. He graduated in the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri in 1868, and went to Europe, where he spent three years in the Obstetrical Department of the University at Vienna, taking the highest honor. He went into the Prussian army as Assistant Surgeon in the Franco-German war, was promoted to Surgeon, and had charge of the general hospital at Sedan, for the management of which he received acknowledgment and thanks from the eminent Dr. Bilroth. As a lecturer he has a good command of language, a fine delivery, and pleasing address, and is altogether an excellent instructor in oral teaching.

Dr. William C. Richardson is Secretary of the above institution, and also Professor of Diseases of Women and Children. He

* By Philo G. Valentine, M.D.

occupies the same chair in the Homœopathic College of Missouri. He graduated in the same class with Professor Riess. He has been for several years the editor of the obstetrical department of the *Western Homœopathic Observer*, is author of a monograph on cholera infantum, and has performed several new and unique operations in gynæcological surgery. He is a fine, free, and ready speaker, and a very successful lecturer.

CHICAGO HOMŒOPATHIC COLLEGE.

This, the youngest of the homœopathic colleges in the country, presents its first announcement this present year (1876). The school is an outgrowth of the Hahnemann Medical College of that city. No explanation is given of any necessity for a second homœopathic medical college in Chicago. Women are admitted upon the same terms with men.

Officers of the College.—J. S. Mitchell, A.M., M.D., President; Charles Adams, M.D., Secretary and Treasurer; Albert G. Beebe, A.M., M.D., Business Manager.

Faculty.—J. S. Mitchell, A.M., M.D., Professor of Clinical Medicine and Diseases of the Throat and Chest; S. P. Hedges, M.D., Professor of Institutes and Practice of Medicine; Albert G. Beebe, A.M., M.D., and Charles Adams, M.D., Professors of Principles and Practice of Surgery and Clinical Surgery; Willis Danforth, M.D., Professor of Gynæcological Surgery; John W. Streeter, M.D., Professor of Diseases of Women and Children; R. N. Foster, A.M., M.D., Professor of Obstetrics; W. H. Woodruff, M.D., Professor of Ophthalmology and Otology; E. M. Hale, M.D., and A. W. Woodward, M.D., Professors of Materia Medica and Therapeutics; E. H. Pratt, A.M., M.D., Professor of Anatomy; John R. Kippax, LL.B., M.D., Professor of Dermatology and Medical Jurisprudence; R. N. Tooker, M.D., Professor of Physiology; Romeyn Hitchcock, Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology; N. B. Delamater, M.D., Special Lecturer on Electro-Therapeutics and Provings.

CHAPTER II. SOCIETIES.

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HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETIES.

INTRODUCTION.

IN this chapter the same order of States will be observed as in Section I, excepting Pennsylvania, which having had the first homœopathic society in the country, will be placed first. States unmentioned either have no societies or else have forwarded no reports. In each case the first homœopathic organization in the State will be given, then the State society, then the county and local societies in chronological order.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

*Early Societies.**—The first organization in this State—and probably the first in America—of the practitioners and supporters of homœopathy was effected in Philadelphia at a very early period in the history of homœopathy in that city. On the 10th of April, 1833, the physicians, Drs. Ihm, Bute, Matlack, Hering, and Wesselhœft, together with several “laymen,”—personal friends of Dr. Hering, who were favorable to the new school,—met together and formed the *Hahnemannian Society*. The principal design of this association seems to have been to disseminate among the people some knowledge of the history and leading doctrines of homœopathy, and its advantages over other methods of medical treatment. In pursuance of this design, Dr. Hering prepared an interesting address,† an English version of which, furnished by Dr. Charles F. Matlack, was read before the society

* By R. J. McClatchey, M D.

† “Kurze Uebersicht der homœopatische Heilkunst, ihr almäligen Entstehung und jetzigen Ausbildung.”

on the 18th of April, 1833, and shortly afterwards published under the title of "A Concise View of the Rise and Progress of Homœopathic Medicine." This address, and notices of it by the public press, were the means of promoting to a considerable extent the design contemplated by its publication.

The society having issued this brochure, and addressed a letter to Hahnemann, informing him of its formation in the anniversary of his birth, and bearing his name, and giving him some account of the progress of homœopathy in the New World, was succeeded by another, from which "laymen" were excluded.

In 1838 the *Homœopathic Medical Society of Philadelphia* was formed, with a membership of physicians only. This was the first regularly constituted homœopathic medical society in the city (laymen being excluded from membership), and held monthly meetings at first in the old Academy of Natural Sciences, on the north side of Arch, between Front and Second streets, but subsequently at the residences of the members. The original members of this organization were Drs. C. Hering, Jacob Jeanes, Charles F. Matlack, Charles Neidhard, Jacob Lentz, Caleb B. Matthews, Jonas Green, Gideon Humphrey, George Lingen, Samuel Freedley, G. S. F. Pfeiffer, Matthew Anderson, and Casper Schæffer. The following were subsequently added: Drs. James Kitchen, Walter Williamson, Richard Gardiner, J. G. Rosenstein, William Schmœlé, Henry Schmœlé, H. J. Hoffendahl, Samuel R. Dubs, Alvin E. Small, and a few others. Some of these, however, never joined in formal membership, or attended the meetings of the society. One of the first acts of the society, after its foundation, was the preparation of directions for the regimen of the sick during homœopathic treatment, or diet-card, which was very similar to that now in use. The organization continued in good condition for some time, and its meetings doubtless tended to the progress of homœopathy; but the doors of admission were so widely opened that any one claiming to be a practitioner of homœopathy, whether a physician or not, could obtrude himself into membership. This resulted in retarding rather than advancing the interests of the association; for the properly qualified members would not descend from their high and hard-

earned positions to the level of the pretenders, nor were the former willing to elevate the latter to the platform, upon which they themselves stood, without having been previously subjected to a regular curriculum of studies. In consequence of this state of affairs the society languished. In 1841 it was strengthened by the addition to its list of members of some new recruits from the old school, and its meetings were made very interesting by the introduction of subjects bearing upon clinical experience and the *Materia Medica*. It continued in existence for some time longer, but finally ceased from active operations.

On the 10th of April, 1844, the American Institute of Homœopathy was organized in the city of New York.

On the 6th of June, 1846, a number of the homœopathic practitioners of Philadelphia met for the purpose of "organizing an association for the promotion of medical science." Walter Williamson, M.D., was President of the meeting, and Alvin E. Small, M.D., acted as Secretary. The organization was accordingly perfected, and made tributary to the American Institute of Homœopathy, under the name of the "Philadelphia Branch of the American Institute of Homœopathy." The meetings of the society were held quarterly, on the first Tuesday of January, April, July, and October, at the residences of members. The officers consisted of a chairman, who was appointed at each meeting, two secretaries, a treasurer, a committee on elections, a bureau of *materia medica*, and a bureau of pathology. Thirty-three physicians became members of this society, which made several reports to the American Institute, but finally died out, owing to a want of attendance on the part of its members.

On July 7th, 1852, the *Philadelphia Homœopathic Medical Society* was formed. The officers consisted of a president, vice-president, secretary, and treasurer, and committees on *materia medica* and pathology. This society required that its members should be graduates in medicine. Its meetings were held on the third Monday of each month, and were, for some time after the organization of the society, well attended and interesting. Papers of an improving nature were read, and subjects were proposed for discussion, at each meeting, and earnest debates

held thereon. A want of interest, however, was not long in manifesting itself, and the attendance finally became so insignificant that, in February, 1854, the last meeting was held. Thirty-eight physicians attached themselves to this society, as follows: Drs. J. R. Coxe, Jr., Samuel R. Dubs, Joseph G. Loomis, William Brown, Ross Ihrie, Walter Williamson, William S. Helmuth, William Ashton Reed, William Stiles, Matthew Semple, Alvin E. Small, William A. Gardiner, John Massey Randal, A. H. Ashton, John G. Houard, Richard Gardiner, William P. Esrey, Francis Sims, William R. Power, John K. Lee, Jacob F. Sheek, John B. Gilman, Adolph Lippe, Constantine Hering, Robert T. Evans, Charles E. Toothaker, Samuel Freedley, Daniel R. Gardiner, James Kitchen, W. B. Riehle, T. S. Williams, R. S. Middleton, Ross M. Wilkinson, William Tod Helmuth, Henry Duffield, Edward R. Johnston, G. B. L. Clay, and José M. Aragon.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL STATE SOCIETY.*

Pursuant to a call issued by the Alleghany County Homœopathic Medical Society, indorsed by many prominent homœopathic physicians throughout the State, a convention assembled at Pittsburg, in the Homœopathic Hospital Building, at 10½ o'clock, A.M., June 5th, 1866. The meeting was called to order by J. C. Burgher, M.D., of Pittsburg, who stated the object of the convention. J. H. P. Frost, M.D., of Philadelphia, was chosen temporary chairman, with Bushrod W. James, M.D., of Philadelphia, as secretary *pro tem*. In accordance with a motion to that effect, a committee was appointed, one from each county represented, to prepare a *constitution and by-laws* for the government of a State society. This committee, in due time, reported and submitted for approval the draft of a constitution and by-laws, which, after some amendment, was accepted, and the convention was thereupon resolved into the *Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania*.

* By J. C. Guernsey, M.D.

The following were elected as officers of the new organization : President, J. B. Wood, M.D., West Chester ; Vice-Presidents, J. H. P. Frost, M.D., Philadelphia, and J. C. Burgher, M.D., Pittsburg ; Recording Secretary, Bushrod W. James, M.D., Philadelphia ; Corresponding Secretary, R. J. McClatchey, M.D., Philadelphia ; Treasurer, D. Cowley, M.D., Pittsburg ; Censors, C. Preston, M.D., West Chester, R. Faulkner, M.D., Erie, H. Hofmann, M.D., Pittsburg.

The constitution was then signed by the delegates present, eligible to membership, numbering thirty in all.

Reports were submitted from various county societies, and papers presented on medical topics. Delegates to other State societies, and the necessary bureaus and committees were appointed, including one on charter.* The *Hahnemannian Monthly* was unanimously voted to be the organ of the society, and it has so continued. Adjournment followed, to meet the ensuing May in Philadelphia.

The society has continued to hold regular annual meetings ever since, as will be seen from the following very brief *résumé* :

The *second* annual session was held at Philadelphia, in the Homœopathic Medical College building, June 3d and 4th, 1867, at which the first annual address was delivered by the President of the society, J. B. Wood, M.D. Reports were submitted from several homœopathic medical societies and the bureaus, which included a Proving of *Hydrastis can.*, by Walter Williamson, M.D.; Drug Proving and New Remedies, by W. J. Blakely, M.D.; Anatomy and Physiology, Surgery, Obstetrics, Chemistry, Cholera, Medical Diagnosis; also, from the committees previously appointed. Drs. Bushrod W. James and R. J. McClatchey, Secretaries. Number of active members, 71.

The *third* annual session was held at Harrisburg, May 12th and 13th, 1868, Walter Williamson, M.D., President. The usual routine was pursued, and among the many noteworthy bureau papers presented were a Proving of *Cupri arsenicum*, by W. J. Blakely, M.D., Report on Epidemics and Endemics, by

* This has not yet been procured.

Jacob Jeanes, M.D., and Report on Obstetrics, by Henry N. Guernsey, M.D. Drs. Bushrod W. James and R. J. McClatchey, Secretaries; J. H. P. Frost, M.D., Annual Orator. Number of active members, 98.

The *fourth* annual session was held at Wilkesbarre, May 18th and 19th, 1869, Walter Williamson, M.D., in the chair, the President, Coates Preston, M.D., and Vice-Presidents being absent. Among the many interesting bureau papers presented were an instructive summary of New Remedies, by Walter Williamson, M.D.; Practical Therapeutic Hints, by C. G. Raue, M.D.; Report on Partially Proved Remedies, by W. J. Blakely, M.D.; Surgical Cases, by Malcolm Macfarlan, M.D. Drs. Bushrod W. James and R. J. McClatchey, Secretaries. J. C. Burgher, M.D., Annual Orator. Number of active members, 97.

The *fifth* annual session, held at Erie, June 3d and 4th, 1870, was called to order by the President, O. B. Gause, M.D. The meeting was well attended, and full reports from the bureaus submitted. Among these was a collection of New Provings and Characteristics of *Nux mos.*, *Oleum cajuputi*, *Hydrastis*, *Gelseminum*, *Stilling. sylv.*, *Carbolic acid*, compiled by H. N. Martin, M.D.; Medical and Surgical Items—Secondary amputation of the thigh, Amputation for carious knee-joint, Serocystic tumor, Treatment of fractures, Prolapsus ani, Chronic diarrhoea and Prolapsus uteri, etc.,—by J. H. McClelland, M.D. Drs. Bushrod W. James and R. J. McClatchey, Secretaries. R. J. McClatchey, M.D., Annual Orator.

The *sixth* annual session, held at Harrisburg, February 1st and 2d, 1871, was called to order by the President, Marcellin Coté, M.D. Among the other valuable papers presented were partial Provings of *Phytolacca decandra* and *Carbolic acid*, Clinical observations on certain remedies, by W. M. Williamson, M.D.; The Genius of our remedies and the genius of Disease compared, by Henry N. Guernsey, M.D.; History of Homœopathy in Allegheny County, by J. C. Burgher, M.D., etc. Secretaries, Drs. Bushrod W. James and R. J. McClatchey. W. C. Doane, M.D., Annual Orator. Number of active members, 135.

The *seventh* annual meeting was called to order by the Presi-

dent, J. H. Marsden, M.D., at Harrisburg, February 7th and 8th, 1872. As usual, the meeting was well attended and the customary number of valuable papers were presented. Drs. Bushrod W. James and R. J. McClatchey, Secretaries. W. J. Blakely, M.D., Annual Orator. The interest taken in the State society at this time will be appreciated by stating that the roll of active members now numbered 144.

The *eighth* annual meeting was held at Harrisburg, February 5th and 6th, 1873, and was presided over by the President, Bushrod W. James, M.D. At this meeting a paper on Diseases of the bones, by the Allegheny County Homœopathic Medical Society, was, by vote of the State society, ordered to be presented to the American Institute of Homœopathy. This paper included Caries, by C. P. Seip, M.D.; Necrosis, by L. H. Willard, M.D., and Regeneration of Bone, by J. H. McClelland, M.D. Secretaries, Drs. M. M. Walker and P. Dudley. Annual Orator, Thomas Moore, M.D.

The *ninth* annual session was held at Harrisburg, October 1st and 2d, 1873, with J. F. Cooper, M.D., President. Secretaries, Drs. M. M. Walker and P. Dudley. Annual Orator, L. H. Willard, M.D. Active members, 107.

The *tenth* annual session was held at Philadelphia, October 7th and 8th, 1874, and was called to order by William F. Speth, M.D., Vice-President, in the absence of Charles A. Stevens, M.D., President. At this meeting an interesting and able paper on Sciatica, was presented by the Allegheny County Homœopathic Medical Society. The authors were Drs. C. P. Seip, J. H. Buffum, F. R. Schmucker, C. F. Bingaman, W. F. Edmundson, and R. E. Caruthers. Also, a carefully tabulated report of 204 consecutive cases of labor, with complete summaries, by A. R. Thomas, M.D., of Philadelphia. Secretaries, Drs. M. M. Walker and P. Dudley. Annual Orator, J. H. Marsden, M.D.

The *eleventh* annual session, held at Pittsburg, October 13th and 14th, 1875, was called to order by Vice-President Joseph E. Jones, M.D., the President, R. J. McClatchey, M.D., being absent, owing to the sudden death of his wife. Among the other

valuable papers presented at this meeting may be mentioned Calcareo carb. and Silicea compared as Nutrition Remedies, by E. A. Farrington, M.D.; Proving of Arseniate of soda, by the Allegheny County Materia Medica Club, directed by J. F. Cooper, M.D.; Foreign bodies in the Air-passages, by C. M. Thomas, M.D. Drs. M. M. Walker and P. Dudley, Secretaries. J. H. McClelland, M.D., Annual Orator.

The *twelfth* annual session was held at Harrisburg, September 27th and 28th, 1876, Joseph E. Jones, M.D., President. The meeting was well attended and many instructive papers were offered. Among these were Proving of Amorphous phosphorus, arranged by H. N. Martin, M.D.; continuation of Arseniate of soda, by the Allegheny County Materia Medica Club, directed by J. F. Cooper, M.D.; Dementia Paralytica, presented by S. Lilienthal, M.D., New York; A Case of Abdominal Dropsy, by W. R. Childs, M.D., Pittsburg; Extraction of the Fœtus with the Obstetric Forceps, by J. H. Marsden, M.D. Drs. Joseph C. Guernsey and M. M. Walker, Secretaries. E. A. Farrington, M.D., Annual Orator.

The above hasty sketch does not give anything like a full history of the society, as the character of this volume would not warrant it. The members generally take an active interest in the society's welfare and its meetings are well attended. The *Transactions* are regularly published, and to them we refer for full information. Since its formation the society has from time to time lost members by the customary causes of removals to other States, resignations, deaths, etc. At present there is a roll of 136 active, besides a number of honorary and corresponding, members.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY.*

The want of an active, living medical society, one that should be organized in such a manner as to insure prolonged vitality, had long been felt in Philadelphia. The effort to form a county society was informally made February 10th, 1859, at the office of Dr.

* By C. Mohr, M.D.

Richard Gardiner, beside whom Drs. J. R. Coxe, Jr., S. R. Dubs, J. G. Houard, C. E. Toothaker, J. K. Lee, G. R. Starkey, D. Cowley, C. B. Compton, and G. Wolf were present. These gentlemen organized with Dr. Coxe as chairman, and appointed a committee to draft a constitution and by-laws for a county medical society. Dr. Compton was the secretary of this meeting. At the next meeting, held on March 10th, 1859, a constitution and by-laws were duly adopted. Regular graduates practicing homœopathy were admitted to membership, the roll numbering 29 members. The meetings were regular until October, 1860, when, for lack of attention, they were discontinued until November 22d, 1865, when one meeting was held. Another meeting was held February 22d, 1866, when the by-laws were suspended, and ten new members elected. A committee was appointed to take measures for the organization of the society as at present constituted. This committee issued circulars to all the homœopathic physicians of Philadelphia and vicinity, calling a convention "to devise some acceptable plan of organization whereby all might co-operate in the furtherance of the cause of homœopathy," to meet on the evening of March 8th, 1866, at the Dental College building, Tenth and Arch streets. On that evening a large and enthusiastic meeting was held, Dr. Jacob Jeanes acting as chairman, and Dr. O. B. Gause was appointed secretary. The object of the meeting being duly stated, Drs. W. Williamson, Ad. Lippe, S. S. Brooks, J. H. P. Frost, and J. K. Lee were appointed a committee to draft a constitution and by-laws of an organization that should endure. This these gentlemen did, and reported. The name adopted was "The Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of Philadelphia," and its object was stated to be "the advancement of medical science." All persons who assisted in the organization of the society were declared members, and a constitution, providing that all persons who have obtained the degree of doctor of medicine, and practice according to the formula *similia similibus curantur*, shall be eligible for membership, was adopted. The meeting then adjourned to meet March 15th, 1866, at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, Dr. Frost, on behalf of the faculty, having offered the use

of the college for the future meetings. At the first regular stated meeting, March 15th, a large number of physicians were present, Dr. Jeanes presiding. Nominations were made for the various officers to be elected at the ensuing annual meeting in April. The first annual meeting was held April 19th, 1866, and the election resulted in the choice of Dr. Richard Gardiner for President, and Dr. Robert J. McClatchey for Secretary. A code of ethics, based on a paper presented by Dr. W. Williamson, was adopted. Among others, the following physicians were present at the preliminary and subsequent meetings, and took an active part in the formation of the society, viz., Drs. Jacob Jeanes, R. Gardiner, W. Williamson, J. G. Gilchrist, David James, J. C. Morgan, William H. Smith, J. H. P. Frost, Charles G. Raue, Ad. Lippe, L. H. Willard, W. H. H. Neville, P. Dudley, J. G. Houard, O. B. Gause, W. M. Williamson, H. N. Guernsey, S. Brown, B. W. James, H. C. Pratt, C. B. Compton, C. E. Toothaker, C. A. Leech, S. S. Brooks, Thomas Moore, R. J. McClatchey, Richard Koch, C. H. von Tagen, A. H. Ashton, G. R. Starkey, A. R. Morgan, J. K. Lee, G. R. Bartholomew.

These gentlemen furnished valuable papers, and were often heard in the discussions.

Soon after the permanent organization effective measures were taken by the society to erect the Homœopathic Hospital of Philadelphia, and in all matters concerning homœopathy in the State of Pennsylvania it has wielded a powerful influence.

The presiding officers of the society have been: Dr. R. Gardiner, 1866-1870; Dr. W. Williamson, 1870-1871; Dr. Jacob Jeanes, 1871-1873; Dr. P. Dudley, 1873-1874; Dr. A. R. Thomas, 1874-1876; the latter being the presiding officer at the present time, the secretary being Dr. W. H. Bigler.

To enumerate all the papers this society has produced would be quite a task, and the value of many of them cannot be overestimated. Most of these articles have been published in the *Hahnemannian Monthly*, and thus have been the means of instructing many outside the city and State in the doctrines of Hahnemann.

At present the society numbers fifty-five members. The regu-

lar meetings are held on the second Thursday evening of every month, save July and August; the annual meeting is in April.

The American Provers' Union, was organized in Philadelphia August 15th, 1853. This society had a large membership, and at times was in a flourishing condition. Owing to various circumstances, however, it was finally disbanded.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The first successful effort at associated action of the homœopathic physicians of this locality was consummated in December, 1864, by the permanent organization of the "Homœopathic Medical Society of Allegheny County," pursuant to a call issued by Dr. J. C. Burgher. The first organization consisted of the following, viz.: President, J. C. Burgher, M.D.; Vice-President, H. Hofmann, M.D.; Secretary, D. Cowley, M.D.; Treasurer, J. A. Herron, M.D. This society has held stated monthly meetings for nearly twelve years with steadily increasing numerical strength, now having a roll of thirty-six members. Its meetings are held at the Homœopathic Hospital of Pittsburg on the second Friday of every month, and are well attended. At each meeting a carefully prepared essay on some medical subject is read by a member appointed for the purpose two months previously. The subject of the essay is thoroughly discussed by the members present. A *résumé* of the prevailing diseases of the month and their treatment is also submitted for discussion, thus bringing out the views and experiences of those, not only residing in the city but also in the suburban and country districts. While the members of the society have aimed at self-improvement, they have not been unmindful of their obligations to the profession at large. Their best endeavors have been employed to promote the interests of homœopathy, and to elevate the standard of professional requirements in all that pertains not alone to medical science but to mental culture, moral worth, and social obligations as well.

A prerequisite to entering on the study of medicine under the preceptorship of any member of the society is, that the applicant

is required to undergo a preliminary examination by the executive committee of the society. This committee consists of five members, who are elected annually. The applicant must have a good moral character, and be possessed of a good physique, must make written application, and submit an original thesis in his own handwriting. The examinations are both oral and written. If not a graduate of some accredited literary institution, he is examined in grammar, history, geography, mathematics, physics, and Latin. In 1866 this society issued a call to the physicians of Pennsylvania for the formation of a State medical society, which met with a hearty response, and resulted in the organization of our present State society. The society has also made liberal donations to the Pittsburg Homœopathic Hospital, and has not been outdone by any other organization in advancing the interests of the State society and the "American Institute of Homœopathy."

The Allegheny County Anatomical Society was organized at the suggestion of J. H. McClelland, M.D., October 19th, 1874, as the "Anatomical Club." Its object was to secure better facilities for the practical study of anatomy and pathology, and the performance of surgical operations upon the cadaver. The membership rapidly increased to about thirty. On December 4th, 1875, an act of incorporation was granted under the title of "The Anatomical Society of Allegheny County." The officers are elected annually, and consist of a president, demonstrator, secretary, treasurer, and an executive committee of five. Stated meetings are held monthly, when an essay is read by one of its members (previously appointed) on some subject pertaining to anatomy or pathology, followed by a discussion. Special meetings are frequently held for the examination of specimens obtained from recent autopsies. The meetings are well attended and instructive. The society has convenient and well-located rooms, provided with ample facilities for conducting investigations on the cadaver. Since the laws of the State legalize the use, for scientific purposes, of the bodies of deceased persons requiring burial at the public expense, material is readily obtained. Every member

takes an active interest in the affairs of the society, and contributions of anatomical preparations and pathological specimens are rapidly accumulating. The members are all homœopathic physicians and medical students.

The *Allegheny County Materia Medica Club* was founded May 3d, 1875, pursuant to a call extended to the members of the profession by J. H. Buffum, M.D. A permanent organization was at once effected, and C. F. Bingaman, M.D., elected President, and R. E. Caruthers, M.D., Secretary. It has now fifteen active and four associate members, and an honorary membership including some of the most prominent physicians of our school. Bi-monthly meetings are regularly held at the Homœopathic Hospital, Pittsburg, at which papers relating to *Materia Medica* are presented for discussion by members of the club. During the past year the club has made provings of *Arseniate of soda*, which may be found in the *Transactions* of the State society for 1874-78. Though yet quite young it gives token of future usefulness.

Chester, Delaware, and Montgomery Counties organized a joint homœopathic medical society in October, 1858, and at first held meetings semiannually; during the last four years it has held quarterly meetings. Its first president was Henry Duffield, M.D., now deceased. The meetings of this organization are interesting and well attended.

Dauphin County.—In this county a homœopathic medical society was formed in 1866, and a homœopathic dispensary established.

Homœopathic Medical Society of Cumberland Valley was founded May 8th, 1866, at the office of W. H. Cook, M.D., Carlisle. Officers at organization: President, J. H. Marsden, M.D., Adams County; Vice-President, John Armstrong, M.D., Cumberland County; Secretary, W. H. Cook, M.D., Carlisle; Treasurer, J. J. Bender, M.D., Carlisle.

Homœopathic Medical Society of Luzerne County was organized in 1868. The following officers were elected: President,

Charles A. Stevens, M.D.; Vice-President, A. P. Gardiner, M.D.; Secretary, W. Brisbane, M.D.

Berks and Schuylkill Counties Homœopathic Medical Society holds its meetings semiannually, and has a membership of twenty. It was organized in 1870, and its sessions are well attended, quite an interest being taken in its proceedings.

STATE OF NEW YORK.*

Homœopathic Medical Societies Organized in the State of New York.

1834, September 23d. *New York Homœopathic Physicians' Society*, composed of physicians and laymen in New York city.

1841, November. *New York Homœopathic Physicians' Society*. New York city.

1846, November 7th. *Homœopathic Society of New York and Branch of American Institute of Homœopathy*. New York city.

1849, September 13th. *Homœopathic Medical Society of Central New York and Branch of American Institute of Homœopathy*.

1849, November 28th. *Hahnemann Academy of Medicine*. New York city.

1850, May 15th. *Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of New York*, organized as the *Academy of Medicine of the State of New York*, the title being changed February 19th, 1851. Reorganized to conform to an act of the legislature incorporating it, July 6th, 1861. Meetings of this society have been held as follows:

First meeting, at Albany, May 15th, 1850.

Special meeting, at Syracuse, August 10th, 1850.

Second annual meeting, at Albany, February 19th, 1851.

Third annual meeting, at Albany, February 17th, 1852.

Semiannual meeting, at Syracuse, June 1st, 1852.

Fourth annual meeting, at Albany, February 8th, 1853.

Semiannual meeting, at Utica, June 3d, 1853.

Fifth annual meeting, at Albany, February 14th, 1854.

* By Henry M. Smith, M.D.

- Sixth annual meeting, at Albany, February 13th, 1855.
Semiannual meeting, at Syracuse, June 5th, 1855.
Seventh annual meeting, at Albany, February 12th, 1856.
Semiannual meeting, at New York, September 10th, 1856.
Eighth annual meeting, at Albany, May 2d, 1857.
Ninth (special) annual meeting, at Albany, Feb. 28th, 1861.
Tenth annual meeting, at Albany, February 18th, 1862.
Eleventh annual meeting, at Albany, May 6th, 1862.
Semiannual meeting, at Albany, February 10th, 1863.
Twelfth annual meeting, at Albany, May 12th, 1863.
Semiannual meeting, at Brooklyn, October 13th, 1863.
Thirteenth annual meeting, at Albany, May 10th, 1864.
Fourteenth annual meeting, at Albany, February 14th, 1865.
Fifteenth annual meeting, at Albany, February 13th, 1866.
Sixteenth annual meeting, at Albany, February 12th, 1867.
Seventeenth annual meeting, at Albany, February 11th, 1868.
Eighteenth annual meeting, at Albany, February 9th, 1869.
Semiannual meeting, at New York, September 14th, 1869.
Nineteenth annual meeting, at Albany, February 8th, 1870.
Semiannual meeting, at Rochester, September 13th, 1870.
Twentieth annual meeting, at Albany, February 14th, 1871.
Semiannual meeting, at Saratoga, August 10th, 1871.
Twenty-first annual meeting, at Albany, February 13th, 1872.
Semiannual meeting, at Binghamton, August 10th, 1872.
Twenty-second annual meeting, at Albany, Feb. 11th, 1873.
Semiannual meeting, at Brooklyn, September 9th, 1873.
Twenty-third annual meeting, at Albany, February 10th, 1874.
Semiannual meeting, at Syracuse, September 8th, 1874.
Twenty-fourth annual meeting, at Albany, February 8th, 1875.
Special meeting, at New York, September 21st, 1875.
Semiannual meeting, at New York, September 22d, 1875.
Twenty-fifth annual meeting, at Albany, February 1st, 1876.
1850. *Homœopathic Medical Society of Northern New York*, embracing the counties of Albany, Fulton, Montgomery, Rensselaer, Saratoga, Schenectady, Warren, and Washington.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY OF CENTRAL NEW YORK.*

A number of homœopathic physicians of Central New York met in Syracuse, September 13th, 1849, for the purpose of promoting the interests of homœopathy. Dr. A. L. Kellogg, of Bridgewater, was called to the chair, and Dr. Augustus Pool, of Oswego, was appointed secretary. Drs. S. W. Stewart and Frederick Humphreys, of Utica, and E. A. Munger, of Waterville, were appointed a committee to correspond with the homœopathicians of Central New York, and to call a meeting to perfect a plan of organization. In response to the call a number of homœopathic physicians convened at the National Hotel, in the city of Utica, N. Y., January 16th, A. D. 1850. A. L. Kellogg, M. D., was appointed chairman, and E. A. Munger, M. D., secretary. The convention then proceeded to organize a *Homœopathic Society of Central New York*, auxiliary to the American Institute of Homœopathy. A constitution and by-laws were adopted, and officers were elected for the year ensuing, viz.: President, A. L. Kellogg, M. D.; Vice-President, L. B. Wells, M. D.; Corresponding Secretary, F. Humphreys, M. D.; Recording Secretary, E. A. Munger, M. D.

Committees were appointed to report at next meeting upon the remedial powers of water, and upon potencies and repetitions. At 7.30 P. M. D. S. Kimball, M. D., delivered an address in Mechanics' Hall before a respectable audience. The society then discussed a variety of subjects, and adjourned to meet in Syracuse the first Tuesday of June, 1850.

Twenty-nine names were signed to the constitution and by-laws. The creed of the society appears in the preamble to the constitution. The undersigned firmly believe, *First*, in the universality of the therapeutic law, "*Similia Similibus Curantur.*"

Secondly. In the superior efficiency and safety of pure homœopathic practice in contradistinction to every other system or combination of systems.

Thirdly. In the great therapeutic power and value of those preparations denominated potentized medicines.

* By C. W. Boyce, M. D.

See a printed tract entitled: "Minutes of the Syracuse and Utica Conventions of Homœopathic Physicians, and Constitution and By-Laws of the Central New York Homœopathic Society, 1850." The society, comprising members from the counties of Oneida, Madison, Jefferson, Otsego, Cayuga, Onondaga, Seneca, and Cortland produced provings of *Apis mel.* and *Plantago major*.

From a variety of causes this organization died away.

Central New York Homœopathic Medical Society reorganized.

The first Tuesday in May, 1866, after the adjournment of the Onondaga County Medical Society, several homœopathic physicians from different portions of Central New York held a meeting for the purpose of organizing a society. The inception of it was in this wise: Drs. T. D. Stow, A. R. Morgan, and C. W. Boyce while returning from the annual meeting of the State society in February, 1866, thought it would be pleasant and beneficial for the physicians of Central New York to come together for mutual improvement. Thereupon Dr. Morgan published a notice of time and place for a meeting of those who were favorable to the forming of a society. At the preliminary meeting C. W. Boyce, M.D., was called to the chair, and William Henry Hoyt, M.D., was made secretary. A resolution was offered by William A. Hawley, M.D., declaring it expedient to organize a society embracing the central counties of New York, and Drs. Clary, Robinson, Jr., and Stow were appointed a committee to digest a plan of organization. Said committee reported as follows: 1st. The organization to be denominated "The Central New York Homœopathic Medical Society." 2d. Its officers to consist of a president, vice-president, and a secretary and treasurer. 3d. That each county society be invited to send one-half of their number as delegates. 4th. That the society embrace the counties of Broome, Cayuga, Chenango, Jefferson, Madison, Oneida, Onondaga, Ontario, Oswego, Seneca, Wayne, and Yates. 5th. The officers to be elected now, and that the annual meeting be held June 26th, 1866, at 10 A.M., in Syracuse. 6th. A com-

mittee to be raised who shall prepare a constitution and by-laws to be presented at that meeting. This plan was adopted.

Lyman Clary, M.D., of Syracuse, was chosen President, and E. R. Heath, M.D., of Palmyra, Secretary. Drs. Clary, Hoyt, and Hawley were made the committee on constitution and by-laws. The first annual meeting was held in the office of Seward and Miller, in Syracuse, June 26th, 1866, about twenty-five being present. A constitution and by-laws were presented by the committee, discussed and adopted, the by-laws providing that the society should hold at least four meetings in each year, that persons to be eligible to membership must be graduates or licentiates in medicine (and members of their county medical society where such exists), in good standing in the profession, and that each member be required to read an article or report a case in writing at least once a year.

L. Clary, M.D., was chosen President of the new society, E. A. Potter, M.D., Vice-President, William H. Hoyt, M.D., Secretary and Treasurer. Various communications were read, and the society by resolution approved the organization of Life insurance companies which distinguish in favor of the patrons of homœopathy by lower rates of premium, and pledged to such companies a cordial support. After discussion upon the appointment of physicians to the public charities, it was resolved "that, upon the principle of 'no taxation without representation,' the homœopathic physicians present unanimously and sternly protest against taxation in any form for defraying expenses growing out of the support of any public charity from which they are excluded, since by legislation we are coequal with the allopathic school." Up to June, 1876, eighty-two physicians have subscribed to the constitution and become members.

At its meeting September 13th, 1866, the society recognized by resolution the high claims of the *American Homœopathic Review*, because of the invaluable aid it had given to science, and the very great impetus it had communicated to a thorough and correct representation of homœopathy. June 13th, 1867, Dr. E. A. Potter was elected President, Dr. W. H. Hoyt, Vice-

President, Dr. C. W. Boyce, Secretary and Treasurer. Dr. Potter died while in office.

December 12th, 1867. Dr. P. O. Benson reported a proving of Petroleum, with clinical cases wherein this drug had been used successfully. Papers were read from Drs. Adolph Lippe and Lord on the proving of drugs, and from Dr. Boyce on "The Fanlike Motion of the Nostrils," as characteristic of *Lycopodium*. The Secretary was requested to furnish each member with an unnamed drug for proving during the interim between this and the next meeting. The society concurred with the Albany County Society in a petition to the State legislature, to create and endow in the southern tier of counties an asylum for the homœopathic treatment of the insane.

March 12th, 1868. The Secretary reported having sent to several members for proving a drug in the 2d centesimal dilution. Only Dr. Stow and wife had proved it. Dr. Stow's report was presented. The 1st centesimal dilution of the same drug was administered to all present. All obtained very decided symptoms. It was required that the symptoms be written out and the papers handed to the Secretary to be arranged by him for reference. The drug was Glonoin. It was ordered that Glonoin³⁰ be prepared by the Secretary from the drug used by the members, and furnished to the members present.

June 18th, 1868. Drs. Benson, Hawley, Stout and Fisk read provings of Glonoin. A resolution was passed to sustain the State society. Tight-lacing was condemned, as a sure and alarming cause of pulmonary and inter-pelvic diseases. A resolution was passed, declaring that "this society pledges to the extent of its powers to sustain and perpetuate pure homœopathy by the strict observance of the great and eternal laws which constitute the same, and we individually promise to use our influence at home and abroad in disseminating the same, taking the *Organon* of Samuel Hahnemann for our guide." Dr. William H. Hoyt was chosen President, Dr. T. D. Stow, Vice-President, Dr. C. W. Boyce, Secretary and Treasurer.

September 17th, 1868. Papers on leucorrhœa were contributed by Drs. Wells, of Utica, Benson, and Stow; and a paper by

Dr. Boyce on chronic skin diseases and on catarrh. A committee was appointed to correspond with physicians in order to gather up facts and clinical observations on leucorrhœa.

December 17th, 1868. Papers on leucorrhœa were contributed by Drs. R. R. Gregg, H. N. Guernsey, Belding, Gardner, also papers by several others. The society decided to give special attention to the study of the *Materia Medica*, and selected Phosphorus as the subject of discussion at next meeting.

March 18th, 1869. The society met in Utica. Papers on Phosphorus were contributed by Drs. C. W. Boyce, Kitchen, of Philadelphia, and Carroll Dunham, of New York. It was resolved, "That the members of this society will hereafter decline to fill certificates of health as attending physicians for such Life insurance companies as refuse in all cases to appoint homœopathic physicians as medical examiners."

June 17th, 1869. Aconite was the study. Papers thereon were contributed by Drs. Hawley, Belding, Miller, Dada; and articles from Drs. Carroll Dunham and Adolph Lippe. On motion of Dr. Hawley it was resolved, "That qualification, not sex, constitutes fitness for membership in this society." Dr. Stow was elected President; Dr. Sumner, Vice-President; Dr. Boyce, Secretary and Treasurer.

September 16th, 1869. *Nux vom.* was the study, papers were contributed by Drs. Wells and Dada.

December 16th, 1869. *Bryonia* was the subject. Papers were contributed thereon by Drs. Miller, Spooner, Boyce, Belding, Wells, and J. H. P. Frost. Provings of *Bryonia* upon themselves were read by Drs. Boyce, Stow, and Sheldon.

June 16th, 1870. The President reported the action of the legislature in appropriating for an asylum for the insane, under homœopathic care, at Middletown, N. Y., \$150,000, on condition that a like sum shall be raised by subscription. *Belladonna* was the study. Provings were reported by Drs. Schenck and Wells. Dr. Dada read a comparison between *Belladonna* and *Lachesis*; and Dr. Sumner on cases treated with *Belladonna*. Many members condemned a too frequent repetition of doses. It was resolved, "That copies of all provings made by the members of this

society, or clinical records confirming previous provings, be furnished to Dr. Carroll Dunham, Chairman of the Bureau of Materia Medica of the Homœopathic State Medical Society of New York, said provings to be made according to the rules specified in Hahnemann's *Organon*." Dr. Sumner was chosen President; Dr. Spooner, Vice-President; Dr. Benson, Secretary and Treasurer.

September 15th, 1870. A paper was contributed by Dr. J. H. P. Frost on precision in prescribing; by Dr. Adolph Lippe on Apis mel. in scarlet fever, diphtheria, and dentition; and, by the same author, on "Liberty in Medical Opinion and Action."

December 15th, 1870. Non-ligation of the funis was discussed, and it was resolved, "That the members of this society, whenever they deem it practicable and safe, gather experience by practicing non-ligation of the funis." Bandaging after parturition was discussed, and the dispensing with it was advocated strongly by those who had tried it. A number of members took radical ground against the use of alcoholic stimulants and of tobacco.

March 16th, 1871. Dr. Spooner, of Oneida, having been removed from the office of Examining Surgeon for Pensions in the Twenty-second Congressional District of this State on account of his homœopathic profession and practice, this action of Dr. Van Arnam, Commissioner of Pensions, was indignantly condemned as being at variance with the genius of republican institutions; and the administration of President Grant was asked to remove said commissioner from his office, and to reinstate Dr. Spooner, that justice may be done. There being a movement on foot to establish a national university in Washington, D.C., the society approved the petition, now widely circulating and numerously signed, that Congress would create a permanent professorship of homœopathy in such institution.

June 15th, 1871. Dr. Miller read a paper on the hygienic importance of ventilation, recommending the Ruttan system as the best. Dr. Clary advocated the old-fashioned fireplace as the best. Dr. Miller thought the two substantially the same. On motion of Dr. Stow it was resolved unanimously, "That the

empirical use of all alcoholic spirits is disastrous in the extreme and unscientific, and, when used, they must be used in accordance with homœopathic principles." Dr. S. Spooner was chosen President, Dr. L. B. Wells, Vice-President, Dr. H. V. Miller, Secretary and Treasurer.

September 21st, 1871. Papers were contributed by Drs. Miller and Frost. The question having been asked whether it is right to consult with irregular homœopathic physicians, Dr. Clary answered that he consulted with such for the sake of the patient, but never called *them* in counsel.

December 21st, 1871. Professor Frost contributed a paper on the "Treatment of Tubercular Meningitis." Dr. Boyce read three provings of *Baptisia*, made by Dr. Wallace, Dr. Wallace not knowing the name of the drug. Uterine diseases being the appointed subject of discussion, Dr. Dada read a paper on the prevention of such complaints, and Dr. Boyce a paper on their pathology. Drs. Seward, Hawley, Benson, Wallace, and Miller testified that women in childbed made generally a better recovery without the bandage than with it.

March 21st, 1872. Dr. Miller read a paper on "Celluloid as a Substitute for Rubber Dental Plates;" also, a paper on "The Tobacco Disease." The regular subject for discussion was diseases of the mucous membranes of the uterus and vagina.

June 20th, 1872. Rubber dental plates were condemned by many members as poisonous, sometimes producing intractable diseases of the mouth and throat. Professor Frost contributed a report of a fatal case of cerebro-spinal meningitis; Dr. J. F. Baker a report on an epidemic of cerebro-spinal meningitis in Western New York; and Dr. J. P. Truman a report of poisoning by *Veratrum viride*. A number of gentlemen contributed clinical papers. Diseases of females were discussed at length. Dr. L. B. Wells was chosen President, Dr. P. O. C. Benson, Vice-President, Dr. H. V. Miller, Secretary and Treasurer.

September 19th, 1872. Many members condemned the use of white rubber nipples and tubes, as rendering children especially liable to sore mouth and bowel complaints. The rubber contains not only sulphur but lead, the latter being used in the

bleaching process. Dr. Miller read a paper on cholera infantum.

December 19th, 1872. The appointed subject being bronchitis and pneumonia, a paper was presented to the society by Professor S. Lillenthal on the differential diagnosis of these diseases; also a paper on the same subject and the treatment, and clinical cases, by Dr. Miller; also a paper by Dr. T. C. Duncan on a branch of the same subject. Many papers were contributed. Dr. Miller called attention to a new base used by dentists as a substitute for celluloid: Coralline, unliable to shrink or warp.

March 20th, 1873. Papers were contributed by Dr. Greenleaf and Professor C. C. Smith on Baptisia; also many other papers. Certain counties were added to the area of the society, to wit: Chemung, Genesee, Hamilton, Herkimer, Monroe, Tioga, and Tompkins. The society discussed typhus and typhoid diseases, medical union, and the question of sustaining the State society.

June 19th, 1873. Much dissatisfaction with the State society led this Central Society to take action looking to the sustaining the State society upon a homœopathic basis, and upon that only. A paper was read by Dr. Hawley on the differential diagnosis of typhus and typhoid fevers. Dr. Gregg was introduced, and proceeded to address the society on "Pulmonary Consumption," affirming the loss of albumen to be the cause of the disease. Dr. B. O. C. Benson was chosen President, Dr. B. B. Schenck, Vice-President, Dr. H. V. Miller, Secretary and Treasurer.

September 18th, 1873. Papers were presented, one from Professor C. C. Smith, on phthisis pulmon.; other papers by Dr. Miller, on dysentery, diarrhœa, and bolting food.

December 18th, 1873. Drs. Greenleaf and Miller presented papers on rheumatism.

March 19th, 1874. Styptics and the suppression of catarrhal discharges were discussed; also galvanism and electricity.

June 18th, 1874. Dr. B. B. Schenck was chosen President, Dr. W. M. Gwynn, Vice-President, Dr. H. V. Miller, Secretary

and Treasurer. Characteristics were discussed, and clinical cases reported.

December 17th, 1874. Papers were read by Dr. Nash, on the treatment of typhoid fever; by Dr. L. B. Wells, on characteristics; by Dr. Parsell, on independence in medicine.

March 18th, 1875. Drs. Parsell and W. H. Brown presented papers on diphtheria.

June 17th, 1875. Belladonna, Hyoscyamus, and Stramonium were taken up as studies. A comparison of them was read by Dr. T. M. Strong. Dr. Greenleaf read a paper on the relations of these remedies. Dr. William M. Gwynn was elected President, Dr. A. J. Brewster, Vice-President, Dr. H. V. Miller, Secretary and Treasurer.

September 16th, 1875. Drs. Boyer, Wells, and Miller were appointed a committee to write a history of this society for the Philadelphia homœopathic Centennial celebration.

December 16th, 1875. Dr. Miller read a paper entitled "Spinal Remedies analyzed and compared." Dr. L. B. Wells was unanimously nominated a candidate for the reconstructed Board of Trustees of the Middle Asylum for the Insane.

March 16th, 1876. Papers were read; one by Dr. Greenleaf, on "Spinal Remedies," and one by Dr. Miller on "Aconite as a Febrile Remedy." A resolution was passed, recommending Congress to adopt the metric system of weights and measures.

June 15th, 1876. Dr. Miller read a sketch of the Central Society, entitled "Retrospective and Prospective;" also, a paper on "Baptisia and Gelseminum." Dr. Greenleaf contributed a paper on these drugs. The papers gave rise to animated discussion. Dr. Brewster was chosen President, Dr. Swift, Vice-President, Dr. Miller, Secretary and Treasurer.

This in brief brings the history down to July, 1876. At nearly every meeting numerous clinical reports were given, written and oral, many of which are of great interest and value. Through all vicissitudes this society has adhered firmly to the fundamental principles of homœopathy, viz.: The *similimum*, the *single remedy*, and the *minimum* dose.

*Local Societies of Central New York.**

1852, October 16th. *Homœopathic Medical Society of the Counties of Washington and Saratoga.*

1852, November 12th. *Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of Orange.*

1857, August 13th. *Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of New York.*

1857, October 20th. *Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of Oneida.*

1857, November 12th. *Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of King's.*

1857, December 1st. *Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of Livingston, embracing Wyoming County.*

1859. *Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of Cayuga.*

1859. *Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of Erie.*

1860. *Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of Albany.*

1860. *Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of Otsego.*

1860. *Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of Rensselaer.*

1861, October 1st. *Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of Columbia.*

1861, October 16th. *Homœopathic Medical Society of the Counties of Ontario and Yates.*

1861, November 29th. *Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of Dutchess.*

1861. *Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of Oswego.*

1862, February 9th. *Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of Wayne.*

1862. *Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of Onondaga, embracing Cortland County.*

1863. *Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of Broome.*

1863. *Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of Chautauqua.*

1863. *Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of Madison.*

* By Henry M. Smith, M.D.

1863. *Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of Saratoga.*

1864. *Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of Columbia*, embracing Greene County.

1865, February 1st. *Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of Westchester.*

1865, May 10th. *Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of Ulster.*

1866. *Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of Chemung*, embracing Schuyler County.

1866. *Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of Monroe.*

1866, May 1st. *Central New York Homœopathic Medical Society*, embracing the counties of Broome, Cayuga, Cortland, Jefferson, Madison, Ontario, Oneida, Onondaga, Oswego, Seneca, Wayne.

1867, May 25th. *Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of Steuben.*

1869, February 4th. *Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of Montgomery*, embracing Fulton County.

1869. *Hudson River Medical Society*, embracing the counties of Dutchess, Putnam, and Westchester.

1870, July 29th. *Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of Tioga.*

1871, September 20th. *Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of Chenango.*

1871, October 3d. *Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of Niagara.*

1871, October 4th. *Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of St. Lawrence.*

1872, June 9th. *Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of Schuyler.*

1872, September 26th. *Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of Seneca.*

1873, June. *Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of Queen's.*

1874, September 23d. *Homœopathic Medical Society of the Counties of Tompkins, Cortland, and Tioga.*

1875, September 1st. *Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of Rockland.*

THE NEW YORK CITY MEDICAL CLUB.

This was originated by Drs. Kellogg and Allen in 1865, to fill a want so largely felt in the profession, viz., greater social intercourse among physicians. It meets twice a month for the free and informal discussion of medical topics, and its membership is limited to twenty-five, all of whom must be residents of the city of New York. Its first meeting was held December 13th, 1865, at which were present Drs. T. F. Allen, A. S. Ball, S. B. Barlow, G. E. Belcher, F. S. Bradford, Carroll Dunham, L. Hallock, W. Horwitz, E. M. Kellogg, R. McMurray, H. M. Smith, D. D. Smith, and J. McE. Wetmore; it has continued in active and useful operation to the present time, with a full membership, amply fulfilling the objects of its organization.

THE HOMŒOPATHIC MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

This company was organized and began business in 1868, and was based upon the proposition that "homœopathic practice in medicine can be safely relied upon to lengthen life, and thus diminish the amount necessary to be charged for insuring a life at a given age." This proposition was at first demonstrated by a large mass of facts gathered from hospital and dispensary reports, and has, more lately, been confirmed by a careful analysis and comparison of the mortality occurring under the two systems of medicine, in private practice, in several of our largest cities. These results have been tabulated and published by the company, and gratuitously distributed in large numbers throughout the whole country, thus greatly aiding in the medical education of the people, and the popularization of homœopathy.

The mortuary experience of the company itself up to this date, eight and a half years, corroborates the soundness of its fundamental principle of granting lower rates of insurance to the adherents of homœopathy; for, thus far, the death-rate of its

homœopathic risks has been less than half as great as of its non-homœopathic, in a total of over 9000 policies issued up to date.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

THE RHODE ISLAND HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY

Was organized in 1847, and a charter obtained from the legislature of the State. Quarterly meetings were held until 1862, when they were suspended until revived by Dr. Gottschalk in 1872. Since that time the interest in the cause has been unabated, and quarterly meetings are held with good attendance. A dispensary was established in 1873, through the efforts of Dr. Gottschalk, which, after much up-hill work, is doing a creditable business, and as a natural result has led to a higher aim, viz., a homœopathic hospital.

The Ladies' Homœopathic Hospital Aid Association was founded in 1874, and is doing splendid work for the good cause.

The Hahnemann Medical Society of Rhode Island was organized in 1854, and received a charter from the State, but soon died of general debility.

STATE OF DELAWARE.

THE DELAWARE STATE HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY

Was organized during the winter of 1874-75. Its officers are as follows: President, Isaiah Lukens, M.D.; Vice-President, L. Kittinger, M.D.; General Secretary and Treasurer, J. M. Curtis, M.D.; Corresponding Secretary, C. H. Lawton, M.D.

If the society be properly represented it will aid the cause greatly, which already stands well with the intelligent classes of this State.

STATE OF OHIO.*

OHIO COLLEGE OF HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS.

Pursuant to previous notice, a convention of the homœopathic physicians of Ohio assembled at Dr. Coulter's office, in Columbus,

* By D. H. Beckwith, M.D.

the 23d day of September, 1851, for the purpose of forming a permanent organization.

Dr. A. O. Blair was chosen President, and G. W. Barnes, M.D., Secretary.

A committee of Drs. Coulter, Hussey, Tift, Wright, and Prowell was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws, which in due time were presented and adopted.

Among the resolutions adopted by this committee was the following:

“Resolved, That we entirely discountenance, as homœopaths, those physicians who pretend to employ homœopathic medication merely at the desire of particular patients, and not from a disposition to investigate or from a conviction of its utility, regarding such as unworthy of confidence, deficient alike in knowledge and integrity.”

Drs. Gatchell, Rosa, Hill, Dodge, and Blair were constituted a bureau of materia medica.

Dr. Blair was appointed to prepare a code of medical ethics, and report at next meeting.

Drs. Smith, Brainard, and Barnes were appointed a committee on publication and engraving certificates for membership.

Drs. Gatchell, Bigler, and Coulter a committee to report, in 1852, on the use of water as a therapeutic agent.

The officers for the ensuing year are: A. O. Blair, M.D., President; J. H. Coulter, M.D., First Vice-President; John Tift, M.D., Second Vice-President; C. A. Leuthstrom, M.D., Recording Secretary; G. St. C. Hussey, M.D., Corresponding Secretary.

Dr. Gatchell delivered at the Methodist Church an able and interesting lecture upon the reasonableness of homœopathy, for which he received the thanks of the convention, and a copy of his address was requested for publication.

Meeting adjourned to convene in Dayton, Ohio, on the third Wednesday in October, 1852.

*“It is rare that any assembly, religious, political, or scientific, assembled from various and remote points, for the most part unacquainted, where existed so much harmony of sentiment, so much unity of action displayed, as were witnessed in this convention. From the commencement of Wednesday morning session until Thursday evening not a dissenting voice was heard; good order and kind feeling reigned uninterruptedly. The convention owes not a little to the kindly influence exerted by Dr. Storm Rosa and the amiable President, Dr. A. O. Blair.”—From the *American Magazine*, page 55.*

Names of Members.—Drs. A. O. Blair, G. St. C. Hussey, Gerhard Saal, W. C. Leech, Jacob Bosler, Aaron Pitney, J. M. Parks, L. K. Rosa, George W. Bigler, D. C. Keys, H. S. Hoyt, J. W. Prowell, A. S. Wright, E. H. Bacon, Calvin Starr, G. W. Barnes, J. H. Coulter; Professors B. L. Hill, M.D., C. D. Williams, M.D., H. L. Smith, M.D., J. Brainerd, M.D., L. Dodge, M.D., S. Rosa, M.D., H. P. Gatchell, M.D., A. F. Bissell, M.D., E. C. Witherill, M.D.; Drs. J. H. Pulte, D. O. Hoyt, Thomas Miller, John Wheeler, A. H. Burritt, N. H. Manter, E. W. Cowles, B. Erhman, C. A. Leuthstrom, Jesse Garretson, George H. Blair, T. Cramer, William Cain, D. H. Beckwith, F. H. Rehwinkel, J. W. Dennis, A. Bauer, T. F. Fall, W. Sturm, George W. Storm, John Tift, Jacob Myers, A. Plympton, G. M. Barker.

Junior Members.—Drs. J. M. Evans, J. L. Drake, E. D. Gilson, W. W. Gray, George W. Dorsey, R. Kinsel.

So great are the changes in just a quarter of a century that only three of the twenty-five pioneers who attended the first meeting of the State Medical Society of Northern Ohio are now engaged in the practice of medicine in that State, their field of labor having been left to younger men. Death has removed many of our early associates in the practice of medicine, and not one of the above-named physicians from Cleveland is now engaged in the practice of medicine in that city.

On the 7th of June, 1852, the Ohio College of Homœopathic Physicians met at the National Hall, in Cleveland, by a special request of the President, the meeting taking place in that city instead of Dayton, as was appointed.

Several resolutions of importance were passed; the time of their meeting was changed, and its place permanently fixed at Columbus, Ohio.

The older members of the profession in the State were present in goodly numbers, a circumstance which rendered the sessions of the college dignified and the deliberations interesting.

The *second* annual meeting adjourned to meet in the City Hall, at Columbus, May 30th, 1853.

Pursuant to adjournment, May 30th, at 10 o'clock A.M., a few

of the leading physicians of the State were in the hall, ready to transact business. Nothing occurred of any special importance until Dr. Barnes read an extract from the *American Journal of Homœopathy*, as follows :

“ And inasmuch as our college in Philadelphia is the only one where the student has the opportunity of learning a true science and art in medicine, or, in other words, pure homœopathy, so as to distinguish it from the spurious and pernicious—”

Dr. Barnes then offered the following preamble and resolution, which were adopted :

“ And whereas, we regard the above language either as untrue and full of intrigue, or as unaccountably and inexcusably stupid,

“ *Resolved*, That we hereby declare any attempt of a public body to localize the important and widespread interests of our science as pernicious and factious in the extreme, holding, as we do, that true science has there its only favored home, where its votaries are the most devoted and free from prejudice.”

Meeting adjourned to meet in May, 1854, at Columbus. A. O. Blair, M.D., President; J. H. Pulte, M.D., Secretary.

The *fourth* annual meeting convened at Columbus, as adjourned. There were only a few members present, and not one from Cleveland or Cincinnati, the physicians in Central Ohio being the only members in attendance. The meeting was adjourned, after one day's session, to await the call of the Secretary. That call was never made, and the College of Homœopathic Physicians closed its career in May, 1854.

After a lapse of nine years the physicians of Ohio met in Columbus, and organized the

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY OF OHIO.

This society meets in May, annually, in different locations throughout the State. The meetings are well attended, and papers for the different bureaus are prepared with care, and are of great interest to the medical profession throughout the State.

The society has about two hundred members, and has been able to publish its proceedings annually.

Local Societies of Northern Ohio.

The first homœopathic medical society in the State was held in Cleveland, July, 1846, but was not long continued. A notice will be found of the proceedings in Kirby's *American Journal*, page 66.

In 1865 the Cuyahoga County Medical Society was formed, and since that date medical sessions have been held every two months. Most of the meetings have been well attended, and but little discord has existed among the members of the society. In 1872 its name was changed to the "Cleveland Academy of Medicine and Surgery." Various other local societies were formed throughout the northern part of the State, which served to keep alive a certain degree of public medical spirit, and to aid in giving a prestige and popularity to the growing forces of the school. Cleveland has always sent larger delegations to our National and State Conventions than any other city in the West, and the members that have been selected to fill positions on the different bureaus have done their work well. The members of this society are liberal and generous to the profession. We realize the fact that our future success lies in a practical willingness to liberally sustain our institutions, and to work together in a spirit of toleration as regards individual advancement, but in a spirit of determination and conquest as regards the progress of homœopathy as a school. Emphatically, in union is our strength, and the profession at large may safely rely upon the physicians of Northern Ohio to do their whole duty in sustaining and forwarding the interests of the new dispensation as bequeathed to us by the immortal Hahnemann.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY.*

NEW JERSEY STATE HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The first State homœopathic medical society was organized about the year 1846 at Burlington, by Drs. J. R. Andrews, of Camden, R. S. Middleton, of Burlington, J. C. Boardman, of Trenton, and several others. Dr. Andrews was elected President, and from the known energy and character of the man must have made an efficient and useful officer. Who acted as Secretary, and the names of the other officers, we are unable to say, as the records of the society at this early day have not been transmitted, and for the same reason we cannot tell who were members at this time, and how often, and at what place or places, the society held its subsequent meetings. The probability is the meetings were discontinued a year or two later.

On June 8th, 1854, according to previous appointment, a number of homœopathic physicians met at Newark for the purpose of permanently organizing a State medical society. Dr. J. D. Annin, of Newark, was called to the Chair, and Dr. L. W. Sheppard was chosen Secretary. A society was organized, and the following officers chosen for the ensuing year: Professor Isaac M. Ward, M.D., President, P. E. Vastine, M.D., of Trenton, Vice-President; L. W. Sheppard, M.D., Secretary. At this meeting the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

“Resolved, That the thanks of this convention, in behalf of the homœopathic physicians of this State, be presented to Hon. Moses A. Bramhall, of the Senate, and Hon. Martin A. Howell, of the Assembly, and other members of the Legislature, for their able and efficient efforts in procuring the enactment of the present law, by which justice is secured to the homœopathic physicians of this State.”

It was in reference to this law, and its signature by the governor, that the following extract from Dr. Ward's address, in 1873, refers: “The early efforts of our physicians to secure their legal rights in the gubernatorial contest in 1853, when Dr. Fort

* By Wallace McGeorge, M.D.

was a candidate, were graphically described. The doctor, though a bitter opponent of homœopathy, gave his pledges to a committee of homœopathic physicians, that waited on him, to sign the bill to be presented to the legislature the coming winter, if it passed, on condition of their supporting him through the canvass. The doctor was elected, the bill* passed, and the governor, true to his promises, signed the bill. Thus was secured the first legal recognition of our rights."

The next meeting of the society was held February 13th, 1853, in the Assembly Chamber at the State House, Trenton, the President, Professor Isaac M. Ward, in the chair, and R. M. Wilkinson, M.D., of Trenton, acting as Secretary.

At this time, in the evening, an address on "The Rise and Progress of Homœopathy" was delivered by the President to a large and appreciative audience. At the business session, held during the day, many physicians joined the society. A *fee bill* was presented and adopted, and the following officers chosen: President, Thomas Lapu, M.D., Newark; First Vice-President, William A. Durrie, M.D., Jersey City; Second Vice-President, J. R. Andrews, M.D., Camden; Third Vice-President, J. C. Boardman, M.D., Trenton; Recording Secretary, J. B. Petherbridge, M.D., Hoboken; Provisional Secretary, John J. Youlin, M.D., Jersey City; Corresponding Secretary, J. B. Scott, M.D., New Brunswick; Treasurer, J. E. Vastine, M.D., Trenton. A board of censors was elected, and a bureau of materia medica appointed.

A committee of three was appointed to prepare a *remonstrance* against the passage of a bill then before the legislature, repealing the law passed the previous year. Drs. Petherbridge, Boardman, and Vastine were the committee, and they must have done their work effectually, as the law has never been repealed and is still found upon the statute-book. Dr. Petherbridge, who was also the Recording Secretary of the society, seems to have been the right man in the right place, for his minutes are complete in detail, and clearly and carefully written. From a pe-

* The bill referred to may be found in Section IV, Legislation.

rusal of these minutes it is easily seen that the society, at this time, was possessed of considerable vitality. This is the first year in which Dr. Youlin's name appears. From that date till the present time he has been active and useful in many ways to the society.

At this meeting the President called attention to the forthcoming celebration of the centennial anniversary of the birth of Hahnemann in April, at Philadelphia, and extended a cordial invitation to the members to attend the celebration.

In 1856 Dr. William A. Durrie, of Jersey City, was chosen President, and a committee appointed to secure a charter.

In 1857 Dr. J. R. Andrews, of Camden, was again elected President, and a committee of five was appointed to draft and secure the passage of a charter, and the members assessed \$5 each to meet the expenses incurred. It seems that considerable opposition was expected, and influential men could only be obtained to advocate the measure when paid for their services. But, at this time, they were unsuccessful.

In 1858 Dr. J. J. Youlin, of Jersey City, was elected President, and Dr. Petherbridge was again elected Secretary; but he entered the army or navy as surgeon shortly afterward, and from this time no history of the society is to be found, and no evidence of any meetings for the next decade.

In February, 1868, in pursuance of a call issued by Dr. J. J. Youlin, many homœopathic physicians of the State met in Jersey City. Dr. Youlin was called to the chair, and Dr. L. B. Tompkins, of Newark, chosen Secretary. In reference to this meeting the minutes say :

“ After some debate it was *Resolved*, That we proceed to organize a State homœopathic medical association.”

In pursuance of this action, Dr. J. J. Youlin was again elected President; Dr. N. Kirkpatrick, of Burlington, First Vice-President; Dr. F. Nichols, of Hoboken, Second Vice-President; Dr. O. Bingham, of Washington, Third Vice-President; Dr. L. B. Tompkins, of Newark, Recording Secretary; Dr. L. Dennis, of

Newark, Corresponding Secretary; and Dr. C. F. Fish, of Newark, Treasurer.

The society then adjourned to meet in Newark on Wednesday, April 15th, and a committee was appointed to invite homœopathic physicians living in the State to join the society.

In April the society convened again, and the following gentlemen were found qualified, and elected to membership: Drs S. Hasbrouck, Passaic; J. Dennis, Newark; George W. Tibbles, Hudson City; E. R. Laine, Newark; O. F. Lund, Bergen; W. McGeorge, Hightstown; J. Younglove, Elizabeth; G. W. Bailey, Elizabeth; F. B. Mandeville, Newark; F. N. Rockwith, Newark; L. Y. Kinne, Paterson; E. Cook Webb, Orange; E. Nott, Paterson; and Walter Ward, of Mount Holly. The addition of these members gave new life to the society, and for the first time bureaus on surgery, practice, and obstetrics were appointed, in addition to one on materia medica, up to this time the only bureau appointed. The bureaus were as follows: Surgery, Drs. Webb, Kinne, and Younglove; Materia Medica, Drs. Annin, McGeorge, and Lund; Practice, Drs. Kirkpatrick, Rockwith, and Mandeville; Obstetrics, Drs. McNeil, Fish, and Bailey; and a committee was also appointed to confer with the President in devising means to secure a charter.

In 1869 Dr. Youlin was again elected President, and Drs. Nichols, Wilkinson, and Mandeville, Vice-Presidents, L. Dennis, Secretary, and F. N. Rockwith, Treasurer. A full board of censors and bureaus were appointed, and for the first time delegates were appointed to the American Institute, and to State societies. Six new members were also received. Quite a number of papers were read at this meeting, and the discussions were very interesting. During the meeting Dr. Youlin delivered an address on "The History of Medicine, having especial reference to the Rise and Progress of Homœopathy." This address was well received, ordered to be printed, and had a wide circulation.

The great interest taken in the State society at this time culminated in the formation of the *Eastern* and *Western District societies*, as auxiliaries.

At the semiannual meeting of the State society, held in Jersey City, in September, on motion of F. B. Mandeville, M.D., of Newark, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we appoint a committee of nine, with power to obtain a charter for this society at the next meeting of the legislature.

The following members were appointed: Drs. F. B. Mandeville, Newark; F. A. Rockwith, Newark; R. M. Wilkinson, Trenton; Wallace McGeorge, Hightstown; Frank Nichols, Hoboken; A. C. Worthington, Trenton; George W. Bailey, Elizabeth; T. T. Kinne, Paterson; and A. P. Macomber, of Hackensack, and the President, Dr. Youlin, was also added to the committee. The committee met in Trenton, and approved of a bill which had been carefully drawn by Drs. Youlin and Mandeville, and legal friends, and committed to Hon. William H. Barton, of Trenton, a member of the Assembly, for presentation in the houses. The society met at Trenton after the bill was introduced, and at a dinner the President introduced Mr. Barton and other members of the House to the society. Considerable feeling was manifested, but we stood by our guns, and the bill passed the Assembly and Senate without a dissenting vote, and was approved by Governor Randolph, February 9th, 1870.

On Tuesday, April 12th, 1870, the society met at Newark and proceeded to reorganize under the provisions of the charter and had a harmonious and gladsome session. Dr. Youlin, the President, delivered an enthusiastic address, in which he "congratulated the homœopathic profession on their recognition by the legislature. He stated that within the last twenty years homœopathy had increased 1000 per cent. Our duty is now to justify our promises that once legalized it should grow as never before."

At this meeting twenty new members were elected, and a pleasant and social time was had until the society took a recess for dinner. The officers elected at this time, the first under the charter, are as follows:

J. J. Youlin, M.D., President; Drs. F. B. Mandeville, Frank Nichols, R. M. Wilkinson, First, Second, and Third Vice-Presi-

dents; L. Dennis, Recording Secretary; F. N. Rockwith, Corresponding Secretary; E. Cook Webb, Treasurer; Drs. Nott, Bailey, Mandeville, Hunt, and Tuller, Censors.

In 1871, after occupying the chair for several years, Dr. Youlin declined a re-election, and Dr. F. B. Mandeville, a prominent physician of Newark, was elected in his place. Drs. Wilkinson, Hunt, and Richards, Vice-Presidents; L. Dennis, Recording Secretary; J. Younglove, Corresponding Secretary; George W. Bailey, Treasurer. Full bureaus were appointed, and 132 homœopathic physicians were reported in the State. Eleven new members were added during the year. In 1872 ten members were elected, and Dr. Walter Ward, of Mount Holly, was elected President. In 1873 eight new members were elected at the annual meeting, Dr. Frank Nichols, of Hoboken elected President, and Dr. William J. Andrews, of Newark, Secretary. The retiring President, Dr. Ward, in his address, gave a history of the early workers in homœopathy.

In 1874 the annual meeting lasted two days, two members were elected, and Dr. R. M. Wilkinson, of Trenton, elected President. Dr. Wilkinson had long been connected with the society, and was a genial, pleasant man, but is now deceased. At this meeting Dr. L. Dennis, at present a member (and the only Homœopath on the board) of the State Board of Health, read a very able paper entitled, "Is the Use of Alcohol in Disease Stimulant or Homœopathic?" He took the ground that it was homœopathic. After this paper was read and discussed, Dr. W. McGeorge, then and for several years chairman of the Bureau of Materia Medica, read an interesting paper on "Alcohol in Disease," which was full of quotations from eminent physicians and physiologists, taking the opposite view of the case. After the discussion on this paper had ceased, on motion of Dr. McGeorge, the meeting affirmed, as the sense of the society, the resolution adopted by the American Institute on this question.

In 1875 Henry F. Hunt, M.D., of Camden, was chosen President, Dr. Andrews being continued as Secretary. Six members were elected during the year, and many interesting papers read.

In 1876 Dr. George W. Richards, of Orange, was chosen

President; Drs. A. P. Macomber, J. Younglove, L. R. Brown, Vice-Presidents; W. J. Andrews, Recording Secretary; George Ockford, Corresponding Secretary; and Dr. G. M. Bailey, Treasurer. The meeting was a very interesting one, and many papers were read and discussed, many visitors being present from New York. The delegates chosen to represent the society at the Institute this year were Drs. W. McGeorge, H. F. Hunt, J. J. Youlin, and F. B. Mandeville.

The society is quite prosperous; there are about 150 homœopathic physicians in the State, and the outlook is very favorable for the cause.

The Newark Dispensary has been opened and maintained by Dr. F. B. Mandeville, and the local societies are in a healthy working condition.

The Eastern District Homœopathic Medical Society of New Jersey

Organized with F. B. Mandeville, M.D., of Newark, President, George W. Richards, M.D., of Orange, Vice-President, and E. R. Laine, M.D., of Caldwell, Secretary and Treasurer. Drs. J. J. Youlin, F. A. Rockwith, and E. Cook Webb were elected Censors, and the following bureaus appointed: Obstetrics, George W. Richards, M.D.; Surgery, J. Younglove, M.D., E. C. Webb, M.D.; Practice, J. D. Annin, M.D., F. B. Mandeville, M.D.; Materia Medica, F. A. Rockwith, M.D., F. Nichols, M.D. The society met on the first Wednesday of each month in Newark, but in a few years was merged into the Newark, Union, and Hudson County Society. Who were elected officers the author is not able to ascertain.

West Jersey Homœopathic Medical Society.

Pursuant to a call issued by Wallace McGeorge, M.D., of Hightstown, Henry F. Hunt, M.D., of Camden, N. Kirkpatrick, M.D., of Burlington, R. M. Wilkinson, M.D., of Trenton, and W. Ward, M.D., of Mount Holly, the homœopathic physicians of South and West Jersey met in Camden on May 19th, 1869, and organized *The Western District Homœopathic Medical So-*

society of New Jersey. The following officers were elected, and bureaus appointed: President, D. R. Gardiner, M.D., Woodbury; Vice-President, R. M. Wilkinson, M.D., Trenton; Secretary, Wallace McGeorge, M.D., Hightstown; and Treasurer, J. G. Streets, M.D., Bridgeton; Censors, Drs. Hunt, Malin, and Cooper; Bureau of Obstetrics, Drs. Wilkinson, Malin, and Pancroft; Surgery, Drs. Middleton, Cooper, and Austin; Practice, Drs. Hunt, Brown, and Streets; Materia Medica, Drs. Kirkpatrick, Allen, and Phillips. The society met quarterly, and during the second year changed its name to West Jersey Homœopathic Medical Society, under which name it still works.

The West Jersey Society has been a useful adjunct to the State society, and has held its meetings regularly since its organization. Dr. McGeorge has been the secretary of the society since its organization up to this date, excepting a few months while he was out of the State. Drs. D. R. Gardiner, R. M. Wilkinson, H. F. Hunt, D. E. Gardiner, E. R. Tuller, N. Kirkpatrick, and C. J. Cooper have been presidents at different times, and not a meeting has elapsed in all this time in which one or more papers have not been presented and read before the society.

STATE OF MAINE.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY OF MAINE.

The first society organization in the State occurred in August, 1866, and embraced the physicians then located in the Valley of the Kennebec. This society was called the "Maine Central Homœopathic Association," and was organized on the 22d of August. Its first officers were Dr. William E. Payne, President; Drs. H. C. Bradford and N. G. H. Pulsifer, Vice-Presidents; and Dr. James B. Bell, Secretary. The meetings, held semi-annually, were always entered into with much spirit and it is believed with profit to its members, until some time after the formation of the State society, when, in consequence of the identity of purpose and interest of the two societies, and the enlarged field which the State society offered, the "Maine Central Asso-

ciation " adjourned subject to the call of the Secretary, still maintaining its organization. In pursuance of a call issued by the " Maine Central Association " the homœopathic physicians of the State met in convention at Augusta on the 15th of January, 1867, to organize a State society. There was a full attendance of the physicians of the State. The convention was called to order by Dr. Pulsifer, Jr., of Waterville, and Dr. Pulsifer, Sr., of Ellsworth, was chosen temporary chairman, and Dr. Bell, of Augusta, secretary. A permanent society organization was effected under the name of the " Homœopathic Medical Society of Maine," and Dr. W. E. Payne was chosen President ; Dr. James B. Bell, Corresponding Secretary ; and Dr. N. G. H. Pulsifer, Recording Secretary ; after which the society adjourned to meet in Portland on the 23d of the following May. In the meantime a society charter was procured from the legislature then in session, and at this first meeting in Portland was formally accepted, and the society organization completed under authority of the State. At this meeting thirty-one (31) names were entered on the roll of membership. Regular and spirited meetings of the society have been held ever since the organization, and its growth, though slow, has been steady. At the present time fifty-two (52) names are on the roll of membership.

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

In the year 1853 the State legislature, by means of the active exertions of Dr. J. F. Whittle, of Nashua, chartered " The New Hampshire Homœopathic Medical Society," and gave to it the same privileges as are given to the society of the old school. The society has held regular annual meetings ever since in the city of Concord, and its members have manifested a commendable degree of interest. Unfortunately many physicians who would add strength and character have not yet become associated with it, but special efforts are now being made which cannot fail to increase both its membership and usefulness.

In 1874 the physicians in the region of the White Mountains organized a local society, " The Homœopathic Medical Society

of Northern New Hampshire," intending, it is said, to hold meetings quarterly. This is the only local society in the State (?).

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

The first convention of homœopathic physicians in the State was held at Ann Arbor, October 20th, 1867, when an address was delivered by Hon. H. C. Knight, of Detroit. The minutes are printed in a pamphlet of 31 pages. This association was called "The Michigan Institute of Homœopathy." Drs. C. A. Lamb, John Ellis, Thomas Blackwood, W. P. Mescham, A. Van Dusen, E. W. Cowels, and Lewis Dodge were present. Twenty additional names were afterwards added to the rolls of the society.

Dr. C. A. Lamb was the first President. The different views held by homœopaths on the University question had much to do with disbanding this society. A new society was afterwards organized bearing the same name, which had a large membership and was very successful.

When the two homœopathic colleges were established the party favoring the establishing of homœopathy at Ann Arbor in the University grounds withdrew and organized in 1869 the present "Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Michigan."

At the meeting of the State society in Detroit in 1876 the "Institute" was formally merged into the former body and surrendered its books and charter.

There is now a large, flourishing, and harmonious State society, whose meetings are held semiannually. There are but three local societies, viz., "Grand Rapids Society," organized in 1875 with a membership of eleven (11), meeting monthly; the Permanent President is C. J. Hempel, M.D.; "The Jackson County Society," organized in 1876 with 17 members, meeting quarterly; "The Detroit Institute of Homœopathy," organized April 19th, 1876, with a membership of 14, meeting monthly.

In 1871 an attempt was made to organize a society in Detroit, but only a few meetings were held.

STATE OF ILLINOIS.*

THE HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL ASSOCIATION OF ILLINOIS

Was organized in 1855. It was then composed of fifty members. It has held annual sessions until the present time, and the number of members has increased from year to year. There is not a city, town, or village in the State where homœopathy is not represented by one or more well-educated, intelligent, and successful practitioners.

There are about four hundred homœopathic physicians in the State, and a very large proportion of these are members of the "Homœopathic Medical Association of Illinois."

Other Societies.

"The Central Homœopathic Medical Society" is composed of the physicians who reside in the central counties of the State. There is also a "Military Tract Society," under the auspices of physicians in southern and southwestern counties. These societies have been, and are still, in a flourishing condition. The number of members belonging to each is unknown.

"The Chicago Academy of Homœopathic Physicians and Surgeons" is composed of members of the profession in Cook County, and numbers about fifty or sixty members, and holds monthly meetings for the discussion of clinical subjects and other matters connected with the interests of the profession. This association is the outgrowth of several societies that have sprung up and flourished at different times, viz., "The Cook County Society," "The Chicago Academy of Medicine," etc.

STATE OF TENNESSEE.

The first organization among the practitioners of the State was at Nashville, in 1870, called "The Davidson County Homœopathic Society," H. Sheffield, M.D., President; J. P. Dake, M.D., Secretary.

* By A. E. Small, M.D.

This society continued for only one year, being afterwards merged into a larger organization,

The Homœopathic Medical Society of Middle Tennessee.

J. P. Dake, M.D., President; E. R. Smith, M.D., Secretary.

This society is in good working order, holding quarterly meetings for the reading of essays and clinical reports, and for discussions thereupon.

In November, 1875, a convention of all the homœopathic physicians in the State was called by order of the society at Nashville to effect a State organization.

The convention was held in the Federal court-rooms, December 1st, and resulted in the formation of

The Homœopathic Medical Society of Tennessee.

The officers for 1876 are as follows: J. P. Dake, M.D., President; L. D. Morse, M.D., E. H. Price, M.D., Vice-Presidents; E. R. Smith, M.D., Secretary; T. E. Enloe, M.D., Treasurer.

Committees on special subjects were appointed to report at the next annual meeting. The Code of Ethics of the "American Institute of Homœopathy" was adopted for the government of the society. Delegates were duly appointed to represent the society in the "World's Homœopathic Convention" at Philadelphia, June, 1876.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA.*

Prior to March 4th, 1871, no organization of homœopathic physicians within the State had been attempted. At that date the first meeting was held at the pharmacy of Boericke & Tafel for the purpose of forming a State medical society. At this and at subsequent meetings, held on the 11th, 18th, and 25th of March, 1871, there were present Drs. J. J. Cushing, J. A. Albertson, F. Hiller, Sr., W. N. Griswold, A. A. Thirse, E. J. Fraser, J. F. Geary, J. Esten, J. P. Dinsmore, and J. S. Beakley, of San Francisco, and J. M. Selfridge and S. F. Rudolph, of Oakland.

* By C. W. Breyfogle, M.D.

During the meetings subsequent to the first Drs. J. S. Shepherd, of Petaluma, F. C. Coxhead, of Oakland, J. K. Clark and W. R. Rend, of Sacramento, and D. M. Brown, of Vallejo, united with the society prior to its permanent organization and assisted in its formation.

Drs. J. P. Dinsmore was elected President, and J. S. Beakley, Secretary, *pro tem*. Drs. E. J. Fraser, J. J. Cushing, and J. F. Geary were appointed a committee on constitution and by-laws. On the 24th of March, 1871, the organization of the "California State Medical Society of Homœopathic Practitioners" was completed, and the constitution and by-laws presented by the committee were adopted, and an election was held for officers for the ensuing year, which resulted in the choice of: J. J. Cushing, M.D., President; F. Hiller, Sr., M.D., First Vice-President; J. A. Albertson, M.D., Second Vice-President; J. S. Beakley, M.D., Recording Secretary; E. J. Fraser, M.D., Corresponding Secretary; M. J. Werder, M.D., Treasurer; J. M. Selfridge, M.D., J. S. Shepherd, M.D., J. P. Dinsmore, M.D., Censors.

On the 16th of April, 1871, the first meeting was held under the permanent organization, when the committees were appointed by the President. On the 4th of May, 1871, a meeting was held, when Dr. Stephen Porter was elected a member. An invitation was also extended to the "American Institute of Homœopathy" to hold its next meeting in San Francisco. At a special meeting held July, 1871, officers were elected to fill vacancies, caused by resignations at the last meeting, as follows: Dr. J. S. Shepherd, President; Dr. W. N. Griswold, Recording Secretary. On April 10th and 11th, 1872, the regular annual meeting was held, at which it was voted to incorporate the society in due form under the laws of the State, which was accordingly done.

The election of officers resulted in the choice of J. S. Shepherd, M.D., of Petaluma, President, and Drs. W. N. Griswold and E. J. Fraser, Secretaries. In the evening Hahnemann's birthday was celebrated by a concert, by recitations by Mrs. Lippincott (Grace Greenwood), and addresses by President Shepherd and Dr. Hiller.

April 9th, 1873, third regular annual meeting. Drs. C. W. Breyfogle, of San José, G. E. Davis, M. T. Wilson, and F. Hiller, Jr., of San Francisco, admitted to membership.

An election of officers resulted in the choice of J. Esten, M.D., President; Drs. W. N. Griswold and G. E. Davis, Secretaries.

April 9th, 1874, fourth regular annual meeting. Officers elected: Dr. C. W. Breyfogle, of San José, President; Drs. W. N. Griswold and G. E. Davis, Secretaries. As the office of Corresponding Secretary was left vacant by the resignation of Dr. Davis, a new election resulted in the choice of Dr. E. J. Fraser for the position. Some time in 1875 a society styled the "Pacific Homœopathic Medical Society" was formed, and on March 3d, 1876, incorporated under the name of "The Pacific Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of California."

On the 11th and 12th days of April, 1876, the California State Medical Society of Homœopathic Practitioners held its regular annual meeting in the city of San Francisco. Officers elected: C. W. Breyfogle, President; Drs. W. N. Griswold and E. J. Fraser, Secretaries. The President appointed Drs. J. Murray Moore, M. J. Werder, E. J. Fraser, W. N. Griswold, of San Francisco, J. K. Clark, of San Rafael, E. L. Breyfogle, of San José, and T. C. Coxhead, of Oakland, a Board of Examiners, and Drs. J. H. Floto, Sidney Worth, and Stephen Porter as alternates. Drs. E. J. Fraser and C. W. Breyfogle were appointed delegates to represent the society at the World's Homœopathic Convention, to meet the ensuing summer in Philadelphia.

On the third day of March, 1876, "The Pacific Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of California" was incorporated, with J. M. Selfridge, H. H. Ingerson, J. J. Cushing, J. A. Albertson, and G. M. Pease as Trustees. At a meeting held May 10th, 1876, "The Pacific Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of California" also appointed a Board of Medical Examiners, which consisted of Drs. J. F. Geary, J. M. Selfridge, G. M. Pease, J. A. Albertson, J. J. Cushing, W. C. Hughson, and A. Liliencranz, and G. E. Davis and W. E. Ledyard as alternates, to carry out the provisions of the lately enacted medical law.*

* See Legislation, Section IV.

STATE OF MINNESOTA.

The first medical society formed in the State in the interest of our cause was the Minnesota Institute of Homœopathy, organized at St. Paul in 1867. Among those who were most active in effecting this organization were T. R. Huntington, M.D., W. A. Penniman, M.D., W. H. Leonard, M.D., C. D. Williams, M.D., J. T. Alley, M.D., Drs. Wedelstædt, Nicols, and others whose names are not now accessible. Dr. Penniman was elected first President, and the society has since that time held regular annual meetings, which have been of general interest and profit. According to the charter granted by the legislature, this society has all the rights and powers of a medical college, with authority to confer diplomas, degrees, etc. In October, 1871, was organized, at Owatonna, a Southern Minnesota Homœopathic Medical Society. Members present: Drs. Westfall, Saunders, Gilchrist, Cooley, Beckwith, N. T. Williams, A. Williams, Denninger, Casner, Roberts, Stacey. Dr. Westfall was elected President, and Dr. Gilchrist, Secretary. A second meeting was held at Rochester, at which Dr. Pierce, of Winona, was elected President. At the third annual meeting it was found unwise to carry on a separate organization, and it was unanimously resolved to disband and lend all their efforts in aid of the regular State society.

The Ramsey County Homœopathic Medical Society was organized at St. Paul in 1872. Dr. Thomas C. Schell served the first year as President. The society has held monthly meetings, with an occasional *interim*, since its first organization. The following are its present members: James T. Alley, M.D., President; C. G. Higbee, M.D., A. E. Higbee, M.D., T. C. Schell, M.D., C. D. Williams, M.D., E. Walther, M.D., H. Wedelstædt, M.D., C. Wiegman, M.D., J. B. Hall, M.D.

The Hahnemann Medical Society of Hennepin County was organized in Minneapolis in 1871. Drs. Leonard, Huntington, and Goodwin were mainly instrumental in its formation, and Dr. Leonard served as first President. Present members, D. M. Goodwin, M.D., President; W. H. Leonard, M.D., P. L. Hatch, M.D., P. Nelson, M.D., C. W. Putnam, M.D., C. E. May, M.D., E. J. Foster, M.D.

STATE OF NEBRASKA.

The only society organized is the "Nebraska State Homœopathic Medical Association," which was instituted at Lincoln, September 2d, 1873, and included amongst its members homœopathic physicians from Western Iowa. The officers were, President, Dr. E. T. M. Hurlbut; Vice-President, Dr. J. H. Way; Secretary, Dr. A. C. Cowperthwaite; Provisional Secretary, Dr. L. J. Bumstead; Treasurer, Dr. O. S. Wood. The present officers are, President, Dr. O. S. Wood; Vice-President, Dr. W. D. Stillman, of Iowa; Secretary, Dr. A. C. Cowperthwaite; Provisional Secretary, Dr. L. J. Bumstead; Treasurer, Dr. E. Lewis. The association meets annually, and the next place of meeting is at Omaha.

STATE OF IOWA.

While homœopathy was yet in its dawn a State society was organized, but owing to many causes, especially the very long distances and want of proper conveyances, it soon became defunct.

In the spring of 1870 Dr. E. A. Guilbert, of Dubuque, Dr. W. H. Dickinson, and Dr. G. N. Seidlitz, of Keokuk, invited by letter (circular) the homœopathic physicians of the State to a meeting to be held at Des Moines, May 31st, 1870. There were assembled about twenty physicians, and after a thorough interchange of ideas they resolved to ignore the former organization and start anew as "The Society of the Homœopathic Physicians of Iowa." The officers elect for the first year were, President, W. H. Dickinson, M.D., of Des Moines; Secretary and Treasurer, G. N. Seidlitz, M.D., of Keokuk. From this time forward the membership has steadily increased, and now numbers over sixty.

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS.*

STATE SOCIETY OF MASSACHUSETTS.

The first organization of homœopathic physicians was formed with a membership of four under the name of "The Homœopathic Fraternity."

* Rewritten from printed transactions of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society, vol. i, by J. T. Talbot, M.D.

Its first meeting, having in view the formation of an association for mutual improvement in the science and practice of homœopathy, was held at the house of Dr. J. P. Spooner in Dorchester, December 25th, 1840, at seven in the evening. Present: Drs. Wild, of Brookline, Flagg, of Boston, and Spooner, of Dorchester. Dr. Samuel Gregg intended to be present, but was prevented by professional engagements.

Several monthly meetings were held at the houses of the members, when the doctrines of the new law of cure were discussed. At the third meeting, held February 2d, 1841, at Dr. Flagg's house, a committee was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws. These were adopted at a meeting, held in Dr. Cutler's house, March 2d, 1841, and signed by the following physicians: Drs. Gregg, Flagg, Spooner, Wild, Cutler, and Clark.

These meetings were continued each month or oftener, at the different houses of members, until May 21st, 1850, when, at a meeting at the Pemberton House, the Secretary was instructed to procure a room in which to hold the meetings of the society. Up to this date the time of meeting was occupied in informal discussion, and in reading papers on various medical topics. The membership had in the meanwhile gradually increased.

After meeting for a few times at No. 22 Bromfield Street, Boston, a room was permanently engaged at the Montgomery House.

In 1852 the name of the organization was changed to the "Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society," in consequence of an attempt on the part of the Massachusetts Medical Society (allopathic) to crush the "Fraternity."

Meetings were thus continued until 1856, when, in accordance with an act which had passed the legislature June 3d, 1856, Drs. Samuel Gregg, William Wesselhœft, Luther Clark, George Russell, Milton Fuller, John A. Tarbell, and David Thayer, whose names are mentioned in said act, met at Chapman Hall, Boston, at 3 o'clock, P.M.

The meeting was called to order by Dr. Gregg, who was appointed Chairman, and Dr. David Thayer, Secretary.

The act of incorporation* was read and adopted. Forty-four persons were elected members.

At a meeting held September 10th by-laws were adopted, and on September 24th the following officers were elected: President, Samuel Gregg, M.D.; Vice-Presidents, Charles Wild, M.D., and William Wesselhœft, M.D.; Corresponding Secretary, G. W. Swazey, M.D.; Recording Secretary, David Thayer, M.D.; Treasurer, William F. Jackson, M.D.

This was the organization of the present society, and since this time meetings have been held annually.

In 1871 the first volume of proceedings was published. It is a handsome volume of 410 pages, and contains much of interest relating to the early history of homœopathy, not only in Massachusetts, but also in the United States. It covers the first twenty years of the society, from 1840 to 1860. Volume II contains 571 pages, and embraces the *Transactions* from 1861 to 1866, inclusive. Volume III has 530 pages, with the reports of the society work for the years 1867 and 1868.

The society at present (1876) numbers 163 active members. The annual meeting is held on the second Wednesday of April, and the semiannual on the second Wednesday of October. They are usually well attended, and valuable papers are presented, and discussions held. The following is the list of officers for 1876-1877: President, E. U. Jones, M.D.; Vice-Presidents, O. S. Sanders, M.D., and William H. Lougee, M.D.; Corresponding Secretary, D. G. Woodvine, M.D.; Recording Secretary, E. P. Colby, M.D.; Treasurer, T. S. Scales, M.D.; Librarian, F. H. Underwood, M.D.; Censors, H. P. Hemenway, M.D., A. M. Cushing, M.D., E. B. Holt, M.D., Lewis Whiting, M.D., and J. Heber Smith, M.D.

LOCAL OR COUNTY SOCIETIES.

Boston Academy of Homœopathic Medicine.—After the monthly meeting of the Fraternity gave place to the annual meetings of

* *Transactions Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society*, vol. i, p. 366.

the State society, the physicians of Boston and vicinity formed the above society in 1859.

It met on the second and fourth Monday evenings in each month, at the rooms of the Homœopathic Dispensary. The meetings were of both a social and scientific character; papers were read, cases reported, and views interchanged in discussion. The number of members was about fifty. The President is elected for four meetings only. The principal executive officer was the Secretary and Treasurer.

The Boston Homœopathic Society was organized in 1868 on the plan of the Boston Academy. It held its meetings on the second and fourth Thursday evenings in each month. The number of members was twelve.

The Boston Homœopathic Medical Society.—In the autumn of 1871 the two societies above named were united and its meetings held on the second Thursday evenings of each month. The membership embraces sixty physicians. The meetings are usually well attended. One or more essays are read and their discussion follows. The President serves for four months; the Secretary and the Treasurer for one year.

The Bristol County Homœopathic Medical Society was organized in October, 1866. It embraces the homœopathic physicians of the southeastern section of the State. The meetings are held quarterly. The present number of members is twelve. G. Felix Matthes, M.D., of New Bedford, is President, and J. W. Hayward, M.D., of Taunton, Secretary.

The Worcester County Homœopathic Medical Society was organized in 1866. It holds its meetings quarterly. E. F. Hincks, M.D., of Marlboro', is President, and J. M. Barton, M.D., of Worcester, Recording Secretary and Treasurer. It has nineteen members. Its proceedings have been published in the *New England Medical Gazette*.

The Essex County Homœopathic Medical Society was organized June 5th, 1872. It meets on the fourth Wednesday of each month, usually in the daytime, for the convenience of its members. It has thirty-two members. A. J. French, M.D., of

Lawrence, is President, and N. R. Morse, M.D., of Salem, Secretary. This society holds its July meeting as field-day and basket picnic. Physicians and their families are invited from all parts of the State and adjoining States, and as many as two or three hundred people assemble to enjoy this reunion.

THE WESTERN INSTITUTE OF HOMŒOPATHY.

This was organized in 1863 by the physicians of the Western and Northwestern States to fill a want felt by the failure of the American Institute of Homœopathy to hold meetings from 1860 to 1864.

The first meeting was held at the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, during a session of the Homœopathic Medical Association of Illinois, when a delegate from each State represented was appointed to prepare and present a plan for a Western homœopathic congress. The committee thus appointed met during the afternoon of May 20th, 1863, and reported a constitution and by-laws for the new organization, which was to be called "The Western Institute of Homœopathy." An election of officers resulted in the choice of Dr. C. J. Hempel as President; First Vice-President, Dr. A. O. Blair; Second Vice-President, Dr. J. T. Temple; Recording Secretary, Dr. R. Ludlam; Corresponding Secretary, Dr. E. M. Hale; Treasurer, Dr. L. Pratt. Dr. Hempel delivered an ably written lecture on medical education in the evening. After adjournment a social reunion and dinner was held at the Adams House. On May 21st the Illinois State Homœopathic Medical Association resumed its session in the forenoon, but in the afternoon the Western Institute held its first formal session, Dr. Hempel being in the chair. Committees were named on Homœopathy, Drug Proving, Clinics and Pathology, Surgery, Anatomy, Physiology, Obstetrics, and Chemistry. Dr. Helmut then delivered a lecture, which was followed by one from Dr. Temple.

The second annual session was held in Chicago, May 19th and 20th, 1864. The convention was called to order by the President, Dr. C. J. Hempel, eighteen members being present. Papers were presented on various medical subjects. Sixteen new mem-

bers were elected. In the evening of May 19th a banquet was given at the Sherman House by the homœopathic physicians of Chicago, after which a levee was held in one of the parlors of the Sherman House. Reports were presented at the meeting held May 20th, by the chairmen of the bureaus, on Orthopædic and Plastic Surgery, Treatment of Dislocations, Pathology of Spotted Fever, Typhoid Fever, Skin Diseases, Diphtheria, Cancer, Prolapsus and Retroversions, Hysteria, Ramollissement, Contingencies of Labor.

The following officers were elected to serve the next year: Dr. J. T. Temple, President; Dr. W. T. Helmuth, Recording Secretary; Dr. L. Pratt, Treasurer. Bureaus were announced on Homœopathy, Drug Provings, Surgery, Anatomy, Physiology, Obstetrics, Chemistry, Clinical Medicine, and Pathology.

The *third* session was held in Chicago, May 19th, 1865, Dr. Temple in the chair. The Secretary, Dr. W. T. Helmuth, read an address, and the convention then adjourned until afternoon, when some interesting papers were presented. A banquet was held in the evening of May 19th by the members of the St. Louis Homœopathic Medical Society. Dr. A. O. Blair was chosen President, Dr. L. E. Ober, Recording Secretary, and Dr. W. T. Helmuth, Treasurer, for the ensuing year. The proceedings of these first three meetings were published in the various medical journals, and also in yearly pamphlets.

The *fourth* annual meeting was held at Cleveland, May 23d and 24th, 1866, Dr. A. O. Blair, President, in the chair. Dr. S. R. Beckwith delivered the address of welcome. Twenty-five new members were elected. It was decided that the boundaries of the Western Institute included all the States west of the Alleghany Mountains. In the evening the members of the Institute partook of a supper provided by the homœopathic physicians of Cleveland. The usual committees were appointed during the second day's session, and the following officers were elected: Dr. E. C. Franklin, President; Dr. T. P. Wilson, Recording Secretary; Dr. G. W. Barnes, Treasurer.

The *fifth* annual meeting was held at Indianapolis, May 23d and 24th, 1867, with Dr. E. C. Franklin in the chair. Dr. O.

P. Baer delivered the address of welcome. Eleven new members were elected. At the meeting on May 24th the following officers were elected: President, Dr. R. Ludlam; Recording Secretary, Dr. W. T. Helmuth; Treasurer, Dr. S. P. Cole. A prize of \$100 was offered by Dr. Franklin for the best paper on diseases of the bones and their homœopathic treatment, by Dr. Helmuth for the best paper on syphilis, and by Dr. Ludlam for the best paper on dysmenorrhœa. In the evening a banquet was held at the Bates House.

The *sixth* annual meeting was held at Milwaukee, May 21st and 22d, 1868. The meeting was called to order by Dr. Ludlam, the President. Eighteen new members were elected. Dr. Douglas delivered an address of welcome. The meeting was, as usual, devoted to the presentation of various papers and discussions thereon. Dr. J. P. Dake was elected President; Dr. E. A. Lodge, Corresponding Secretary; Dr. E. W. Perrine, Treasurer, for the ensuing year. The proceedings of this and of the preceding year were published in pamphlet form.

The *seventh* annual meeting was held at Ann Arbor, May 20th and 21st, 1869. The meeting was called to order by the Secretary, Dr. T. C. Duncan. Various reports were presented. Dr. L. E. Ober was elected President; Dr. T. C. Duncan, Recording Secretary; Dr. G. W. Perrine, Treasurer. The usual bureaus were also appointed, and the Institute then adjourned.

The *eighth* annual meeting was held at Chicago, May 19th, 1870, but as there was scarcely a quorum present it was decided to merge the Western Institute into the American Institute of Homœopathy, which was done at a meeting of the American Institute, held June 9th, 1870, at Chicago. For a full account see the history of the American Institute.

When the Western Institute surrendered its papers it was free from debt, had a fund of \$73.00, and a membership of 149.

THE WESTERN ACADEMY OF HOMŒOPATHY.*

At the regular annual meeting of the Kansas and Missouri Valley Medical Society, held early in the year 1874, the ques-

* By J. Martin Kershaw, M.D.

tion of having an organization for the especial benefit of Western physicians was agitated, and so far met with the approval of the assembled physicians that a committee was appointed, whose duty it was to see what could be done toward the formation of such a society as the one proposed. This committee, composed of Drs. James Lillie, of Kansas City, E. C. Franklin, of St. Louis, and W. A. Parsons, of Atchison, Kansas, set to work, and in a short time issued a circular to the physicians of the West, offering many good reasons for the organization of such a society.

On the evening of September 14th, 1874, a *preliminary meeting* was held in St. Louis at the office of Dr. Franklin, that all arrangements might be completed for the next day's work of the convention. There were present Drs. W. A. Parsons, of Atchison, Kansas; M. Mayer Marix, of Denver City, and Franklin Griveaud, Goodman, Stevens, P. G. Valentine, F. C. Valentine, and Kershaw, of St. Louis. On completing their work the meeting adjourned to convene the next day (15th) at the college building, 1007 Locust Street.

The *organizing convention* was opened on the morning of September 15th at 10 o'clock. On motion, Dr. M. Mayer Marix was elected temporary chairman, and Dr. Ferd. C. Valentine, of St. Louis, temporary secretary.

The chairman, on taking his seat, expressed the sentiments of those assembled as felt at that time and ever since the birth of the Academy. He said: "Inasmuch as the to-be-born society was intended as an auxiliary, and not competitive to the American Institute of Homœopathy, we would sound unto all, East and West, the Macedonian cry, 'Come over and help us!'"

About fifty physicians were present during the two days' session. The names of those present being obtained, Dr. E. C. Franklin, of St. Louis, was called upon and delivered the opening address of welcome. It proved an excellent effort, and fully explained the position of Western physicians and the great need of the society contemplated.

A committee of three was appointed to prepare a constitution and by-laws, which, on being presented, were duly accepted.

It was generally understood that those who attended the meet-

ing of organization were members and in full sympathy with the projects. This, however, was not wholly true, although at present it cannot be positively determined who signed the constitution at the first meeting. In addition to those present, sixteen were elected to membership.

The officers elected were: President, Dr. M. Mayer Marix, Denver, Col.; Vice-President, Dr. George H. Blair, Fairfield, Iowa; General Secretary, Dr. Ferd. C. Valentine, St. Louis, Mo.; Provisional Secretary, Dr. W. C. F. Hemstead, Edwardsville, Ill.; Treasurer, Dr. R. H. McFarland, Henderson, Ky.

Dr. E. C. Franklin was selected orator for the next meeting, to be held at Davenport, Iowa, in October, 1875.

Thus closed one of the most harmonious and successful medical conventions ever held in the West, from which incalculable good resulted, not only to those present, but to the cause of homoeopathy throughout the entire Mississippi Valley.

The second regular meeting of the Academy was held at Davenport, Iowa, in Burtis's Opera House, and continued two days, October 6th and 7th, 1875. The President, Dr. M. M. Marix, was unable to attend, but sent his annual address, which was read by Dr. B. H. Worley, of Davenport, chairman of the meeting *pro tem*. It transpired at the meeting that Dr. F. C. Valentine had resigned the position of General Secretary, and that the President had appointed Dr. J. Martin Kershaw, of St. Louis, Secretary *pro tem*, who read the minutes of the previous meeting, and acted as Secretary during the sessions of the Academy. Quite a number of physicians from the surrounding country were in attendance, as also several from Chicago. The first day's meeting was excellent. In the evening an address of welcome was delivered to the assembled physicians by the Hon. Hiram Price, of Dubuque, Iowa. This was responded to by Dr. E. C. Franklin, his subject being "The Press, the Platform, and the Pulpit, in the Development of Medicine, Literature, and Science." The subject was well handled, and was a credit to the orator and to the Academy, of which he was a member. Interesting and instructive papers were read on the following day, which with those of the first day, may be found in the *Trans-*

actions of the Western Academy of Homœopathy, published in pamphlet form in 1876. Fifteen new members were elected at this meeting.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows : President, E. C. Franklin, M.D., St. Louis, Mo. ; Vice-President, P. A. Worley, M.D., Davenport, Iowa ; General Secretary, J. Martin Kershaw, M.D., St. Louis, Mo. ; Provisional Secretary, J. Harts Miller, M.D., Abingdon, Ill. ; Treasurer, R. H. Macfarlan, M.D., Henderson, Ky.

This session of the Academy was another success for homœopathy and for Western physicians, and Davenport proved a good place for the meeting.

The *third* regular session of the Western Academy was held at Galesburg, Ill., June 6th and 7th, 1876. The Military Tract Society and the Western Academy met in joint convention on this occasion in the Masonic Hall of Galesburg. The President being absent, Dr. S. W. Foote, of Galesburg, presided. The papers were good, and the discussions excellent. There was a settled feeling of assured permanence and stability experienced by the members at this meeting that was not felt at any previous gathering of the Academy ; and, as a consequence, the true ring was heard and felt in everything said and done. Seven new members were elected.

As neither of the presiding officers were present at the opening of the convention, it was resolved to increase the number of Vice-Presidents to three.

Officers elected for the ensuing year were : President, S. B. Parsons, M.D., St. Louis, Mo. ; First Vice-President, J. Harts Miller, M.D., Abingdon, Ill. ; Second Vice-President, G. W. Bowen, M.D., Fort Wayne, Ind. ; Third Vice-President, G. H. Patchen, M.D., Burlington, Iowa ; General Secretary, J. Martin Kershaw, M.D., St. Louis, Mo. ; Provisional Secretary, J. Harts Miller, M.D., Abingdon, Ill. ; Treasurer, R. H. Macfarlan, Henderson, Ky.

HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF HOMŒOPATHY.*

IN July, 1843, "The New York Homœopathic Physicians' Society" appointed a committee to invite the homœopathic physicians throughout the United States to meet in convention, which they did on the succeeding anniversary of the birth of Hahnemann, April 10th, 1844. Dr. Constantine Hering, of Philadelphia, was elected President, Dr. Josiah F. Flagg, of Boston, and Dr. William Channing, of New York, Vice-Presidents, and Dr. Henry G. Dunnel, Secretary.

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted :

WHEREAS, A majority of the allopathic physicians continue to deride and oppose the contributions to the *Materia Medica* that have been made by the homœopathic school ; and

WHEREAS, The state of the *Materia Medica* in both schools is such, as imperatively to demand a more satisfactory arrangement and greater purity of observation, which can only be obtained by associate action on the part of those who seek diligently for truth alone ; and, inasmuch as the state of the public information, respecting the principles and practice of homœopathy, is so defective as to make it easy for mere pretenders to this very difficult branch of the healing art, to acquire credit as proficient in the same ; therefore

Resolved, That it is deemed expedient to establish a society, entitled "The American Institute of Homœopathy," and the following are declared to be the essential purposes of said Institute : *First*, the reformation and augmentation of the *Materia Medica*. *Second*, the restraining of physicians from pretending to be competent to practice homœopathy, who have not studied it in a careful and skilful manner.

The convention adjourned, and immediately after was held **THE FIRST SESSION** of the "American Institute of Homœopathy," April 10th, 1844.

* By Henry M. Smith, M.D.

Dr. Josiah Flagg, of Boston, was elected Chairman, Dr. John F. Gray, of New York, General Secretary, and Dr. A. G. Hull, of New York, Provisional Secretary. Corresponding and publishing committees were appointed. Drs. C. Hering, G. Iingen, J. Jeanes, C. Neidhard, and W. Williamson were constituted the "Bureau for the Augmentation and Improvement of the *Materia Medica*." Six boards of censors for the examination of candidates for membership were appointed, for Maine, Boston, New York city, Western New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington.

Dr. A. G. Hull read a paper, by Dr. G. W. Cook, on "Homœopathy and Allopathy Contrasted." Dr. Williamson presented a paper on "*Podophyllum peltatum*." Dr. H. D. Paine offered a resolution, commending the *Homœopathic Examiner*.

THE SECOND SESSION was held in New York, May 14th, 1845. Dr. J. Jeanes, of Philadelphia, was elected Chairman, Dr. Edward Bayard, of New York, General Secretary, and Dr. R. A. Snow, Provisional Secretary. Committees were appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws; on publication of the *Transactions*; to procure certificates of membership, and on posology.

It was resolved not to admit as a member of the Institute any person who had not pursued a regular course of medical studies, etc., and sustained an examination before the censors on the theory and practice of homœopathy. The Bureau for the Augmentation and Improvement of the *Materia Medica* reported that it had addressed a circular to all the homœopathic physicians of the country, asking for: *First*. Effects observed from remedies not mentioned in *Jahr's Manual*; whether in health, or disease; the localities of the symptoms; time of day; attending circumstances, etc. *Second*. New symptoms, pathogenetic or curative, from remedies in *Jahr's Manual*. *Third*. Symptoms confirmed in practice. Also proposing for trial, Oxalic acid, *Podophyllum peltatum*, and *Kalmia latifolia*. No new arrangement of the *Materia Medica* had been attempted, as the means for doing so were insufficient. The following remedies were reported:

Benzoic acid, proved and arranged by Drs. Jacob Jeanes and

Lingen; *Eupatorium perfoliatum*, by Drs. Walter Williamson and Neidhard; *Fluoric acid*, by Drs. Hering, Campos, Lippe, Jeanes, Neidhard, Williamson, Husman, Pehrson, Freytag, Gosewisch, Smith, and Behlert; *Kalmia latifolia*, by Drs. Hering, Freytag, Bauer, Schmidt, Williamson, Fairchild, E. Clark, and Behlert; *Lobelia cardinalis*, by Dr. Dubs; *Lobelia inflata*, by Drs. Jeanes, Williamson, Geist, and Gosewisch; *Oxalic acid*, by Drs. C. Neidhard, Hering, Floto, Smith, Dubs, Kitchen, and Williamson; *Podophyllum peltatum*, by Drs. Williamson, Jeanes, Ward, Husman, Hering, and Fairchild; *Sanguinaria canadensis*, by Drs. Bute, Hering, Husman, Jeanes, Neidhard, and Behlert; *Triosteum perfoliatum*, by Drs. Williamson and Neidhard. The proceedings of the convention, the minutes of the first and second sessions of the Institute, the pathogeneses of the above-mentioned ten drugs, together with a *Repertory*, compiled by Dr. William P. Esrey, were published in a 12mo. volume, of 300 pages, by C. L. Rademacher, of Philadelphia, in 1846, under the title of *Transactions of the American Institute of Homœopathy*, Vol. I. Several years later a new title-page was printed, and it appeared as *Materia Medica of American Proving*s.

THE THIRD SESSION of the Institute was held in Philadelphia, May 13th and 14th, 1846, with Dr. S. R. Kirby, as Chairman, Dr. Edward Bayard, General Secretary, and Dr. R. A. Snow, Provisional Secretary.

A new committee was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws, whose report was adopted. The constitution provided that "this association shall be styled The American Institute of Homœopathy;" the object to be "the improvement of the science of medicine." The by-laws provided there should "be a central bureau for the augmentation and the improvement of the *Materia Medica*, consisting of five members, to be appointed by the chairman." Resolutions were adopted, recommending the formation of local homœopathic medical societies, on the basis of the Institute; that each local society appoint a bureau on *Materia Medica*, to report to the bureau of the Institute.

A committee was appointed to prepare an address to homœopathic physicians, which address was published with the *Trans-*

actions, as were also the constitution and by-laws, list of members, amounting to 137 names, making a 12mo. pamphlet of 12 pages, printed by J. H. Tobitt, of New York.

THE FOURTH SESSION of the Institute was held in Boston, June 9th, 10th, and 11th, 1847. Dr. F. R. McManus, Chairman, Drs. Edward Bayard and R. A. Snow, Secretaries, Dr. S. R. Kirby, Treasurer. Thirteen States and Upper Canada were represented. The "Central Bureau" presented a report which does not appear in the volume of *Transactions*. Thirty-three physicians were elected members.

Communications were received from several branch societies: the Homœopathic Society of Albany and vicinity, New Jersey branch of the Institute, Cincinnati branch of the Institute, Philadelphia branch of the Institute, New York Homœopathic Society and branch of the Institute, Massachusetts Fraternity of Homœopathic Physicians.

Committees were appointed to report on various scientific subjects, as Incompatibility of Bloodletting with Homœopathic Practice; the Use of Emetics and Cathartics; External Irritants; Employment of Water as an Adjuvant; Subject of Doses; Use and Abuse of Surgical and Chemical Means.

A committee appointed to report on the expediency of publishing the *Materia Medica* under the authority and supervision of the Institute, reported favorably.

A committee was also appointed to report on improvement in medical education, by affording medical students instruction in homœopathy.

An address to the branches of the Institute, and to the homœopathic physicians, and the address delivered before the Institute by Dr. Bayard, are published in the *Transactions*, which first appeared in the columns of the *American Journal of Homœopathy*, and afterward reprinted by C. G. Dean, New York, in pamphlet form of 16 pages, 8vo.

THE FIFTH SESSION was held in New York, June 14th and 15th, 1848. Dr. W. Williamson, Chairman, Drs. E. Bayard and R. A. Snow, Secretaries, Dr. S. R. Kirby, Treasurer. Twenty-eight new members were elected.

Reports were presented from the committees on *Posology*, *Anatomical Nomenclature*, *Bloodletting*, *Emetics and Cathartics*, *Water as a Therapeutic Agent*, *Surgical Means*, *Blisters* and other *External Irritants*.

The Central Bureau on *Materia Medica* made its report.

A committee of three was appointed to translate and publish the *Materia Medica*.

Communications were received from the *Homœopathic Society of Northern New York*, and several physicians.

The annual address was delivered by Dr. Jacob Jeanes.

The *Transactions*, with the names of 220 members, were printed from the *American Journal of Homœopathy*, in pamphlet form of 28 octavo pages, by C. G. Dean, New York.

THE SIXTH SESSION was held in Philadelphia, June 13th and 14th, 1849. Dr. S. Gregg was elected Chairman, Drs. A. E. Small and W. P. Esrey, Secretaries, and Dr. S. R. Kirby, Treasurer. Fifty members were present. Six new members were elected.

The Central Bureau on *Materia Medica* made its report.

A report was received from the *Massachusetts Homœopathic Fraternity*.

The annual address was delivered by Dr. B. F. Joslin. The *Transactions* were published in the *Quarterly Homœopathic Journal*, and afterwards in pamphlet form, octavo, pp. 24, by Otis Clapp, Boston. The list of members embraced 231 names.

THE SEVENTH SESSION was held in Albany, June 12th and 13th, 1850. Dr. Edward Bayard was elected Chairman, Drs. A. E. Small and G. W. Swazey, Secretaries, and Dr. S. R. Kirby, Treasurer. Seventeen new members were elected. Eighty members were present.

The committees on *Anatomical Nomenclature*, *Cholera*, and *Medical Education* made partial reports.

Reports on cholera were received from the *Philadelphia branch*, *New Jersey branch*, and the *Massachusetts Fraternity*.

The Committee on the Translation of the *Materia Medica Pura*, was discharged, and another appointed to procure its trans-

lation into the English language without holding the Institute responsible for the expense.

A committee was appointed to revise the rules of order.

It was resolved that members having a diploma from some regularly established medical college, should have the title M.D. affixed to their names in the publications of the Institute, and all who have not such degree, should have prefixed the title of Dr.

It was resolved, "That in the opinion of this Institute, all methods of arriving at the curative properties of a drug, except by means of its pathogenetic effects, are *uncertain*."

The deaths of Drs. R. A. Snow, J. Taylor, A. Read, M. Atwood, and G. W. Cook, were announced.

The annual address was delivered by Dr. A. E. Small.

The *Transactions* were published in the *Quarterly Homœopathic Journal*, and reprinted in a pamphlet of 99 octavo pages, by Otis Clapp, Boston. The list of members embraced 228 names.

THE EIGHTH SESSION was held in New Haven, June 11th and 12th, 1851. Dr. W. E. Payne was elected Chairman, Drs. G. Swazey and C. C. Foote, Secretaries, and Dr. S. R. Kirby, Treasurer. The rules of order were revised. Fifty physicians were present. Fourteen new members were elected.

The New York branch reported the publication of the *Pathogenesis of Rhus radicans*; that trials had been made of *Rumex crispus*, and that the reports on cholera were very meagre.

The Philadelphia branch reported the progress of homœopathy, and a sketch of the late Dr. C. B. Matthews.

The Central Bureau on Materia Medica reported that a committee was appointed to address the homœopathic physicians in the United States, urging the formation of branch societies.

A resolution was adopted favoring the proposition of Dr. H. D. Paine to publish annually a Yearbook of Homœopathy.

The annual address was delivered by Dr. G. W. Swazey.

The *Transactions* were published, with the list of members, 240 in number, by G. W. Wilson, Springfield. Octavo, pp. 64.

THE NINTH SESSION was held in Baltimore, May 19th, 1852. Forty physicians were in attendance. Dr. E. T. Foote was

electd Chairman, Drs. Wm. A. Gardiner and S. S. Guy, Secretaries, and S. R. Kirby, Treasurer. Twenty new members were elected.

The Central Bureau on *Materia Medica* reported a plan it had adopted for collecting the individual contributions of members,—the frequent circulation of a portfolio.

The committee to address the homœopathic physicians reported, presenting a copy of their address.

The Philadelphia branch reported sixty homœopathic physicians with a population of 450,000 persons, and on the prevalent diseases the past year. The Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society (formerly the Massachusetts Homœopathic Fraternity) reported a sketch of the society, and an attempt of the Massachusetts Medical Society (allopathic) to brand homœopathy as quackery. The Rhode Island Homœopathic Society reported and requested recognition as a branch of the Institute. The request was granted.

Cases of croup were reported by Dr. W. E. Payne, and a case of poisoning by Chloroform, by Dr. E. T. Foote.

The thanks of the Institute were expressed to Dr. F. R. McManus for the punctual discharge of his duties as chairman of the Committee on Elections for a number of years.

A board of five censors, to report on the credentials of candidates for membership, was constituted, to take the place of the Committee on Elections.

The deaths of Drs. William Ingalls and R. M. Stansbury were announced.

The annual address was delivered by Dr. S. R. Kirby.

The *Transactions*, with the constitution, by-laws, etc., with list of 258 members, were published in pamphlet form, an octavo of 60 pages, by Angell, Engel & Hewitt, New York.

THE TENTH SESSION was held in Cleveland, June 8th and 9th, 1853. Fifty physicians were present. Dr. R. Gardiner was elected Chairman, Drs. W. A. Gardiner and S. S. Guy, Secretaries, and Dr. S. R. Kirby, Treasurer. Thirty-three new members were elected.

The Committee on the Translation of the *Materia Medica* was discharged.

The Central Bureau of *Materia Medica* reported on *Rumex crispus* and *Rhus latrina*.

The New York Homœopathic Society reported on the progress of homœopathy. The Philadelphia Homœopathic Medical Society reported its organization, and requested recognition as an auxiliary society, which was granted. The Cincinnati Homœopathic Society made a report.

Communications were received : from Dr. Colby, On the Use of Water ; Dr. Power, On Vaccinin and Variolin ; Dr. Guy, Clinical Care ; Dr. Neidhard, On Provings. Mr. Alexis Eustaphrievie offered to furnish the members with Hydrophobin for provings.

The Committee on Small-pox presented its report.

It was resolved that members of the Institute who shall sign the certificate of an applicant for membership shall state the name of the college whence applicant graduated.

The by-laws were amended, providing for the election of the censors instead of their appointment.

It was resolved, "That the American Institute of Homœopathy, appreciating the friendly relations which should exist between all physicians who advocate the *essential* doctrine of homœopathy, and especially between societies and all bodies organized for the progress of true medical science, does now extend the right hand of fellowship to this whole Western valley ; to all educated physicians who are coming to our standard of medical science in the East and West."

It was resolved that inquiries be made of milkers of cows of the appearance of any disease on the udder of the cows, and, when found to be genuine cow-pox, such to be used in the way of human vaccination, and that physicians thus obtaining matter shall report their success at the next meeting of the Institute.

Dr. Loomis exhibited a new invention of ovum and bullet forceps.

The committee to inquire into the cause of erasure of Dr. Jacob Schmidt's name from the roll of members reported that his di-

ploma was valid, the name being erased by some one unknown to them. The name was restored.

Committees were appointed to ascertain the names and addresses of all homœopathic physicians in the United States; to draft a plan for establishing a central homœopathic pharmacy under the control of the Institute; to procure a stone from Hahnemann's native place, to be placed, with a suitable inscription, in the Washington Monument; to consider the propriety of presenting Dr. Constantine Hering with an appropriate testimonial of its consideration for the discoveries he has made in enriching the *Materia Medica*, and his exertions in promoting the spread of homœopathy.

The list of members this year comprised 287 names.

The *Transactions* were published, with constitution, etc., in octavo form of 94 pages, by King & Baird, Philadelphia.

THE ELEVENTH SESSION was held in Albany, June 5th and 6th, 1854. Fifty members answered the roll-call. Dr. L. Clary was elected Chairman, Drs. S. S. Guy and J. R. Coxe, Jr., Secretaries, and Dr. A. S. Ball, Treasurer. Thirty-three new members were elected.

The Committees, on the Establishment of a Homœopathic Pharmacy was discharged; on Testimonial to Dr. C. Hering was discontinued.

Reports were received from the American Provers' Union, organized in Philadelphia, August 10th, 1853; last year *Ferum metallicum* was proved, and this year *Mercurius iodatus*. Also from the Rhode Island Homœopathic Society, giving account of the progress of homœopathy in Rhode Island, history of cases reported, etc. Also from the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society; its members were engaged in proving *Crotalus horridus*, *Asterias rubens*, and *Guaco*. The Central Bureau on *Materia Medica* reported its doings the past year. The Connecticut Homœopathic Medical Society, and the Homœopathic Society of New York (city), reported the progress of homœopathy and statistics of treatment. An interesting report on Hydrophobin was presented by Dr. J. R. Coxe, Jr.

A letter was read from Dr. M. J. Rhees, giving an account of diseases peculiar to California.

The following resolutions were adopted :

Resolved, That we regard the homœopathic law as coextensive with disease, and that a resort to any other medicinal means than those pointed out by the law, *similia similibus*, is the result, in part, of the incompleteness of our Materia Medica, but mainly the result of a want of sufficient knowledge on the part of the physician of those remedies already possessed by our school, and not an insufficiency of the homœopathic law.

Resolved, That the pharmacutists of the homœopathic school be recommended to use, in the preparation of drugs by trituration, the proportion of ten grains of the drug to ninety grains of the sugar of milk, and, for the sake of uniformity, to retain the numerical designation adopted by Hahnemann, and continued by the majority of homœopathic physicians.

The committee to procure a stone for the Washington Monument, commemorative of Hahnemann, reported that, through the labors of Dr. Paul Wolfe, of Dresden, a stone had been obtained.

Dr. John T. S. Smith exhibited specimens of expressed juice of medicinal plants triturated with milk-sugar.

Necrological notices were read of the following deceased members : Drs. Joseph G. Loomis, Josiah F. Flagg, Lycurgus V. Payne, Lemuel K. Rosa, and John C. Gosewisch.

The annual address was delivered by Dr. William E. Payne.

The volume of *Transactions*, with constitution, by-laws, resolutions, etc., list of 316 members, made an octavo volume of 95 pages, which was printed by Callahan, New York.

THE TWELFTH SESSION was held in Buffalo, June 6th and 7th, 1855. Dr. C. H. Skiff was elected Chairman, Drs. J. P. Dake and A. H. Beers, Secretaries, Dr. S. S. Guy, Treasurer. Fourteen new members were elected.

Reports were received from the Committee on the Value of Clinical Experience, and reports from the Half Orphan Asylum of New York, from the Hahnemann Society of Cincinnati, the Provincial Homœopathic Medical Society of Canada, and the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society.

A letter was received from Dr. B. F. Joslin on "The Advancement of Medical Science, and especially on Homœopathy considered as improvable."

The American Provers' Union reported that it was making provings of *Asterias rubens*, *Anagallis arvensis*, *Agrostemma githago*, *Elaps corallinus*, *Hydrophobinum*, *Mygale aviculare*, *Rhodium*, *Osmium*, *Hippomanes*, and *Glonoin*.

The report of the Central Bureau on *Materia Medica* was received, but not being given to the secretary was not published.

Dr. F. Humphreys was expelled from membership.

The annual address by Dr. J. H. Pulte, "On Civilization and its Heroes," was read by Dr. G. F. Foote.

The membership numbered three hundred and twenty-two. The volume of *Transactions* was printed by Haven, Pittsburg; 8vo, pp. 92.

THE THIRTEENTH SESSION was held in Washington, June 4th and 5th, 1856. Dr. George W. Swazey was elected Chairman, Drs. F. R. McManus and J. D. Middleton, Secretaries, and Dr. S. S. Guy, Treasurer. The proceedings were phonographically reported. Twelve new members were elected.

Reports were received from the Massachusetts Homœopathic Society, American Provers' Union, and Rhode Island Homœopathic Society.

Dr. Dioclesian Lewis was expelled from membership.

The annual address was delivered by Dr. D. M. Dake.

The names of three hundred and twenty-seven members were published, several having resigned, or been dropped from the list. The *Transactions* were printed by Sherwood & Co., Baltimore; an octavo of 80 pages.

THE FOURTEENTH SESSION was held in Chicago, June 3d and 4th. Dr. J. P. Dake was elected Chairman, Drs. D. S. Smith and G. E. Shipman, Secretaries, and Dr. S. S. Guy, Treasurer. Twenty-seven new members were elected.

The Committee on the Repetition of Medicines made an elaborate report, concluding that no remedy should be repeated, as long as improvement is obvious.

Reports were received from Committees on Ethics, Cholera, Medical Education, and Water as a Therapeutic Agent. Dr. Peck's death was announced.

Proceedings were received of the Illinois State Homœopathic

Medical Association, Chicago Homœopathic Medical Society, and Northern Illinois Medical Association.

It was resolved that members in good standing who, from advanced age, retire from the practice of medicine, may hold honorary membership, and be exempt from annual dues.

The Central Bureau of Materia Medica reported on the present state of the Homœopathic Materia Medica, with a plan for its improvement.

Reports were printed of Committees on "Mechanical Means as Aids in Homœopathic Practice," and "Medical Education."

The names of three hundred and fifty-one members are published. The *Transactions* make an octavo volume of 132 pages, printed at the *Democrat* office, Chicago.

THE FIFTEENTH SESSION was held in Brooklyn, June 2d and 3d, 1858. Dr. D. S. Smith was elected Chairman, Drs. William E. Payne and E. T. Richardson, Secretaries, and Dr. S. S. Guy, Treasurer. Thirty-eight new members were elected.

Most of the committees on scientific subjects made partial, or full reports, the discussion of which was phonographically reported, making the volume of *Transactions* the best so far issued.

Reports were received from the American Provers' Union, Chicago Homœopathic Society, Illinois Homœopathic Medical Association, and New Hampshire Homœopathic Medical Society.

The annual address was delivered by Dr. J. P. Dake.

With the *Transactions* were printed the following papers: Report of the Central Bureau, containing provings of *Rumex crispus* and *Calcarea phosphorica*; on Small-pox; Epidemic Cholera; Intermittents; Alternation of Remedies; The Scale for Preparing Medicine, etc.; Evacuants; Scarlet Fever; Impurities in an Attenuating Liquid; Epidemics of Illinois and the Northwest; Cases of Epilepsy; making a volume of 208 octavo pages, printed by the *Eastern Times Press*, Bath, Me. The names of three hundred and seventy-eight members are published.

THE SIXTEENTH SESSION was held in Boston, June 1st and 2d, 1859. Dr. P. P. Wells was elected Chairman, Drs. Henry D. Paine and I. T. Talbot, Secretaries, and Dr. C. H. Skiff, Treasurer. Fifty-five members were elected.

A memorial was presented from some of the physicians of New York, suggesting the establishment of a quarterly journal. The matter was referred to a committee, whose report, in favor of publishing the papers of the Institute in the *American Homœopathic Review*, was accepted.

The annual address was delivered by Dr. S. S. Guy.

The following papers were published with the *Transactions*: Report of the Central Bureau of the Materia Medica, containing provings of *Rumex crispus*, and *Polygonum punctatum*; Cold as a Therapeutic Agent; Water as a Therapeutic Agent; Combination of Potencies; Secondary Syphilis; Suggestions on one form of Inflammation of the Stomach; Report of the Chicago Homœopathic Medical Society; Report of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society; Report of the Philadelphia Northern Home for Friendless Children; Diphtheria; Report of the Committee on Deceased Members, with notices of Drs. A. G. Hull, William Wesselhœft, John M. Randel, and J. G. Wood. An account was published of the dinner and levee, given by the Massachusetts societies, making a volume, with the four hundred and twenty-two names of members, officers to date, etc., of 215 octavo pages, printed by Munsell & Rowland, Albany.

THE SEVENTEENTH SESSION was held in Philadelphia, June 2d and 3d, 1860. Dr. E. C. Witherill was elected Chairman, Drs. Jacob Beakley and Henry M. Smith, Secretaries, and Dr. C. H. Skiff, Treasurer. Forty-seven new members were elected.

A design for a certificate of membership was adopted.

The constitution was amended to provide for officers as follows: A president, one vice-president, a general secretary, a provisional secretary, and a treasurer.

The annual address was delivered by Dr. F. R. McManus.

The following papers were published with the *Transactions*: Report of the Central Bureau on Materia Medica, embracing provings of *Glonoin*, *Inula helenium*, *Chinaria canadensis*, *Rumex crispus*; Medical Education; Stomatitis Materna; Medical Ethics; Apis in Albuminuria; Homœopathic Notation; *Gelsemium sempervirens*; the Dose in Drug Proving; Report on Cases of Diphtheria; Report of the Homœopathic Medical Society of

Chester County, Pa.; Report of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Philadelphia; Sixth Annual Report of the Central Homœopathic Dispensary, New York; Report of the Philadelphia Northern Home for Friendless Children; Report of the Homœopathic Dispensary of the southeast portion of Philadelphia; Report of the Homœopathic Infirmary, Philadelphia; Sixth Annual Report of the American Provers' Union; Report of the Committee on Deceased Members, containing notices of Drs. Richard S. Bryan, Robert Rosman, Ferdinand L. Wilsey, Isaac E. Kirk.

The names of 462 members were published. The *Transactions* made an octavo volume of 206 pages, printed by the *American Homœopathic Review* Press.

THE EIGHTEENTH SESSION was held in Cincinnati, June 7th and 8th, 1865.* Dr. S. S. Guy was elected President, Drs. I. T. Talbot, Vice-President, G. D. Beebe and W. T. Helmuth, Secretaries, D. S. Smith, Treasurer. Forty-four new members elected.

The question of reorganizing the Institute, making it a delegated body, was discussed and referred to a committee, whose report, with some modifications, was adopted. It provided for the election of officers, defined their duties, provided for a Bureau of Homœopathic Materia Medica, Pharmacy and Provings, one of Clinical Medicine and Zymoses, one of Surgery, and one of Organization, Registration, and Statistics, each one to consist of five members, appointed by the president.

Delegates were received from the following: Western Institute of Homœopathy, German National Homœop. Medical Association, New York Homœop. Medical Society, Illinois Homœop. Medical Society, Homœop. Medical College of Pennsylvania.

A report of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society, embodying a paper upon the method of conducting the business of homœopathic pharmacy, aroused considerable discussion.

A memorial was read, embodying a protest of the German homœopathic press against a spurious edition of Hahnemann's *Organon*, recently issued. Also, a protest of the faculty of the

* Owing to the Civil War, no meetings of the Institute were held between the years 1860-1865.

Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania against its translation or publication.

The annual address was delivered by Dr. W. W. Rodman.

The published papers embraced the report of the Central Bureau of Materia Medica, with a proving of *Saponaria officinalis*; Report on Whooping-cough; Report on Compound Dislocation of the Long Bones; A Medicò-botanical Study; Memorial Protests, etc., in regard to the alleged new edition of the *Organon*; Report of the Connecticut Homœopathic Medical Society; Report of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Alleghany County, Pa.; Report of the Northern Home for Friendless Children, Philadelphia; Report of the Homœopathic Infirmary, Philadelphia; Obituary Notices of Drs. Wm. A. Gardiner, Wm. I. Church, G. Reichhelm, and Benjamin C. Macy; the Treasurer's Report; Amended Constitution and By-laws; Resolutions, etc., and List of Members, numbering four hundred and eighty-five. The *Transactions*, an octavo volume of 142 pages, were printed by Jameson & Morse, Chicago.

THE NINETEENTH SESSION was held in Pittsburg, June 6th and 7th, 1866. Forty-three members answered the roll call. Dr. J. S. Douglas was elected President, Dr. S. R. Beckwith, Vice-President, Drs. I. T. Talbot and H. B. Clarke, Secretaries, and Dr. E. M. Kellogg, Treasurer. Forty-nine new members elected.

Mrs. Mercy B. Jackson, M.D., applied for membership. Her application was laid on the table.

No report was received from the Bureau of Materia Medica.

Reports were received from the Bureau of Clinical Medicine and Zymoses, Surgery, and of Organization, Registration, and Statistics. The report of the last bureau elicited considerable discussion, but was adopted. Among the recommendations was one defining the number of delegates the State and county societies, colleges, hospitals, dispensaries, and medical journals should be entitled to send. There were represented by delegates, 7 State societies, 11 county or local societies, 5 colleges, 10 hospitals and dispensaries, and 6 medical journals.

It was resolved that the American Institute of Homœopathy invites the homœopathic physicians of Europe to form in each respective country a national institute, similar to the American

Institute, and that these institutes communicate with each other, and exchange, as far as possible, homœopathic publications. Also, that once in five or ten years, these various institutes shall assemble by delegates in some large city, to hold a general congress to promote the interests of homœopathy.

By-laws were amended, providing for a Bureau of Obstetrics.

Annual address was delivered by Dr. William Tod Helmuth.

The following were published with the *Transactions*: Report of the Bureau of Clinical Medicine and Zymoses; Report of Provings and Observations of Camphora and Cuprum metallicum; Report of the Bureau of Surgery; Aural Surgery, Artificial Membrana Tympani; Report of the Bureau of Organization, Registration, and Statistics; Reports of Medical Societies: Western Institute of Homœopathy; Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society; New York State Homœopathic Medical Society; Pennsylvania State Homœopathic Medical Society; Boston Academy of Homœopathic Medicine; New York County Homœopathic Medical Society; Albany County (N. Y.) Homœopathic Medical Society; Cayuga County (N. Y.) Homœopathic Medical Society; Kings County (N. Y.) Homœopathic Medical Society; Philadelphia County Homœopathic Medical Society; Homœopathic Medical Society of Cumberland Valley; Homœopathic Medical Society of Alleghany County; Lachesis in one form of Uterine Inflammation; Cases treated by Mercurius proto-iodatus; The Spectroscope; Epidemic Cholera; Instructions in regard to Cholera; Obituary Notices of Drs. John A. Tarbell, Charles Wild, Daniel Swan, Joshua B. Stretch, and Henry Duffield. List of members gives the names and addresses of five hundred and thirty-five. With each one's name is the date of joining the Institute. The volume of *Transactions* contains 189 octavo pages, printed by Rand & Avery, Boston.

THE TWENTIETH SESSION was held in New York, June 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th, 1867. Dr. W. T. Helmuth was elected President, Dr. P. P. Wells, Vice-President, Drs. I. T. Talbot and H. M. Paine, Secretaries, Dr. E. M. Kellogg, Treasurer.

There were representatives from 12 State societies, 25 local and county societies, 23 hospitals and dispensaries, 6 colleges, and

6 medical journals. One hundred and fifty-six new members were elected.

The Committee on Medical Ethics reported a code, which was fully discussed and adopted.

The Bureau of Organization, Registration, and Statistics presented a full report, giving sketches of the various State and local societies, hospitals, dispensaries, colleges, journals, etc.

The Bureau of Materia Medica reported a paper on "Observations during Drug-proving; Provings of *Pulsatilla nuttalliana*, *Hydrastis canadensis*, and *Lilium tigrinum*."

The Bureau of Clinical Medicine reported its doings the past year, and presented papers on The Alleged Change of Type in Diseases, On Diphtheria, and Experience in the late Epidemic of Cholera in St. Louis.

The Bureau of Surgery presented a report of surgical cases, a paper on the use of external medicines in homœopathic surgery, one on the treatment of fracture of the femur without the aid of splints, one on bandaging, one on astringents, and one on post-mortem examinations; also exhibited an apparatus for the treatment of the transverse fracture of the patella, new instruments for use in cases of ectropion, and an appliance for umbilical hernia, a new form of eye syringe, also a remarkable bone taken, post-mortem, from an ovarian tumor.

The Bureau of Obstetrics presented a report, also a paper on Puerperal Convulsions, and report of a case of Procidencia Uteri.

Obituary notices were presented of Drs. Benjamin F. Joslin, Edwin C. Witherill, Hunting Sherrill, and Richard Bloss.

The by-laws were amended, providing for bureaus of Physiology, Anatomy, and Hygiene, and that the presidents and recording secretaries of State societies should be *ex-officiis* vice-presidents and *ex-officiis* corresponding secretaries of the Institute.

Dr. Fincke was asked his method of preparing his potencies, but did not state it.

The Censors having reported the name of Mercy B. Jackson, M.D., for membership, considerable discussion was aroused, and it was voted that women should not be admitted to the Institute.

The annual address was delivered by Dr. N. F. Cooke.

This volume of *Transactions*, the first under the new organization, appeared as Vol. I, No. 1, new series. The discussions on the various subjects were very fully published, being phonographically reported. The first section, embracing the Proceedings and Miscellaneous Papers, Code of Ethics, Constitution, etc., List of Members, 541 in number, is of 160 pages. The second section, Report of Bureau of Materia Medica, has 98 pages. The third section, the Report of the Bureau of Clinical Medicine and Zymoses, contains 50 pages. The fourth section, Report of the Bureau of Obstetrics, has 30 pages. The fifth section, Report of the Bureau of Surgery, has 40 pages. The sixth section contains the Report of the Bureau of Organization, etc., and the obituary notices, 66 pages. Mudge & Son, Boston, were the printers.

THE TWENTY-FIRST SESSION was held in St. Louis, June 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th, 1868. Dr. Henry D. Paine was elected President, Dr. T. G. Comstock, Vice-President, Drs. I. T. Talbot and H. H. L. Chase, Secretaries, Dr. E. M. Kellogg, Treasurer.

Representatives were present from 13 State societies, 22 local and county societies, 15 hospitals, 18 dispensaries, 9 colleges, 10 medical journals. Sixty-three new members were elected.

The Bureau of Materia Medica presented provings of *Lilium tigrinum*, *Iris versicolor*, *Ptelea trifoliata*, papers on Materia Medica and Therapeutics, History of the Materia Medica.

The Bureau of Organization recommended the formation of bureaus of medical jurisprudence, necrology, and correspondence, and presented a register of homœopathic physicians.

The Bureau of Clinical Medicine and Zymoses presented Some Suggestions upon Hydrothorax, a paper on the Epidemic of Yellow Fever at New Orleans in 1867, one on Tuberculosis with Sound Lungs, one on Thermometrical Phenomena in Disease, and a Case of Obstruction of the Bowels.

The Bureau of Surgery presented papers on Strangulated Hernia, Ligature of the External Iliac Artery, Acupressure and other Cases, Imperforate Anus, Cases from Practice, Pittsburg Hospital Cases, Surgical Experiences, Caries of the Ankle-Joint, Rupture of the Thoracic Artery in a New-born Infant.

The Bureaus of Anatomy and Physiology presented reports.

The report of the Delegate to the International Convention, held at Paris in 1867, was presented.

The Bureau of Hygiene presented papers on The Province and Medical Application of Hygiene, Atmosphere and Water, Alcohol as a Hygienic Agent, Formation of Sound Teeth, and the Shedding of Deciduous Teeth.

The Bureau of Obstetrics presented its report, and a paper entitled *Obstetric Notes*, one on Spasm and Rigidity of the Os Uteri, and Case of Rupture of Thoracic Aorta in an Infant.

The Committee on Michigan University presented a report, giving a sketch of the introduction of homœopathy therein.

The annual address was delivered by Dr. H. B. Clarke.

The list of members embraces 571 names, which were published, as arranged by Bureau of Registration, according to States, thus showing the membership from Alabama to be 1; from California, 6; Connecticut, 19; Delaware, 1; District of Columbia, 5; Georgia, 3; Illinois, 39; Indiana, 6; Iowa, 6; Kansas, 1; Kentucky, 4; Louisiana, 4; Maine, 16; Maryland, 9; Massachusetts, 79; Minnesota, 2; Mississippi, 1; Michigan, 11; Missouri, 18; Nebraska, 2; Nevada, 1; New Hampshire, 7; New Jersey, 28; New York, 163; North Carolina, 1; Ohio, 38; Pennsylvania, 83; Rhode Island, 7; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1; Vermont, 3; Wisconsin, 3; Nova Scotia, 1; Germany, 2; England, 1.

The *Transactions* were published in sections. The first contains the Miscellaneous Papers, Annual Address, Constitution, By-laws, Resolutions, etc., and List of Members, being of the new series, No. 2, of Vol. I, and paged from 161 to 288. Section II contained the Report of the Bureau of Materia Medica, paged from 99 to 258. Section III contained the Report of the Bureau of Clinical Medicine, paged from 51 to 144. Section IV contained the Report of the Bureau of Obstetrics, pages 31 to 64. Section V contained the Report of the Bureau of Surgery, pages 41 to 80. Section VI contained Report of the Bureau of Organization, Report of Committee of Foreign Correspondence, Report of the Delegate to the Homœopathic Congress, held in Paris, August, 1867, pages 67 to 126. Section VII contained the Report of the Bureaus of Anatomy, Physiology, and Hygiene.

THE TWENTY-SECOND SESSION was held in Boston, June 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th, 1869. Dr. R. Ludlam was elected President, Dr. D. H. Beckwith, Vice-President, Drs. I. T. Talbot and T. F. Allen, Secretaries, Dr. E. M. Kellogg, Treasurer. Two hundred and forty members were in attendance. Two hundred and twelve new members were elected. 16 State societies, 47 local and county societies, 18 hospitals and asylums, 29 dispensaries and infirmaries, 7 colleges, and 12 medical journals were represented.

The Bureau of Clinical Medicine presented a general report. Also papers on: Homœopathic Treatment of Measles; Therapeutics; Sciatica from Gold Poisoning; Cerebral Disease Cured by *Lachesis*^{mo}; Hydrocephalus Cured by Morphium; Case of Biliary Concretion in the Duct; Case of Biliary Calculi.

The Bureau of Materia Medica presented a general report and papers on: Our Materia Medica; *Stillingia Sylvatica*; Report on Nomenclature of Drugs.

The Bureau of Obstetrics presented a report and papers on: Operations for Imperforate Vagina; Flexions of the Uterus; Anteflexion of the Uterus; Case of Ovarian Dropsy; Ovarian Tumors Cured by *Podophyllum*.

The Bureau on Surgery presented the following papers: Extirpation of the Inferior Maxillary Bone; Ovariectomy; The Modified Linear Extraction of Cataract; Clinical Notes on Surgery; Operation for Radical Cure of Inguinal Hernia; Internal Use of Monsell's Solution in Hæmorrhage; Contribution to Orthopædic Surgery; Ophthalmic Surgery; Antiseptics in Surgery; Strangulated Femoral Hernia.

The Report of the Bureau of Anatomy, Physiology, and Hygiene, embraced papers on: Physiology, Hygiene, Alcohol, Ventilation.

The Bureau of Organization, etc., presented a report of homœopathic societies and institutions in the United States, arranged according to States. With the report were published the Report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence; Report on Homœopathy in Germany; Homœopathy in Great Britain.

The Committee on a Homœopathic Dispensatory recommended

that a committee be appointed to report a plan for a homœopathic dispensatory, which was adopted.

The Western Institute of Homœopathy, represented by its President, desired to unite with the American Institute of Homœopathy. The report of a committee appointed to arrange details was adopted, whereby the former closed its career and its members became members of the latter.

The Committee on the Publication of a Journal by the Institute reported adversely.

The Necrological Report was presented ; no deaths were noted.

The Committee on Medical Education presented two reports.

A committee was appointed to confer with representatives from each college to devise a plan of medical education.

The formation of the American Institute of Homœopathic Pharmacy was announced.

It was resolved that women were eligible to membership in the Institute.

The order of business having been amended, the election for officers for the following year was held.

The annual address was delivered by Dr. R. Ludlam.

The list of members embraced 721 names. With the *Proceedings* was published an account of the entertainments offered by the various societies, the city of Boston, etc., making in all 178 pages, octavo. Section II. Bureau of Materia Medica, contains 154 pages. Section III. Clinical Medicine, 46 pages. Section IV. Obstetrics, 154 pages. Section V. Surgery, 68 pages. Section VI. Organization, etc., 92 pages. Section VII. Anatomy, Physiology, and Hygiene, 60 pages.

THE TWENTY-THIRD SESSION was held in Chicago, June 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 1870. The officers were Dr. David Thayer, President, Dr. J. J. Youlin, Vice-President, Drs. R. Ludlam and T. C. Duncan, Secretaries, Dr. E. M. Kellogg, Treasurer.

There was an attendance of one hundred and eighteen, of whom eighty-five were members. One hundred and forty-one societies, hospitals, colleges, journals, etc., were represented by delegates. Ninety-five new members were elected.

The Bureau of Clinical Medicine presented the following

papers: Relapsing Fever; Pathological Anatomy as Related to Therapeutics; Climatology and its Relation to Pulmonary Diseases; Diseases of the Optic Nerve, from Cerebral Affections; Hecla lava in Certain Diseases of the Bones; Rana bufo in Epilepsy; Cyanide of Potassium in Vomiting and Hydrocephalus; Chloroform in Eclampsia; Cases of Nasal Polypi; Case of Furunculi; Mechanical Constriction in Bronchocele; Electro Therapeutics; Typhoid Fever in Buffalo in 1869-70.

The Bureau of Materia Medica presented the following papers: Fragmentary Proving of *Ptelea trifoliata*; Provings of *Lilium tigrinum*; Confirmed Symptoms of the Materia Medica; Provings of Bromide of Potassium; Proving of Chloral hydrate; Doses in making Provings; Proving of *Sanguinaria canadensis*; Proving of Bromide of Ammonium.

The Bureau on Obstetrics presented the following papers: Uterine Hæmorrhage Treated by Internal Remedies; Uterine Polypi; Cholera Infantum; Spontaneous Separation of the Ossa Pubis in Labor; Atrophy of the Mammary Glands and Sore Nipples the Result of Injudicious Toilet; Injuries of the Nipples a result of the so-called hardening process; Case of Ovariotomy; Tumor of Uterus cured by Ustilago; Clinical Case.

The Bureau of Surgery reported the following papers: Forcible Flexion of the Extremities as a Means of Arresting Arterial Hæmorrhage, and as a Cure for Aneurism; Congenital Talipes; Stilling's Operation for Occlusion of Lachrymal Canal; Injuries of Scalp and Cranial Arch; Surgical Cases.

The Bureau of Anatomy, Physiology, and Hygiene presented the following reports: On Anatomy; On Physiology; On Optical Hygiene; General Hygiene; Moral Hygiene; Alcohol.

The Bureau of Organization, Registration, and Statistics reported a partial list of physicians and the history of homœopathy in some of the States, and recommended an amendment to the by-laws providing for a Bureau of Psychological Medicine, which was adopted.

The Committee on Medical Education reported, recommending a graded course of study in the colleges. The committee on conference with professors of medical colleges reported.

The following resolutions were adopted :

That the censors be required to state in what college and year candidates for membership graduated ; the reading of reports of committees limited to fifteen minutes ; each new bureau to be appointed immediately after the discussion of the report ; ordering the preparation of a homoeopathic dispensatory ; appointing a standing committee on legislation to look after all legislation in the General Government or any of the States or cities affecting the interests of homoeopaths ; recommending the Insane Asylum at Middletown ; that the present session of the Institute be known as the twenty-seventh anniversary ; that members be careful that the students received into their offices possess the necessary preliminary education ; that the resolutions relating to qualification apply to all students whose term of pupillage commences subsequent to 1870 ; that candidates for membership in the Institute who shall have graduated later than 1873 shall be required to present evidence of having attained the standard of qualifications adopted by this Institute ; that in all applications for membership the full name of applicant shall be given, and at least one of the signers shall be personally acquainted with the applicant ; that a committee of three be appointed to examine and revise the resolutions passed since the formation of the Institute and report at the next session.

Committee on a Homoeopathic Dispensatory reported a plan.

The annual address was given by Dr. Carroll Dunham, on "Freedom of Medical Opinion and Action ; a Vital Necessity and a Great Responsibility."

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence presented reports from Great Britain and her colonies, France, Spain, Italy, and Germany, and recommended the election of six physicians as corresponding members.

In the report of the necrologist was given a list of one hundred and thirty deceased members, and of eighty-four physicians who were not members. Biographical sketches were presented of Drs. Joel R. Andrews, Henry W. Bell, Hiram Bennett, Richard M. Bolles, Josiah Brown, Charles G. Bryant, J. G. Burchard, William Channing, George W. Cook, Zina H. Harris, J. B.

Holtby, A. Cooke Hull, A. Gerald Hull, George Lingen, Moses M. Mathews, John D. Moore, R. G. Perkins, James M. Quin, Manning B. Roche, Storm Rosa, C. M. Samson, Hunting Sherrill, Ferdinand L. Wilsey, Abraham D. Wilson, Clark Wright.

The list of members numbered seven hundred and thirty-six.

The *Proceedings*, Constitution, account of the banquet, etc., is an octavo volume of 242 pages. Section II. *Materia Medica* contains 140 pages. Section III. *Clinical Medicine*, 82 pages. Section IV. *Obstetrics*, 52 pages. Section V. *Surgery*, 64 pages. Section VII. *Anatomy, Physiology, and Hygiene*, 30 pages.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH SESSION was held in Philadelphia, June 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th, 1871. The following officers were elected at the last session: Dr. D. H. Beckwith, President, Dr. J. T. Temple, Vice-President, Drs. R. Ludlam and T. C. Duncan, Secretaries, Dr. E. M. Kellogg, Treasurer.

Delegates were present from 15 State societies, 41 county and local societies, 20 hospitals and asylums, 22 dispensaries, 8 colleges, and 8 journals. Ninety-nine new members were elected.

The Bureau of *Clinical Medicine* reported the following papers: *Catarrhal Fever*; *Scrofulosis*; *Prevailing Diseases of Ohio*, from June, 1870, to June, 1871; *Diarrhœa*; *Shall we Vaccinate*; *Medical Maxims*; *New Kind of Parasite*.

The Bureau of *Materia Medica* reported the following papers: *Confirmed Indications of Ustilago maidis and Secale cornutum*; *Fragmentary Proving of Aqua marina*; *Retrospect of Materia Medica Work*; *Analysis of the Symptoms of Diarrhœa and Dysentery*; *Fragmentary Proving of Cimicifuga racemosa*; *Proving of Lac caninum*; *Provings of Odo-magnetic Sugar*.

The Bureau of *Obstetrics* reported the following papers: *Topical Uterine Applications*; *Use of the Obstetric Forceps*; *Violent After-pains, with Hæmorrhage arising from Irregular Contractions of the Uterus*.

The Bureau of *Surgery* reported on: *Ovariotomy*; *Strabismus*; *Recent Surgical Improvements*; *Ovarian Tumors*; *Removal of Ovarian Tumor*; *Resection of Joints*; *Fractures*; *Mechanical Obstructions of the Bowels*; *Hemeralopia*; *Polypus conjunctivæ*; *Clinical Surgery*; *Clinical Aural Surgery*.

The Bureau of Anatomy, Physiology, and Hygiene reported a paper on the Physiological Properties of a Cell.

The Bureau of Organization, Registration, and Statistics proposed an amendment to the by-laws, avoiding the use of the word "he," and providing for a Bureau of Medical Literature.

The by-laws were amended, raising the annual dues from \$3 to \$5; also, avoiding the use of the word "he" in Article IX, and providing for a Bureau of Medical Literature.

It was resolved to limit the time of speakers to ten minutes; that reports and papers shall be handed to the secretary within thirty days from the close of the session; that the exclusion of medical men from positions of honor and trust on account of medical opinions is an abuse of power not to be tolerated; to have the papers of the Bureau of *Materia Medica* published at once; to be inexpedient to have a public oration delivered at the meeting of the Institute, and that the President shall make an address at the opening of each session of the Institute, giving a general review of the progress of medicine and homœopathy during the past year, with such suggestions as he may deem necessary for the Institute to act on. Dr. Pemberton Dudley presented resolutions looking to an International Homœopathic Congress, to be held in Philadelphia, in the year 1876, which were unanimously adopted. Three lady physicians were admitted to membership. The annual address was delivered by Dr. T. P. Wilson.

The Report of the Committee on Legislation embraced an account of the removal of the Commissioner of Pensions for displacing examiners because they were homœopaths.

The Committee of Dispensary reported what they had done.

The Committee of Foreign Correspondence presented a letter from Dr. A. C. Pope giving an account of homœopathy in England, and one from Dr. Kafka, of Prague.

The Necrological Report embraced notices of Drs. Walter Williamson, W. Stewart, Taxil, E. Vail, F. Vanderburgh, Annie C. O. Van Ness, C. C. Waggoner, John Wheeler, and M. J. Whiton. Resolutions of respect to the memory of Dr. Williamson were adopted.

The Proceedings of the American Institute of Homœopathic Pharmacy and the Reunion of the founders of the Institute were published with the *Proceedings* of the Institute, phonographically reported, Constitution, etc., making a volume of 168 pages. The names of 851 members were published. Section II, *Materia Medica*, consisted of 36 pages; Section III, *Clinical Medicine*, of 30 pages; Section IV, *Obstetrics*, of 24 pages; Section V, *Surgery*, of 158 pages; Section VI, *Organization, Registration, and Statistics*, of 52 pages; Section VII, *Anatomy, Physiology, and Hygiene*, of 20 pages, and Section VIII, *Psychological Medicine*, of 4 pages.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH SESSION was held in Washington, May 21st, 22d, 23d, and 24th, 1872. The officers elected at the last session were Dr. I. T. Talbot, President, Dr. J. J. Youlin, Vice-President, Drs. R. J. McClatchey and B. W. James, Secretaries, Dr. E. M. Kellogg, Treasurer. The president's annual address, reviewing the progress of homœopathy the past year, was referred to a special committee. Seventy new members were elected.

The Committee of Publication reported the delay in issuing the *Transactions* of the session of 1871 as caused by the great fire in Chicago the following fall.

The Bureau of *Materia Medica* presented the following papers: Fragmentary Proving of *Cimicifuga racemosa*; Clinical Report of the Action of *Ustilago maidis*; Provings of *Ustilago maidis*; Fragmentary Provings of *Podophyllum peltatum*; Study of *Hepar sulphur calcareum*; Accidental Proving of *Hepar 55^m*; Electro-Magnetism in Relation to Homœopathy; An Appeal for the Publication of a Complete *Materia Medica*; Certain Admissible Generalizations in the Study of *Materia Medica*; Report on Resolution concerning Alcoholic Beverages.

The Bureau of *Clinical Medicine* presented the following papers: Typhoid Fever; Meningitis Cerebro-Spinalis; Ulceration of the Stomach; Cerebral Congestion; Clinical Report; Case of Inguinal Hernia; The Practical Results of Homœopathic Treatment; Hints for the Propagation of Cow-pox Virus; Radical Cure of Colic from Gallstone and other Causes.

The Bureau of *Obstetrics* reported the following papers: Puerperal Eclampsia and Catalepsy; Auxiliary Treatment of Uterine Hæmorrhage; Case of Puerperal Convulsions; Corroding Ulcer

of the Womb; Uterine and Ovarian Tumors; Puerperal Convulsions; Puerperal Mania; Inversion of the Uterus; Retroversion of the Uterus in a Girl Eleven Years of Age.

The Bureau of Surgery presented the following papers: Lithotomy; Syphilis; Tumor of the Ethmoid Bone; Strangulated Hernia; Ovariectomy; Clinical Surgery; Cancer; Surgical Improvements.

The Bureau of Ophthalmology and Etiology reported the following papers: General Observations on Ophthalmic Surgery; Report of the Ophthalmic Department of Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital College; Aural Surgery.

The Bureau of Organization, Registration, and Statistics presented the reports of institutions. The Committee on Foreign Correspondence reported the British Homœopathic Congress as holding profitable sessions; the reorganization of the German Central Verein on a plan similar to this Institute, and the establishment of associations in Italy and Switzerland. The Committee on Homœopathic Dispensatory reported. The Committee on Homœopathic Colleges reported, giving a sketch of the State University of Michigan. The Committee on a World's Convention of Homœopathic Physicians made a report recommending the holding of such convention, and suggested a rough plan of operations. The by-laws, Article X, were amended to provide for the selection of subjects for the bureau to report on. The Bureau of Organization, Registration, and Statistics was instructed to prepare and present at the next meeting a new constitution and by-laws, which should include the valuable portions of the standing resolutions. A Bureau of Gynecological Surgery was authorized as a subbureau of the Bureau of Obstetrics. Certain discrepancies in the by-laws, as adopted and printed, were pointed out and discussed.

The following resolutions were adopted: Instructing the Bureau of Materia Medica to report a plan for a thorough proving of remedies; to hold a convention, to be called the World's Homœopathic Convention, in Philadelphia in 1876, giving full power, etc., to the Committee of Arrangements; asking that the scope of the signal service of the army be extended so as to note

the electrical states of the atmosphere and prevalence of epidemics and contagions in various places at different times; in regard to contributing books, etc., to the National Medical Library; recognizing the organization of the founders of the Institute as "seniors;" granting certificates of membership and official letters of introduction to members attending foreign homœopathic national societies; certain by-laws declared null and void, as having been printed without the sanction of the Institute; no paper to be received from a member in an unfinished condition.

The Committee on Credentials reported 191 members present, representing forty-three societies, twenty-four institutions, six colleges, and eight journals. The names of 864 members were published. An account of the festivities was published with the proceedings, making a volume of 196 pages; Section II, *Materia Medica*, contained 66 pages; Section III, *Clinical Medicine*, 56 pages; Section IV, *Obstetrics*, 52 pages; Section V, *Surgery*, 32 pages; Section VI, *Organization, Registration*, 48 pages; Section VII, *Anatomy, Physiology, and Hygiene*, 12 pages; Section IX, *Ophthalmology and Otology*, 18 pages.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH SESSION was held in Cleveland, June 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 1873. The officers were Dr. A. E. Small, President, Dr. J. C. Burgher, Vice-President, Drs. R. J. McClatchey and B. W. James, Secretaries, Dr. E. M. Kellogg, Treasurer.

The Bureau of *Materia Medica* reported the following papers: Special Plan for the More Thorough and Proper Proving of Remedies and Notation of Symptoms; Is the Repeating of the *Materia Medica* Possible under Existing Circumstances? the Purification of the *Materia Medica*; Provings of *Fagopyrum esculentum*; Provings and a Résumé of Calcium sulphite; Proving of *Eucalyptus globulus*; Report and Conclusions from a Physiological Proving of Vaccine on Sheep; Sulphur in Acute Diseases; Verified Symptoms.

The Bureau of *Clinical Medicine* reported papers as follows: Practical Remarks on Pulmonary Consumption; Hints on the Management of Phthisis Pulmonalis; Ferrum *v.* Phthisis; Regular and Systematic Respiration of Pure Air as a Prophylaxis of Phthisis; an Examination of the Apparent Causes and Results

of Treatment in One Hundred Cases of Phthisis; Statistics of the Comparative Mortality in the Cities of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, under Homœopathic and Allopathic Treatment; Alcohol in Disease; Three Cases Cured by *Natrum mur.*; Small-pox and its Prophylactics; Anal and Rectal Fissure.

The Bureau of Organization presented a draft of a new constitution and by-laws, which was accepted, to be acted on at the next meeting; and presented a paper on Statistics of Comparative Mortality under Homœopathic and Allopathic Treatment in Special Diseases in Philadelphia during the Year 1872.

The Bureau of Obstetrics reported the following papers: Leucorrhœa in its Relation to Menstruation; Leucorrhœa as a Conservator; Leucorrhœa as Modified by the Different Dyscrasiæ; Leucorrhœa from Vaginal Catarrh; a Condystocia, followed by Puerperal Mania; Case of Prolapsus Uteri, with Adhesions; Inversion of the Uterus; Case of Encephalocele.

The sub-Bureau of Gynæcological Surgery reported papers on: Cervical Endometritis; Clinical Cases; Electrolysis in Ovarian Tumor.

The Bureau of Surgery reported on: Rachitis; Tumors of Bone, Benign and Malignant; Suppuration and Abscess of Bone; Caries; Necrosis; Reproduction and Repair of Bone; Therapeutics of Bone Diseases; Case of Strangulated Umbilical Hernia, with Removal of Six Inches of the Intestine.

The Bureau of Ophthalmology and Otology presented the following papers: Clinical Cases; an Account of Thirty-five Operations for Cataract; On the Use of Spectacles; Asthenopia.

The Bureau of Anatomy, Physiology, and Hygiene reported the following papers: Diet for the Sick; Diet of Infants and Young Children; the Hygiene of Infants; the Nervous System.

The Bureau of Psychological Medicine reported on: Vital Dynamics; Importance of Mental Symptoms in our Provings and Prescriptions; Non-restraint in the Treatment of the Insane.

The Bureau of Medical Literature reported two papers: The Present Need of Homœopathic Literature in America, a Publishing Society; The Medical Literature of 1872.

The subject of a provers' college was discussed, and the whole

matter was referred to a special committee, who reported to have the subject further discussed at the next meeting.

The committee appointed to investigate certain alleged "unauthorized changes in the by-laws," reported the published unauthorized alterations the result of a "peculiar chain of accidents, not of evil purposes."

Bureaus of Gynæcology and Pædology were established. The action of the Massachusetts Medical Society, in expelling seven of its members for practicing homœopathy, was detailed. A Committee on Climatology was appointed. The Committee on Homœopathic Dispensatory made a short report. The Committee on Legislation presented a communication from the Homœopathic Medical Society of Michigan, giving an account of the University of that State. The Committee on the World's Homœopathic Convention reported the work it was doing. The Committee on Homœopathic Colleges made a report, which caused discussion, on a proposed plan to unite the Homœopathic Medical Colleges in the West into one Medical University, and a special committee on this subject was appointed. Drs. Tommaso Cigliano and Sambhul Mukhopádhyáya were elected corresponding members of the Institute. A communication was received from the latter.

The report on Necrology embraced biographical notes of Drs. Samuel Gregg, Charles C. Foote, Alvin Shattuck, Jehiel Abbott, Henry Bæthig, William H. H. Sisson, Ezekiel Lovejoy, and Ephraim S. Willard.

Resolutions were adopted, placing on the honorary roll, and exempting from payment of dues, all who have been members in good standing for twenty-five years; protesting against the action of the Massachusetts Medical Society in expelling members for practicing homœopathy; that no papers previously published shall be received or published by the Institute; approving the action of the legislature of Michigan in creating Chairs of Homœopathy in the University of that State.

The by-laws were amended, allowing the Bureau of Surgery to have nine or more members.

One hundred and forty-one members and ten visitors were re-

ported in attendance, representing 12 State societies, 22 local and county societies, 22 institutions, 10 colleges, and 8 journals. Seventy-one new members were elected. Eight hundred and forty-four names appear in the list of members. As an appendix, was published an account of the banquet given by the physicians of Ohio. Section I of the *Transactions*, the *Proceedings*, and *Miscellaneous Papers*, makes a volume of 230 pages; Section II, *Materia Medica*, 74 pages; Section III, *Clinical Medicine*, 76 pages; Section IV, *Obstetrics*, 46 pages; Section V, *Surgery*, 106 pages; Section VI, *Organization, Registration, and Statistics*, 10 pages; Section VII, *Anatomy, Physiology, and Hygiene*, 42 pages; Section VIII, *Psychological Medicine*, 42 pages; Section IX, *Ophthalmology and Otology*, 26 pages; Section X, *Medical Literature*, 11 pages.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH SESSION was held at Niagara Falls, June 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th, 1874, with Dr. J. J. Youlin, President, Dr. N. Schneider, Vice-President, Drs. R. J. McClatchey and B. W. James, Secretaries, Dr. E. M. Kellogg, Treasurer.

The president's annual address reviewed the growth of our school the past year, and made some recommendations.

The Bureau of Anatomy, Physiology, and Hygiene, reported the following papers: Observations on the Lymphatics; The Functions of the Lymphatic Glands; Diseases of the Lymphatic Glands and Vessels, and their Relations to other Diseases; The Functions and Disorders of the Lymphatics.

The Bureau of *Materia Medica* submitted the following papers: A Vindication of the Bureau of *Materia Medica*; Verifications of *Lilium tigrinum*; A College of Drug Provers for the Cultivation of *Materia Medica*; On the Significance of Primary and Secondary Symptoms; Provings of *Physostigma venenosum*, *Hainamelis virginica*, *Tanacetum vulgare*, Lactic acid, Aztec flower, and Fresh Eggshell with the Membrane on.

The Bureau of *Clinical Medicine* reported the following papers: Diagnosis, Pathology, and Prognosis of Meningitis Cerebro-spinalis; Cases of Meningitis Cerebro-spinalis; The Effects of Meningitis upon the Heart; History of Meningitis; A Case of Spontaneous Hydrophobia; *Cenothera biennis*, a new rem-

edy for Eruptive Fevers ; On Reporting Clinical Cases ; Lunar Influence ; Hausmann on the Causes and Conditions of Disease ; Which Medical Practice.

The Committee on Climatology offered : Climate of Colorado, with Special Reference to Diseases of the Respiratory Organs ; Report on the Climate of California, and its Sanitary Conditions, with Meteorological Observations ; Report on Climatology.

The Bureau of Obstetrics reported that it had selected puerperal fever as the subject for discussion, and presented the following papers thereon : Clinical History ; Etiology and Infectiousness ; The Differential Diagnosis and Prognosis ; Regiminal Management ; The Treatment.

The Bureau of Gynæcology presented the following papers : Post-partum Uterine Hæmorrhage ; Uterine Hæmorrhage ; Uterine Hæmorrhage after Labor ; The Homœopathic Treatment of Uterine Hæmorrhage ; The Sequelæ of Post-partum Hæmorrhage ; Menorrhagia and its Treatment ; Treatment of Menorrhagia ; A Case of Menorrhagia ; Vaginal Hernia.

The Bureau of Pædology stated cholera infantum as its subject and reported the following papers : Nature and Etiology ; Pathology ; Hygienic Management and Diet ; Therapeutics ; Suggestions Respecting the Influence of Functional Activity of the Reproductive System in Lactation and the Nutrition of Infants.

The Bureau of Surgery reported : Fractures of Cranium ; Dislocations and Fractures of Pelvis ; Dislocations of Shoulder, Elbow, Wrist, and Phalanges ; Fractures of the Leg ; Fractures of the Bones of the Face ; Fractures and Dislocation of the Ankle ; Ununited Fractures and Delayed Union ; Seventy-four Cases of Fracture ; Hydrarthrosis of the Knee-joint.

The Bureau of Ophthalmology and Otology presented : Hard Cataract ; Traumatic Cataract ; Congenital Cataract ; Catarrhal Inflammation of Middle Ear ; the Abuses of Politzer's Method in Treatment of Catarrhal Inflammation of the Middle Ear ; Retinitis from Bright's Disease ; Secondary Glaucoma from Riband-shaped Opacities of Cornea ; Physiological Action of Iridectomy in Glaucoma ; Aqua chlorinii and Baryta iodata in Ophthalmic Practice ; Engorged Papilla and its Significance.

The Bureau of Psychological Medicine reported the following papers: Mental Diseases in Relation to Homœopathy; Psychical Nosology; the Retentive Power of the Sensorial Faculties; Mind Influence in the Cure of Disease; Popular Psychology.

The Bureau of Medical Literature reported recent publications.

The Bureau of Organization, etc., reported statistics of the homœopathic physicians in the various States, the proportion of the homœopathic to the old school, and their proportion to the inhabitants.

A botanical committee was appointed, who reported finding *Plantago major*, *Taraxacum*, *Arctium lappa*, *Rhus radicans*, *Verbascum thapsus*, *Hyoscyamus niger*, *Cynoglossum officinale*, *Rumex crispus*, *Abies canadensis*, *Thuja occidentalis*, *Podophyllum peltatum*, *Arum triphyllum*, *Sambucus*, *Euphorbia*, *Juniperis communis*, *Uva ursi*, *Asclepias cornuti*, *Apocynum*, *Polygala senega*, *Zizia aurea*.

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence gave a sketch of homœopathy in Italy.

Reports were received from the Committees on Homœopathic Dispensatory, and New Constitution and By-laws, which were adopted, incorporating many of the standing resolutions; on the World's Homœopathic Convention.

On the recommendation of the president, it was resolved that the names of the senior members be printed separately; that members of the Institute travelling abroad should be considered members of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence; to establish a bureau of Microscopy.

The Committee on Legislation reported that it would be well-nigh impossible to obtain a charter for the Institute from the United States Government; it might be proper to obtain it from some State, properly New York. The committee had been unable to get a full account of all legislation in the different States affecting homœopathy.

The Intercollegiate Committee reported that it had organized to secure, among other things, a uniform system of medical education in all the homœopathic colleges of the country.

The Committee on Necrology reported biographical notices of

Drs. David James, Isaac James, Alpheus Morrill, C. F. Geist, John A. Paine, Simeon A. Cook, Walter M. Williamson, Henry E. Morrill, William E. Bulkley, George W. Perrine, Edgar B. Cole, Eugene Biteley, Alfred Zantzing, M. W. Wallens, D. R. Stouffer, T. B. Benedict, J. H. Austin, T. J. Vastine.

The Committee on Credentials reported two hundred and six members present. 16 State societies, 41 local societies, 36 institutions, 10 colleges, and 11 journals were represented. Fifty-seven new members were elected. The list of members contained 858 names.

The proceedings and miscellaneous papers filled 154 pages. The discussion following the reading of the reports of bureaus was published with such reports in the separate sections, thus greatly increasing their size. Section II, *Materia Medica*, contains 168 pages; Section III, *Clinical Medicine*, 48 pages; Section IV, *Obstetrics*, 66 pages; Section V, *Surgery*, 156 pages; Section VI, *Organization, Registration, and Statistics*, 8 pages; Section VII, *Anatomy, Physiology, and Hygiene*, 50 pages; Section VIII, *Psychological Medicine*, 70 pages; Section IX, *Ophthalmology and Otology*, 76 pages; Section X, *Medical Literature*, 12 pages; Section XI, *Gynæcology*, 38 pages; Section XII, *Pædology*, 32 pages.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH SESSION was held at Put-in Bay, Ohio, June 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th, 1875. The officers were Dr. William H. Holcombe, President, Dr. L. E. Ober, Vice-President, Drs. R. J. McClatchey and B. W. James, Secretaries, Dr. E. M. Kellogg, Treasurer.

In the absence of the President his address was read by the Vice-President.

The Bureau of *Materia Medica* reported the following papers: The General Report of the Bureau; Proving of *Sepia*; Observations on *Sepia*; Primary and Secondary Symptoms of Drugs—*a*, defined and distinguished; *b*, as guides in the selection of remedies in practice; *c*, as guides in determining the dose.

The Bureau of General Sanitary Science and Climatology reported: On the Construction of Hospitals; Hot Springs of Arkansas; Notes on Climatology of Consumption and some

Malarial Diseases; Climatology of South Atlantic States, especially with Reference to Life Insurance; Bearings of Climate on Choice of the Remedy; Epidemics in New York State; On Ventilation; General Report on Sanitary Science and Climatology.

The Bureau of Clinical Medicine presented: Pathology and Diagnosis of Diabetes; Therapeutics of Diabetes; Pathology and Diagnosis of Morbus Brightii; The Treatment of Bright's Disease; Case of Chronic Bright's Disease; Cases of Bright's Disease compiled from Various Journals; The Cause of Hydrophobia; a Patient Alternately Blind, Deaf and Dumb; Clinical Cases.

The Bureau of Surgery reported the following papers: Concussion and Compression; Dislocation of the Hip; Dislocation of the Knee; Compound Dislocations; Fractures of the Humerus; Fractures of the Femur; Fractures of the Foot; A Famous Case of Gunshot Wound; Surgical Diseases of the Prostate.

The Bureau of Obstetrics reported the following papers: The Third Stage of Labor, its Duties and Management; Reflex Gastric Derangements during Pregnancy; Mental Influences on Maternity; On Malpresentations of the Fœtus in Utero; Child-bearing, or Remarks on Some of the Influences which Promote and Help to Determine Healthy Procreation.

The Bureau of Pædology reported: History and Statistics of Scarlet Fever; Nature and Diagnosis of Scarlet Fever; Etiology and Prophylaxis of Scarlet Fever; Clinical Successes in, and Peculiarities of, Scarlet Fever; Complications and Sequelæ of Scarlet Fever; The Therapeutics of Cholera Infantum.

The Bureau of Microscopy reported the following papers: The Relation of the Microscope to Therapeutics; On the Structure of the Synovial Membranes.

The Bureau of Organization, etc., presented a report, giving statistics of some of the Eastern and Southern States.

The Bureau of Gynæcology reported: Relative frequency and violence of Diseases peculiar to Women in Northern and Southern Latitudes; Uterine Tumors; Case of Uterine Tumor; Remote and Reflex Symptoms Dependent upon Diseases of the

Uterus; Dysmenorrhœa; Formation of Ovarian Cysts; On Deviations of the Uterus; Case of Successful Cæsarean Section.

The Bureau of Ophthalmology, Otology, and Laryngology presented: Retinitis Albuminurica; Inflammation and Atrophy of Optic Nerve; Acute Suppurative Inflammation of Middle Ear; Chronic Suppuration of Middle Ear; Therapeutics of Suppurative Inflammation of Middle Ear; Consequences of Chronic Suppuration of Middle Ear; Alumen exsiccatum in Ophthalmic Practice; Subacute Laryngitis and Œdema of Larynx.

The Bureau of Psychological Medicine presented the following papers: Where the Many Ways may Meet; The Old and New in Medicine; Health in Thought.

The Bureau of Anatomy, Physiology, and Hygiene presented the following papers: Biology and Definitions of Disease, According to Authorities, Ancient and Modern; The Darwinian Theory of the Descent of Man, as Explanatory of the Anomalies of Human Anatomy; On Ventilation.

The Committee on Homœopathic Colleges reported on the thoroughness of the courses of instruction at the various colleges, and that in many of them the graded course of instruction had been adopted.

The Intercollegiate Committee, composed of representatives from all the colleges, reported a system of collegiate education in medicine, recommended a graded course, extending through a period of three years, and suggested the curriculum of studies.

The by-laws were amended, providing for the election of chairmen of bureaus; regarding the subjects to be reported upon; the presentation of all papers through an appropriate bureau or committee; transferring the department of Hygiene from the Bureau of Anatomy, Physiology, etc., to the Bureau of General Sanitary Science and Climatology, and providing that no person shall be chairman of more than one bureau or standing committee.

Resolutions were adopted in regard to obtaining mortuary reports; against action of State legislatures regarding medical orthodoxy.

The Committee on Credentials reported one hundred and twenty-six physicians present, 12 State and 29 local societies, 28

institutions, 9 colleges, and 9 journals represented. Seventy-seven new members were elected. The names of eight hundred and seventy-seven members are published.

The Necrological Report embraced notices of Drs. Peleg Clark, Benjamin F. Bowers, Richmond Bradford, Albert Wright, James H. P. Frost, James C. Neilson, Charles F. Fish, Elijah H. Drake, N. D. Beebe, N. F. Prentice, and Henry Walters.

Many valuable papers presented to the Institute are omitted from the volume of *Transactions*, as the Publication Committee was restricted to papers relating to the "special subjects" selected by each bureau. Much matter, principally the discussions, was also omitted, as the small amount of money in the treasury necessitated the printing of a small volume. The proceedings and miscellaneous papers occupy 152 pages. Section II, *Materia Medica*, occupies 94 pages; Section III, *Clinical Medicine*, 58 pages; Section IV, *Obstetrics*, 36 pages; Section V, *Surgery*, 124 pages; Section VIII, *Psychological Medicine*, 14 pages; Section IX, *Ophthalmology*, 38 pages; Section XI, *Gynæcology*, 18 pages; Section XII, *Pædology*, 44 pages; Section XIII, *General Sanitary Science*, 48 pages.

REFERENCE TO TRANSACTIONS.

[* Refers to the bottom of the page. † Mentioned by title; article not published.]

- Address to the homœopathic physicians of the United States, 1846, p. 9 ;
1852, p. 4 ; 27.
- Address, Edward Bayard, M.D., 1847, p. 8 ; 6, 1853, p. 12.
- George E. Belcher, M.D., 1867, p. 8.
- Henry B. Clarke, M.D., 1868, pp. 193, 237.
- Thomas G. Comstock, M.D., 1868, p. 168.
- N. F. Cooke, M.D., 1867, p. 88.
- D. M. Dake, M.D., 1856, p. 33.
- J. P. Dake, M.D., 1858, p. 32.
- J. S. Douglass, M.D., 1857, p. 15.
- Carroll Dunham, M.D., 1870, p. 107.*
- Samuel S. Guy, M.D., 1859, p. 31.
- W. T. Helmuth, M.D., 1866, p. 31 ; 1867, p. 8.
- William H. Holcombe, M.D., 1875, p. 16.*
- Jacob Jeanes, M.D., 1848, p. 5.
- Benjamin F. Joslin, M.D., 1849, p. 9.
- S. R. Kirby, M.D., 1852, p. 9.
- R. Ludlam, M.D., 1869, p. 77.*
- F. R. McManus, M.D., 1860, p. 29.
- John Moore, M.D., 1868, p. 173.
- William E. Payne, M.D., 1854, p. 17.
- J. H. Pulte, M.D., 1855, p. 17.
- W. W. Rodman, M.D., 1865, p. 27.
- A. E. Small, M.D., 1850, p. 1 ; 1873, p. 17.
- George W. Swazey, M.D., 1851, pp. 6, 17.
- I. T. Talbot, M.D., 1872, p. 18.*
- David Thayer, M.D., 1869, p. 11.*
- T. P. Wilson, M.D., † 1871, p. 34.*
- J. J. Youlin, M.D., 1874, p. 16.*
- After-pains, E. C. Beckwith, M.D., 1871, pp. 43,* 262.*
- Albuminuria, Apis in, B. F. Joslin, M.D., 1860, p. 106.
- Alcohol, C. W. Boyce, M.D., 1869, pp. 54,* 531.*
- discussion on, 1872, p. 36.*
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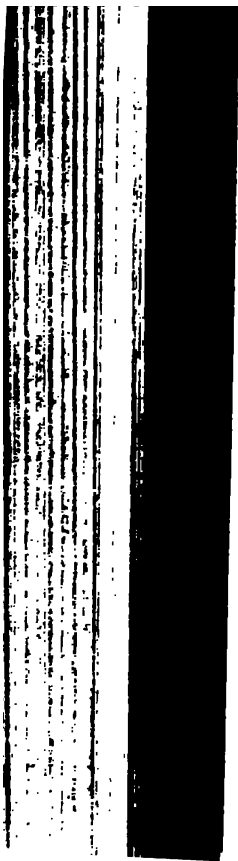
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CHAPTER III.

HOSPITALS, DISPENSARIES, ASYLUMS, HOMES, PHARMACIES.



*HOSPITALS, DISPENSARIES, ASYLUMS, HOMES,
PHARMACIES.*

HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL OF PENNSYLVANIA.*

A CHARTER for the Homœopathic Hospital of Pennsylvania was obtained at the Court of Common Pleas for Philadelphia County, April 20th, 1850. A large building on Chestnut Street, near the Schuylkill River, now used as a hotel, was rented, and, after being fully organized, the hospital was opened in 1852 for the reception of patients. It continued in operation about two years. In the fall of 1853 a fair was held in the Chinese Museum, 9th and Sansom streets, for the benefit of the hospital, at which about \$2800 was raised. At the close of its active operations there was some money in the treasury, and also a considerable amount of furniture on hand, together with surgical appliances. All of these were given to the Soldiers' Hospital during the war of the rebellion.

The first official board was as follows: President, R. Gardiner, M.D.; Vice-Presidents, C. B. Matthews, M.D., and W. S. Helmuth, M.D.; Secretary, William A. Gardiner, M.D.; Treasurer, W. Williamson, M.D.; Managers, Drs. C. Neidhard, F. Sims, S. Freedley, James Kitchen, A. E. Small, J. R. Coxe, Jr., Matthew Semple. There were medical, surgical, and lying-in wards. The first elected attending physicians were Drs. W. S. Helmuth, J. Kitchen, C. Neidhard. Surgeons, Drs. F. Sims, W. A. Gardiner. Obstetricians, Drs. W. Williamson, R. Gardiner. The attending physicians served on alternate three months, attending daily. There was a resident physician and superintendent. Charity patients required a certificate from the attending physician previous to admission, but accident cases were received at any hour.

* By A. R. Thomas, M.D.

No infectious or contagious diseases were admitted. No incurable cases were admitted without payment. The enterprise was pecuniarily embarrassed, and though there were plenty of patients, for want of interest on the part of the physicians it became defunct.

On the 9th of September, 1862, a meeting of ladies was held at the Homœopathic College in Philadelphia, to organize an association for the management of a hospital. The board of managers of the college had fitted up suitable rooms in a building belonging to the corporation, and in the rear of the college, for the reception of sick and wounded soldiers. The upper story of this building was connected with the amphitheatre of the college by a covered passage, thus enabling patients to be brought before the class in the clinical lectures. Government would not allow soldiers who preferred homœopathic treatment to become its inmates, and, therefore, only such soldiers as had been discharged from the United States Army hospitals could come. A considerable number of patients were received and much good was done. Very many contributions were donated by charitable ladies for its support. Soon after the war this hospital was closed.

In the summer of 1869 the faculty of the Hahnemann Medical College, feeling the necessity for a hospital for the purpose of increasing the facilities for clinical instruction, originated a movement for holding a large fair, and thus raised funds for reopening the Homœopathic Hospital. Extensive preparations were made during the summer and fall, and in the month of November the fair was opened at Horticultural Hall. From the active co-operation of a large number of physicians of the city, and the indefatigable efforts of the many ladies and gentlemen interested in the enterprise, the fair, which continued for two weeks, was a great success, and resulted in raising the sum of seventeen thousand dollars (\$17,000). In 1870 the money thus secured was invested by the trustees of the hospital, who were also trustees of the college, in the purchase of the college property on Filbert Street, above 11th Street. On the Cuthbert Street end of this property were two dwell-

ings, the same that had been used as a soldiers' hospital during the war. These buildings were removed, and on the lot was erected a five-storied brick hospital building. The main structure was 80 feet in length, with a wing of 30 feet. The capacity of the building was fifty beds. It contained two large public wards,—male and female,—besides several private wards, residents' rooms, etc. Each floor of the hospital communicated with the college, and patients were easily passed to and from the clinical amphitheatre of the latter. This hospital was formally opened on the 9th of January, 1871. Since that time over 18,000 medical and surgical cases have received treatment in its wards and dispensary department. This hospital is still in active operation.

The present Board of Managers is composed as follows: Chairman, W. Hobart Brown; Secretary, D. T. Pratt; Treasurer, John W. Sexton; William C. Keehmle, A. R. Thomas, M.D., Oliver Evans, B. F. Betts, M.D.

Medical and Surgical Staff: Physician, E. A. Farrington, M.D.; Surgeon, M. Macfarlan, M.D.; Resident Physician and Surgeon, L. F. Smiley, M.D.

The following physicians have served as residents since the opening of the hospital: Henry Bæthig, M.D., J. A. Bullard, M.D., Dr. Sheppard, L. F. Smiley, M.D.

The hospital is supported by voluntary contributions, board of patients, rents, etc., all of which are sufficient to place it upon a permanent basis. The clinics of the Hahnemann College, since the opening of this hospital, have been vastly improved, its beds being always open to such cases as required hospital treatment.

The Philadelphia Homœopathic Infirmary was organized in April, 1859, and first opened at the corner of 15th and Ogden streets. Two years later it was removed to 1106 Coates Street (now Fairmount Avenue). At that time there were but two public institutions in which homœopathy was practiced,—The Northern Home for Friendless Children and the College Dispensary.

This infirmary was organized with a Board of Managers, and the following Medical Staff: Consulting Physicians, Drs. C. Her-

ing, D. James, Richard Gardiner, A. Lippe; Attending Physicians, Drs. B. W. James, D. R. Posey, L. L. Coxe.

The object of the institution was to afford a place where all kinds of surgical operations could be performed, and medical cases could be treated homœopathically. It was divided into surgical, medical, and obstetrical departments. The obstetrical department was never put into active operation. A few beds were provided, and both surgical and medical cases were frequently placed in the same.

After the death of Dr. Coxe, Drs. P. Dudley and J. C. Gilchrist held positions on the staff.

The institution was supported by voluntary contributions. It was open every day in the week except Sunday, and through it was accomplished a vast amount of good. The institution was closed in 1870. During its existence a branch was opened in Manayunk, and continued for one year.

There have been very many *dispensaries* started, at different times, in various parts of the State which have accomplished much good in bringing homœopathy to the notice of the people. The principal one in Philadelphia is

The Dispensary of the Homœopathic Hospital.—Upon the opening of the Homœopathic College of Pennsylvania in 1848, a dispensary was also organized, both for the purpose of affording the poor of the city an opportunity for homœopathic treatment, and for furnishing the clinics of the college with materials for lectures. This was the first homœopathic dispensary organized in Philadelphia.

Eighteen physicians were appointed to serve on the first staff: Drs. S. R. Dubs, W. P. Esrey, Samuel Freedley, Richard Gardiner, Augustus Koch, W. S. Helmuth, James Kitchen, C. B. Matthews, J. G. Pehrson, Walter Ward, C. Neidhard, Walter Williamson, A. E. Small, Matthew Semple, Francis Sims, W. A. Gardiner, E. M. Smith, W. B. Riehle.

When the college took possession of its present building in Filbert Street, in 1849 (its first course having been held in the rear of 229 Arch Street, old number), the dispensary was placed

in the basement of this building, where it remained for many years. In 1875, for the greater convenience of the clinics, rooms were provided in the third story, the dispensary placed in the same, and practical surgery removed to the basement.

Upon the organization of the Hahnemann Medical College in 1867, a dispensary was opened with the college at 1307 Chestnut Street, afterwards removed to 18 North 10th Street; upon the consolidation of the two colleges this was united with the dispensary of the old college.

Upon the opening of the present hospital in 1871, the college dispensary was transferred to the hospital organization, though still held in the college building. The annual reports are now made as a part of the hospital reports, and appear on the first of May of each year. The attending physicians are elected annually by the board of hospital managers, and do service on alternate days, at least six being always present. The central location of this dispensary has secured a very large attendance of patients, more than 150,000 cases having been treated since the opening of the institution. A large proportion of the homœopathic physicians of the city have served at some time on its staff, and the college clinics, through the same, have been richly supplied with material of all kinds.

The following homes have been, or now are, under homœopathic treatment: Little Wanderer's Home, Methodist Episcopal Old Folks' Home, Presbyterian Home, Northern Home for Friendless Children.

The Philadelphia Northern Home for Friendless Children, which was originally under allopathic, then came under homœopathic treatment, and in a few years returned to the allopathic treatment, presents the following summary of statistics of the rival modes of treatment, as compiled by Bushrod W. James, M.D., formerly surgeon of the institution:

Summary: Total inmates of Northern Home while under *homœopathic* service, 1599; deaths, 16. Total inmates of Northern Home while under *allopathic* service, 964; deaths, 18. Homœopathic term of service, $7\frac{1}{2}$ years. Allopathic term, $5\frac{1}{2}$ years.

HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY OF PITTSBURG.*

In the autumn of 1865 Drs. J. C. Burgher, M. Côte, and H. H. Hoffman purchased, on their individual responsibility, the present hospital site. Application was made to the legislature for an act of incorporation, under the name of the "*Homœopathic Medical and Surgical Hospital and Dispensary of Pittsburg, Pa.*," which was granted, and approved by the governor on the 4th day of April, 1866. In the meantime the efforts of the projectors were seconded by Drs. D. Cowley, L. M. Rousseau, J. F. Cooper, F. Taudte; thirty-five lay corporators were also enlisted in the good work, who contributed from one hundred to one thousand dollars each. A meeting of the corporators was held on the 9th day of April, 1866, and proceeded to elect a board of trustees. The trustees organized by electing for President, Hon. Wilson McCandless; First Vice-President, Major William Fowler; Second Vice-President, James B. Murray; Secretary, J. C. Burgher, M.D.; Treasurer, George Bingham. The real estate was transferred to the corporation; plans and specifications for remodelling the building and putting it in complete repair were adopted, and the following committee appointed on hospital furniture and supplies: J. C. Burgher, M.D., M. Côte, M.D., and Edwin Miles, Esq.

The hospital, provided with forty beds, and complete in all its appointments, was opened for the reception and cure of patients on the 1st day of August, 1866, with Dr. L. H. Willard as Resident Physician and Surgeon, and the following medical staff: Drs. H. H. Hoffman, D. Cowley, J. F. Cooper, G. S. Foster, L. M. Rousseau.

From its inception the hospital has grown in favor, and the necessity of larger buildings, which will soon be erected, has long been felt. Since its opening to the 1st of August, 1876, there were two thousand three hundred and seventy-one medical and surgical cases that received care and attention within its walls. The percentage of cured in that number has averaged sixty-seven per cent., while the highest death-rate has been seven and

* By J. H. Buffum, M.D.

four-tenths per cent., and the average death-rate but five and eight-tenths per cent. During the past year there were one hundred and eighty-five medical cases, ninety-eight surgical, twenty-one obstetrical, and fourteen births, making a total of three hundred and eighteen cases treated. The charity patients numbered two hundred and forty-eight, and the pay patients but seventy. The daily average of patients maintained was twenty-three and eight-tenths, and the average time of patients in the hospital was twenty-seven days. The current yearly expenses are about eight thousand dollars (\$8000). Annual reports are published.

In the *dispensary* department there were 13,067 prescriptions issued and filled during the last year; also 1624 visits made by the dispensary staff to out-patients. Since the dispensary opened there have been 58,823 prescriptions filled.

NEW YORK OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL.*

Incorporated April 21st, 1852; located on the northeast corner of Third Avenue and Twenty-third Street, New York city. Open for the reception of patients every day at 2 o'clock, Sundays excepted. This institution, now in the twenty-fifth year of its existence, is a monument to homœopathy of which we are all proud. Its struggles in its early history, while under the control of a system of medicine not satisfactory to the majority of its board of directors, have now passed away, so that at present there is no other institution that stands on a firmer basis, or whose inner workings move on more smoothly than this Ophthalmic hospital. Started in 1852, under the auspices and in the interest of the allopathic school of medicine, an able surgical staff was selected from prominent oculists, who attended until 1867 (a period of fifteen years) to the medical and surgical requirements of the institution. During this time there were not 15,000 patients treated, averaging less than 1000 per year. This was sufficiently discouraging to induce the directors to change the method of treatment; consequently in June, 1867, the attending board of surgeons were given a permanent leave

* By George S. Norton, M.D.

of absence, and a resolution was passed that the homœopathic method of treatment be adopted; and Drs. T. F. Allen and C. Th. Liebold were called upon to take charge.

The New York Ophthalmic Hospital, as its name indicates, was first chartered to treat diseases of the eye only; but as time advanced, and the relative importance of that long-neglected organ, the ear, became apparent, it was thought best to enlarge the sphere of usefulness; therefore, in 1869, the certificate of incorporation was amended to the eye and ear. As practice still further taught that the throat was intimately connected with aural troubles, within the past year a throat department has been added. It was first located at No. 6 Stuyvesant Place, but six years after was removed to 63 Third Avenue, where it remained two years. It was next removed to the corner of Fourth Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street; and thence, in June, 1872, to the large building erected for it on the corner of Third Avenue and Twenty-third Street. The corner-stone for this building, now owned and occupied by the Ophthalmic Hospital, was laid October 5th, 1871.

The Ophthalmic Hospital building is an ornament to New York city, while its large, well-ventilated wards, and spacious reception-rooms for out-door patients serve to gladden the hearts of all true believers in the law of "similia." Ample provision is made for the accommodation of fifty resident patients and an unlimited number of daily applicants. The board of directors are in full sympathy with the present surgical staff, and perfectly satisfied with the success of the homœopathic mode of treatment, as shown in the constantly increasing numbers which daily apply for relief from threatening blindness or impending deafness. During the last ten years, while under homœopathic control, over 25,000 patients have been treated, being an average of over 2500 per year; and, in order to show the increase in the number of applicants, it may be stated that over 5000 have been treated during the past year, with a daily average of over 130, some days even reaching 200. It will thus be seen that this institution is in a most prosperous condition in the homœopathic treatment of diseases of the eye, ear, and throat. It is also upon a firm financial basis, being entirely

free from debt, thanks to the munificent gift of Mrs. Emma A. Keys, who, when this hospital was in process of erection and nearly completed, came to its aid with the noble endowment of *one hundred thousand dollars*. Its running expenses are constantly increasing with the swelling crowds that flock to it daily for treatment; expenses for board of indigent patients; for medicines, which are given without charge; for surgical instruments; for furniture, and many other things which have to be provided or renewed. The library furnished the surgical staff contains all the recent additions to our literature pertaining to the specialties treated in this hospital.

The upper floor of the building is occupied by the New York Homœopathic Medical College, which, being under the same roof, affords an excellent opportunity of study for all the students. This opportunity is improved, as is shown by the large numbers that attend the daily clinics. In the act of incorporation a clause is found stating that one object of this hospital is "for the purpose of affording facilities for the instruction of medical students in the treatment of all diseases of the eye and ear." In accordance with this, the *New York Ophthalmic School* was founded in connection with the hospital. The instruction was chiefly clinical until 1871, when a regular course of lectures was established and a diploma issued by the Board of Surgeons. Since then the number of clinical and didactic lectures have been augmented as the increased number of students has seemed to demand, so that now daily lectures are held, thus giving the student a thorough knowledge of all branches of ophthalmic and aural surgery. These lectures and the advantage of the clinics are free to all physicians and students of medicine. At the close of the session physicians that have been in practice at least one year (and only those), who shall pass a satisfactory examination before the Board of Surgeons, will, on payment of twenty-five dollars, receive from the trustees the diploma of the hospital. Owing to the severity of the examinations but few graduates are yearly sent out to practice such specialties, but these are eminently fitted to fill the high positions they hold in the various cities of our country.

The first President was Hon. Caleb S. Woodhull, two years; the second was Rev. Isaac Ferris, D.D., LL.D., five years; the third was Peter Cooper, two years; the fourth was Solomon Jenner, five years; the fifth was John M. Seaman, three years; the sixth was Thomas C. Smith (present incumbent), eight years.

Surgical Staff.—Surgeons, T. F. Allen, M.D., C. Th. Liebold, M.D., George S. Norton, M.D. Aural Surgeon, Henry C. Houghton, M.D. Consulting Surgeons, George E. Belcher, M.D., H. D. Paine, M.D., P. P. Wells, M.D., J. McE. Wetmore, M.D., C. A. Bacon, M.D. Assistant Surgeons, D. B. Hunt, M.D., F. H. Boynton, M.D., J. M. Schley, M.D. Assistant Aural Surgeons, William E. Ronnels, M.D., C. E. Beebe, M.D. Resident Surgeon, Alfred Waustall, M.D.

THE NEW YORK HOMŒOPATHIC CHARITY HOSPITAL, WARD'S ISLAND.*

In the summer of 1875, through the energy of prominent homœopathic physicians of New York city, a petition was drawn up and signed by many of the most wealthy and influential citizens, representing about \$400,000,000, asking for the privilege of using a large building on Ward's Island, known as the "Inebriate Asylum and Soldiers' Retreat," for a homœopathic hospital. The building referred to was in charge of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, and was originally built in 1863 for an inebriate asylum, but in 1869 was employed by General Bowen for the disabled veterans of our civil war, and hence its name. This petition was addressed to the Hon. William H. Wickham, at that time mayor, and referred to the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction. The petition was favorably received, was acted upon, and in due time measures were taken to fit up the building for the purposes of a hospital. There is no building in the city better adapted for the work of caring for the sick than the one chosen. The site of the building is eminently healthful, situated as it is upon a bluff fifty feet above the river, thus allowing good ventilation and

* By Alonzo P. Williamson, M.D.

drainage, besides possessing a magnificent view of East River. The building has a frontage of 282 feet. The centre block is 62 feet in width and 220 feet in depth. The pavilions, extending at right angles from the main, are each 110 feet long and 40 feet wide. From the ends of the pavilions, and running to the rear on a line parallel with the main, are wings, each 120 feet in length by 40 feet in width. These wings are connected in the rear with the main building by corridors, 16 feet wide, well lighted, and furnishing excellent accommodations for patients. The entire structure is heated with steam, lighted by gas, and well ventilated by means of shafts running from the basement and connecting with all the rooms and hallways. The building is capable of accommodating 800 patients.

On the first floor of the central block are offices, waiting and dining rooms, reception-ward, kitchen, store, and clothing-room. The second and third floors are used for officers' apartments. The fourth floor is arranged into 12 small rooms, which form a most excellent erysipelas ward. In this elevated position free ventilation is easily obtained, and this dangerous class of disease is far removed and completely isolated from the general hospital. The wings, corridors, and pavilions are exclusively used for patients and attendants.

On September 10th, 1875, the homœopathic hospital was formally opened, and the first patient was admitted September 14th.

Dr. Selden H. Talcott was placed at the head of the institution as chief of staff, with Drs. C. L. Nichols, Duncan Macfarlan, J. D. Madden, and R. B. Sullivan as house physicians. A medical board was instituted, consisting of the following gentlemen. Officers: Egbert Guernsey, M.D., President; H. D. Paine, M.D., Vice-President; Alfred K. Hills, M.D., Secretary. Members: Drs. William Tod Helmuth, George E. Belcher, W. H. White, James Robie Wood, John C. Minor, S. P. Burdick, Alexander Berghaus, F. E. Doughty, J. H. Demarest, George S. Norton, William S. Baner, J. W. Dowling, Charles A. Bacon, J. H. Thompson, J. McE. Wetmore, Samuel Lilienthal, E.

Carlton, Jr., A. P. Troop, S. S. Bradford, T. D. Bradford, and C. B. Currier.

To S. H. Talcott, M.D., is due great credit for the very able manner in which he discharged the responsible duty of organizing the hospital, classifying the wards, and placing the institution upon a sound running basis.

In April, 1876, the old staff gave way to a new one, composed of Drs. F. A. Bishop, W. F. Decker, F. M. Earle, F. A. Hale, R. W. Mifflin, and A. P. Williamson. In the early part of the year an amphitheatre was erected in the chapel, suitable for clinics, which were held once a week, and largely attended by the students of the New York Homoeopathic College. Here, also, a series of lectures were delivered for the benefit of the nurses by members of the medical board.

In the fall, Drs. B. G. Carleton and C. C. Boyle were appointed to fill the vacancies in the house staff, caused by the resignations of Drs. Decker and Earle.

GENERAL STATEMENT OF PATIENTS FROM SEPTEMBER 10TH,
TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1875.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Nativity.	
				N.	F.
Admitted to December 31st.....	369	106	474*	115	359
Births	2	2	2	2	
Total	379	108	476	117	359
Discharged to December 31st.....	93	52	145	47	98
Died to December 31st.....	15	3	18†	4	14
Total	108	55	163	51	112
Remaining January 1st, 1876.....	262	51	313	66	247

Rate of death on whole number treated 3.78 per cent.

* There were 127 insane patients transferred to the hospital at its opening from the New York City Asylum for Insane. These were mostly cases of chronic dementia, offering but faint hopes of recovery, and therefore a dead-weight upon the hospital. This inconvenience had to be put up with.

† Almost all the patients admitted were chronic cases; and of the 18 that died, the cause of death in one-half was phthisis pulmonalis, general paresis in 4, epithelial cancer in 1, pleurisy and abscess of the liver in 1, and tertiary syphilis in 1. This gave a death-rate of 3.78 per cent. With the year 1876, the prospects improved, with more room and better accommodations, more patients and a better class of cases.

GENERAL STATEMENT OF PATIENTS FOR THE YEAR 1876.

1876.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Nativity.	
				N.	F.
Remaining January 1st, 1876.....	262	51	313	66	247
Births during the year.....	9	4	13	13	
Admitted during the year.....	1863	888	2751	737	2014
Total.....	2134	943	3077	816	2261
Discharged during the year.....	1623	781	2404	623	1781
Deaths during the year.....	118	69	187	59	128
Total.....	1741	850	2591	682	1909
Rate of death on whole number treated 6.07 per cent.					

The results thus far attained are so flattering that though the hospital is still in its infancy, and though there is great room for improvement in every direction, a brilliant future is not only possible, but most probable.

The Western Homœopathic Dispensary of New York City is situated at 411 and 413 West Forty-second Street, and was organized May 20th, 1868. It is an incorporated institution, with a medical staff, and Dr. Deys as house physician. The German and French languages are spoken by attending physicians. It has an ophthalmic and aural department. About 12,000 patients are treated yearly. In 1870, 4827 out visits were made and 21,458 prescriptions given. Full reports of this able institution can be found in *New York State Homœopathic Transactions*.

The Morrisania Homœopathic Medical and Surgical Dispensary was opened April, 1869. It is situated on Fifth Street, near Washington Avenue, Morrisania. Dr. J. M. Miller was the first attending physician. It is an incorporated body and is in active operation.

There is a *dispensary* connected with the *Women's Medical College of New York City*, which is conducted by the professors and senior students of that college. It was incorporated and opened in 1867.

The Metropolitan Homœopathic Dispensary of New York was opened at No. 58 Bleeker Street, October 28th, 1868.

During the first eight months about 4000 cases were treated. The daily average attendance is 35 patients; it is open five hours daily. In 1872 the legislature appropriated \$1000 for its support.

The Yorkville Homœopathic Dispensary is located at 201 East Eighty-third Street, New York city. It was incorporated in June, 1871, and opened October 1st, 1871. It supports a house physician, has a board of directors and a medical board. The city has given for its support \$1000.

The Harlem Homœopathic Dispensary was opened June 19th, 1871. It is located at the corner of One hundred and twenty-second Street and Third Avenue, New York city. The city has donated \$500 in money.

THE BROOKLYN HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL,*

An outgrowth of the dispensary,† inasmuch as it was definitely projected by the trustees of that institution, was incorporated by a special act of the legislature February 9th, 1871, with an appropriation of \$10,000 for its completion. By a charity ball \$3000 were realized, and in December, 1871, the trustees, having reorganized, purchased the building and ground belonging to the Brooklyn Orphan Asylum for \$27,500, which sum has all been paid up. The institution is free from debt. Necessary alterations having been effected the hospital was formally opened in January, 1873. As the building now stands it has a frontage of 75 feet, a depth of 50 feet, is three stories high, with basement beneath, accommodating its own extensive cuisine and the suit of seven rooms occupied by the Brooklyn Homœopathic Dispensary. It is advantageously arranged with private and public lying-in and infant wards of both male and female medical and surgical departments. It furnishes seventy-nine beds, besides accommodating its necessarily resident officers, cooks, waiters, etc. Its structure is brick, stands back on ground terraced four feet above the street, and is entirely isolated, thus securing an exceptionally good ventilation.‡

* R. C. Moffatt, M.D., furnished condensed reports of the Brooklyn institutions.

† See page 964, (A).

‡ See N. Y. State Society Transactions, vol. x, p. 448.

A ladies' aid association is connected with the institution, by which material help and interest in the community are generously furnished. Further extensions of the building are in contemplation. The hospital has been from the first highly prosperous and successful. Its statistics of cure vie favorably with those of any of its sister institutions. Its sustaining funds are mainly voluntary contributions, but an annual award of \$4000 from the city, and proceeds from private patients, fairs, entertainments, etc., make the balance.

Medical and Surgical Staff for 1876: President, A. E. Sumner, M.D.; Physicians, R. C. Moffat, M.D., E. J. Whitney, M.D., W. S. Searle, M.D., W. B. Garside, M.D., E. Miner, M.D., W. L. R. Perrine, M.D., G. A. Bowen, M.D., C. L. Bonnell, M.D.; Surgeons, W. M. L. Fiske, M.D., H. Wilter, M.D., A. Varona, M.D.; Resident Physician, S. E. Stiles, M.D.

THE BROOKLYN MATERNITY

Was chartered January 24th, 1871, as "The Brooklyn Homœopathic Lying-in Asylum," at 88 Lawrence Street. Its object was to furnish homœopathic treatment and a comfortable asylum for women during confinement. In March, 1873, a *Nursery* was formed for the reception of children on board, and in October the first *Training-school for Nurses* in America was legally chartered, which, with the *Child's Hospital*, made four departments in one, and warranted a more comprehensive title, THE BROOKLYN MATERNITY, which was adopted in 1873. The same year large and commodious quarters were purchased at 46 and 48 Concord Street for \$48,000. In the training-school, besides graded practical instruction in all that concerns parturition, the students are taught by regular courses of lectures in anatomy and physiology, food and hygiene, labor and its accidents, special duties of the nurse, care of infants in health and sickness, besides constant clinical instruction. Up to the present time sixteen nurses have graduated in four classes.

In 1871 (the first year) twelve were confined; in 1872, thirty-three were confined; in 1873 sixty-four were confined; in 1874 eighty were confined; in 1875 eighty-seven were confined, mak-

ing a total of two hundred and seventy-six confinements, in which there was *but one death*.

In the nursery three hundred and seventy-one infants have been cared for, of whom ten were stillborn, and eighteen have died. This praiseworthy work, with results better than in much private practice, is still going on. The Maternity is supported by voluntary contributions, by an annual award of \$2500 from the city, by proceeds of entertainments, fairs, etc., and by board from paying inmates. A large majority of the patients are married. It is governed by a board of managers, all ladies, an advisory board of gentlemen, a matron, and medical staff.

Medical Staff for 1876: R. C. Moffatt, M.D., W. B. Garside, M.D., Edwin Miner, M.D., E. J. Whitney, M.D., C. L. Bonnell, M.D., Max F. Hein, M.D., E. W. Victor, M.D., H. M. Lewis, M.D.; Resident Physician, W. F. Decker, M.D.

THE BROOKLYN NURSERY was organized in 1871 under the name of "The Flatbush Avenue Industrial School and Nursery," which was changed as above February 15th, 1872.

Its object is to aid poor, destitute, and friendless children under three years of age, by providing them with a home. The institution enjoys an unexceptionable location, owns real estate valued at \$16,000, and has accommodations for twenty-two nurses and twenty-four children. Its family as now constituted consists of one matron, one care-taker, twenty-four children, fourteen nurses (wet and dry),—forty in all. Since its organization it has boarded: Children, 534; women, 236; 770 in all. Of these the number of patients cannot be given, the records having been in part mislaid. The deaths all told, eighty. In single donations its largest receipts have been from Mrs. E. T. Pell, \$5000; Mount Prospect Fund Association, \$600; Mr. Edward Annan, \$500; total, \$6100.

It was organized in Adelphi Street, moved to Flatbush Avenue, thence to its present location, 188 Prospect Place.

(A.) *The Brooklyn Homœopathic Hospital Dispensary*.—Under the energetic charity of Mr. Edward W. Dunham, father of the late Carroll Dunham, M.D., "The Brooklyn Homœopathic Dispensary" was called into being in 1853, with a

trusteeship of seven associated gentlemen, and had its rooms at 50 Court Street, near the City Hall. Its growth from the first was satisfactory, 304 patients being treated in its first year. Larger accommodations were necessary in 1857 (four years), and still larger and more commodious in 1864, when purchase was made of the three-story premises, 25 x 50 feet, at 178 Atlantic Street. In 1869 its patients were 10,260, and its arrangements and appointments were pronounced by the official inspector the second best in the entire State of New York. Its enlarged body of trustees and their associated corps of physicians now projected the institution of a homœopathic hospital that should attain equal perfectness, but it was not proposed that the dispensary should be discontinued. Accordingly the dispensary became a subordinate department, yet distinct, under the name of "The Brooklyn Homœopathic *Hospital Dispensary*." The hospital was located in Cumberland Street, about a mile distant, yet the Atlantic Street branch was continued till the spring of the present year (1876), when it was wholly transferred to the basement of the hospital building. It maintains nine distinct departments:

(1) Diseases of the eye and ear; (2) of the throat; (3) of women; (4) of children; (5) of the digestive system; (6) of the heart and lungs; (7) general (*i. e.*, unclassified); (8) electrotherapeutical; (9) surgical, embracing (a) ordinary and (b) dental. Its award from the city is \$1500 annually.

(B.) *The Gates Avenue Homœopathic Dispensary* was established in February, 1867, at the intersection of Gates and Fulton avenues, under the superintendence of J. Lester Keep, M.D., aided by a corps of assistants. Its published summary statistics, up to April, 1875 (eight years), show 29,279 prescriptions for 16,675 patients; besides outdoor visits, 1465.

(C.) *The Brooklyn (Eastern District) Homœopathic Dispensary*, which owes its existence mainly to the efforts of its energetic President, Dr. William Wright, was incorporated March, 1872, and located at 98 Fifth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.* Its latest

* During the first year of this dispensary's existence the medical staff prescribed for 3016 patients. The income from all sources amounted to

published statistics, September, 1875, present in about three and a half years 18,020 patients.

STATE HOMŒOPATHIC ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE,
AT MIDDLETOWN, NEW YORK.*

In February, 1866, the late Hon. John Stanton Gould delivered before the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of New York, then in annual session at Albany, an address on "The Relation of Insanity to Bodily Disease," in which he stated that the necessities of the southern tier of counties would soon demand the erection of a new State lunatic asylum in their midst, and claimed, as a matter of justice, that it should be placed under the homœopathic school of medicine. This seems to have been the crystallizing point, so to speak, of the oft-felt and earnest desire of the homœopathic profession throughout the State, for at the next annual session of the State society, in February, 1867, a resolution was offered by Dr. H. M. Paine, of Albany, to the effect that, "*Whereas*, a bill authorizing the erection of a new lunatic asylum is now pending before the legislature," therefore a committee should be appointed to prepare a memorial asking "for such action as shall place said institution under the care of the homœopathic school," etc.

A committee was appointed which took immediate measures, through circulars and other means, to enlist the interest of homœopaths throughout the State, so that early in the legislative session of 1868 a bill was introduced and favorably reported upon, authorizing the appointment of (homœopathic) commissioners to locate the site for such an asylum in one of the western or southern tier of counties of the State, and the action of this committee was heartily indorsed by the State Homœopathic Medical Society at its annual session of 1868. At the same session, also, there was presented a letter from Dr. Hilon Doty, of

\$376.10; the expenses, including everything, amounted to \$380.37, leaving a balance of \$4.27 against the dispensary, thus showing a cost of less than ten cents per patient.

* By Henry R. Stiles, M.D.

Margarettsville, Delaware County, communicating information concerning a private lunatic asylum which he had there established, and in which the treatment was solely homœopathic.

The attempt to secure the establishment of a State insane asylum under homœopathic direction, though it failed in 1867 and 1868 through "the indifference of the profession to the political advancement of our method of practice," was again, at the society's annual meeting in February, 1869, kept prominently before the public, both by the President's address, in which he recommended that it be brought once more to the notice of the legislature, and by the presentation of a report of the operations of the Margarettsville Retreat for the Insane by its superintendent, Dr. H. Doty, accompanied by the draft of an act providing for its incorporation by the legislature as a joint stock company. This plan was promptly indorsed by the State society, and the "Margarettsville Retreat for the Insane" was duly incorporated by act of legislature, April 28th, 1869, under a board of five trustees, together with an advisory board, and with a capital of \$50,000. Dr. Doty, however, from various causes seems to have speedily lost the vantage-ground thus granted to him, for in December of the same year (1869) the homœopathic profession of the State were notified by a circular from Dr. George F. Foote of a plan to establish at Middletown, Orange County, a homœopathic insane asylum, founded by subscription and endowment, and organized as a close corporation. This project was warmly indorsed by several of the county medical societies and by the homœopathists of the State generally, and so indefatigable were Dr. Foote's labors that by January 14th, 1870, the asylum site had been selected and secured by pledge of the citizens of Middletown, and a sufficient amount of subscriptions received to render the enterprise a success.

Meanwhile the Margarettsville Retreat, remotely located, difficult of access, and lacking, as it did, the essential elements of success, faded from sight before the superior attractions and better organization of the proposed Middletown asylum. The friends of the latter, however, began to see that the "close corporation" organization, which they had at first proposed, would

scarcely enlist that degree of public support which they desired, and that not only would funds be more easily raised but the dignity of the homœopathic school of practice would be more enhanced if the institution could be brought under the *ægis* of the State government. Accordingly they planned to make it a State asylum. The hour was propitious; the governor of the State in his annual message to the legislature of 1870 had called attention to the condition of the insane poor; recent official investigations had awakened the public mind to the great and unsatisfied wants of that class; and the other asylums of the State confessed to being overcrowded. So when the friends of homœopathy again put forth their united strength, and availing themselves of favorable influences in the then existing complications of State politics, asked for this recognition of their right to share in the management of the public charities of the State, they secured the passage of an act, April 28th, 1870, establishing at Middletown, in the county of Orange, a State lunatic asylum for "the care and treatment of the insane and the inebriate upon the principles of medicine known as homœopathic." An appropriation for the construction and maintenance of buildings was also made, contingent upon the raising of an equal amount by private subscriptions. To the work of obtaining these subscriptions Dr. Foote addressed himself, being well seconded by many other physicians throughout the State, and with such success that, by an amendment of the original act, approved March 31st, 1871, the legislature accepted "for the site and uses of the said asylum," a tract of 200 acres of good arable land (including 20 acres of timber), well watered, and containing an abundant supply of sand, stone, and clay for building purposes, which was paid for by private donations. During the year 1871 excavations were made for the administrative buildings, a water supply secured from the village reservoir, the farm stocked with implements, wagons, etc. Building operations fairly commenced in August, 1872, and on the 26th of October following the corner-stone of the edifice was laid with appropriate ceremonies.

Meanwhile, in June, 1872, George F. Foote, M.D., the originator and first medical superintendent, resigned his connection

with the institution, and the position was held *pro forma* by H. D. Paine, M.D., of New York city, until the election, June 19th, 1873, of Henry R. Stiles, M.D., the present incumbent. On the 1st day of April, 1874, Dr. Stiles, with his family and a few employes, took up his residence at the nearly completed administrative building, and commenced the work of furnishing and of organizing his household. On the 20th of the same month the building was ready for the admission of patients, the first being received on the 7th day of May. The formal opening, with an address on the "Uses and Prospects of the Asylum in View of the Advancing Demands of Physiological Science," by Hon. A. B. Conger, M.D., a former president of the board, was held in connection with the annual meeting, June 18th, and was honored by the presence of a large number of distinguished medecists and friends of the institution, who thus testified their heartfelt interest in the establishment of the first homœopathic insane asylum under State patronage in the United States of America.*

The *comparative results* of treatment for the two years and seven months, during which we have been in operation, are herewith presented :

	April, 1874, to Nov. 30, 1874.		Nov. 30, 1874, to Nov. 30, 1875.		Nov. 30, 1875, to Nov. 30, 1876.		Totals.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Discharged cured.....	5	5	15	15	27	19	86
" improved..		2	5	10	8	4	29
" unimproved.			9	4	12	24	49
" not insane...			1				1
Escaped.....					2		2
Died.....	2	2	8	3	6	8	29
	7	9	38	32	55	55	196

* It has been claimed as the *first* and *only* official insane asylum under homœopathic treatment *in the world*. This claim, however, must be yielded to other countries, since at the Governmental Asylum at Soran (Germany), established in 1812, Dr. Schnieber, the superintendent, had "long practiced, in part, upon the homœopathic method" (*Am. Journal of Insanity*, ix, 261); and the Governmental Insane Asylum at Montevideo, South America, has been for fourteen years under strictly homœopathic treatment by its superintendent, Dr. Korth, during which time 617 cures have been effected out of 979 patients received, of different nationalities. *Homœopathic World*, vol. x, No. 120.

The comparative percentages of treatment (based on the number of admissions) is shown in the subjoined table :

April, 1874, to Nov. 30, 1874.		Nov. 30, 1874, to Nov. 30, 1875.		Nov. 30, 1875, to Nov. 30, 1876.		Total, 2 years and 7 months. April, 1874, to Nov. 30, 1876.	
Admissions.	Discharges.	Admissions.	Discharges.	Admissions.	Discharges.	Total admissions.	Total discharges.
69	10 cured. 2 improved. unimproved. 4 died.	99	30 cured. 15 improved. 13 unimproved. 11 died.	113	46 cured. 12 improved. 35 unimproved. 14 died.	281	86 cured. 29 improved. 49 unimpr'd. 29 died.
	145% 3% 5%		30% 15% 13% 11%		40% 10% 31% 12%		30% 10% 17% 10%

Of the admissions within these two years and seven months 135 were at county charge and 146 were private.

FORM OF DISEASE AMONG PATIENTS ADMITTED APRIL, 1874, TO NOVEMBER 30TH, 1876.

	Males.			Females.		
	1874	1875	1876	1874	1875	1876
Dementia.....	1	3	2	2	5	2
Epilepsy.....	5	5			1	1
Hysteria.....				1	4	2
Hypochondria.....	1	2		1	1	2
Mania, acute.....	7	14	13	6	5	10
Mania, subacute.....		4	5	1	3	4
Mania, chronic.....	3	5	6	6	7	6
Mania, puerperal.....		1		3	1	2
Mania, recurrent.....	1	1	5	3	4	2
Mania, religious.....						
Melancholia.....	5	8	13	15	17	23
Melancholia, chronic.....						2
Melancholia, with stupor.....	1		3			1
Melancholia, religious.....	1	2	1			2
Melancholia, puerperal.....					2	1
Monomania.....			1	2		
Paralysis.....		1	1	2		
Paralysis.....		2	3			
Paralysis.....	2	2	3			
Paralysis.....		1				
Not insane.....						
	27	49	53	42	50	60

DEATHS DURING THE SAME PERIOD, APRIL, 1874, TO
NOV. 30TH, 1876.

	Males.			Females.			Totals.
	1874	1875	1876	1874	1875	1876	
Acute mania.....	1	3	1	1	1	3	10
Puerperal mania.....				1			1
General paresis.....	1	1					2
Paralysis.....		1					1
Cerebral paralysis.....			2				2
Softening of brain.....					1		1
Epilepsy.....		2					2
Melancholia.....		1	3			4	8
Suicide (puerperal).....					1		1
Suicide (melancholia).....						1	1
	2	8	6	2	3	8	29

We have, of course, admitted all acute cases brought to our door. Chronic cases have figured largely upon our books (owing to certain local causes which will shortly be removed), and have somewhat impaired the percentage of our curative results. Henceforth, however, acute cases, and especially county patients, will have the prior claim to the care of this asylum.

Our medical treatment has been purely according to the homœopathic law of "*similia similibus curantur*," and entirely without resort to any of the forms of anodyne, sedative, or palliative treatment so generally in use (even among physicians of our own school) in cases of mental disturbance. Not a grain of Chloral, Morphine, the Bromides, etc., has ever been allowed in our pharmacy, or given in our prescriptions; and we have never felt their need, even in our most violent cases of acute mania. A careful study of the mental and physical symptoms, together with a rigid adherence to the Hahnemannian principles of selection and administration of remedies, has enabled us to meet the requirements of each individual case with comfort and success.

There have been several changes in the board of management of the Asylum during its existence, and it may be said with justice that many of the brightest names on the homœopathic roll of honor have been connected with it as trustees, such as John F. Gray, Carroll Dunham, T. F. Allen, J. Stanton Gould, Peter

S. Hoe, etc. Its present officers are: President, Fletcher Harper, Jr., of New York city; Vice-President, Grisswell Burt, of Warwick, N. Y.; Secretary, Moses D. Sterers, of Middletown, N. Y.; Treasurer, Uzal T. Hayes, of Middletown, N. Y.

THE ALBANY CITY HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL.

The hospital was opened for the reception of patients in the summer of 1872. The building is centrally located, is large and commodious, and is provided with all suitable conveniences and appliances for the accommodation of upwards of fifty patients. The staff of physicians and surgeons comprises all of the homœopathic physicians and surgeons residing in the city of Albany. The resources of both the hospital and a dispensary connected with it are derived from sources appropriated by the city government and from private sources. Although these institutions are incumbered with a debt of several thousand dollars, incurred by the purchase of the premises occupied by them jointly, the income has been hitherto sufficient to meet all claims for current expenses, and a small surplus has been appropriated to the reduction of the general debt.

The Albany City (N.Y.) Dispensary was organized October 28th, 1867, opened for patients in December, 1867, and incorporated under the general laws April 9th, 1868. During the first seventeen months over 5200 prescriptions were made, and 1400 patients visited at their homes. It has a resident physician. Since its organization it has freely afforded medical and surgical aid to upwards of fifty thousand applicants. It is, at the present time, in as flourishing a condition as at any period since its establishment, the number of prescriptions ranging from three to six or seven hundred per month.

BUFFALO HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL.

In the spring or early summer of 1872 a few enthusiastic ladies commenced working, with the view of establishing a homœopathic hospital in Buffalo. Though meeting with all manner of discouragements, even from some physicians of our faith,

they continued to persevere in their efforts. A bazaar was opened in the fall, which continued a week, and resulted in a net gain of \$3312. A large, commodious building, at the corner of Washington and North Division streets, was rented, furnished, and opened as a hospital. The capacity of the house was about twenty patients. The move was a success from the commencement. In the summer of 1874 the premises were sold, which necessitated a change. The present location, corner of Maryland and Cottage streets, was purchased for \$10,000. It is well located, on high land, overlooking Niagara River, is a good-sized brick building, having capacity for about thirty patients. Since the removal the institution has been well sustained, and nearly self-supporting. The government of its affairs is vested in a board of trustees, who appoint the medical staff, composed of six physicians and two surgeons. There is also a board of associate managers composed of ladies, who manage the domestic arrangements of the house. The by-laws give any physician the privilege of bringing paying patients into the hospital and treating them, provided they will keep an open record of the case and treatment.

The Buffalo Homœopathic Dispensary was organized at a meeting of the Buffalo homœopathic physicians, held at the Pharmacy, October 1st, 1867, and was opened November 1st, 1869. A corporation was established, and a room rented at 270 Main Street. There are twelve attending physicians, who each serve on certain days in the week, from 3 to 5 P.M. 1100 prescriptions in first eight months.

ST. LUKE'S HOME AND HOSPITAL, UTICA, N. Y., was organized in Utica about 1871, and was opened for the reception of patients July 9th, 1872, at No. 29 Hamilton Street, Utica, N. Y., under the patronage of the Episcopal Church; it is supported by voluntary subscriptions, with a joint board of nine allopathic and five homœopathic physicians. No resident physician is employed, the patients being at liberty to select any physician from the staff.

The Rochester (N. Y.) Free Dispensary was incorporated in 1874; is located at 121 Main Street. It has a board of officers, medical staff, and resident physician.

*Rhode Island Homœopathic Dispensary.**

This was opened in Providence, May, 1874, by the Ladies' Homœopathic Hospital Aid Association, under the supervision of the Rhode Island Homœopathic Society. The former organization provided what were then deemed suitable rooms and appropriate furniture, the latter professional attendance and medical stores. It was open two hours each week-day, free to all. For more than two years it maintained but a nominal existence, because of improper location and non-advertising. Removal to apartments adjoining H. J. Denham's pharmacy, on one of the principal streets, infused new life, but not until its connection with the branch pharmacy of Otis Clapp & Son, of Boston, established some two years subsequently, did it attain its full measure of usefulness. Twelve members of the Rhode Island Homœopathic Society, including two surgeons, are present each an appointed hour in every week. Two physicians attend to the out-patient, including the obstetrical, department, and two dentists are attached to the staff, one of whom responds to calls at all hours.

CLEVELAND (OHIO) HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL.†

The first Cleveland homœopathic hospital was really a private institution, which was established by Dr. S. R. Beckwith in 1856. As surgeon to the C. C. & C. R. R., and to the L. S. & M. S. R. R., he experienced a want of hospital accommodations better than could be secured at private houses. Dr. Bettely, then a student, performed the office of house-surgeon. The building occupied was pleasantly located on Lake Street, and contained twelve beds. In the course of a few years thereafter the Charity Hospital (allopathic) admitted patients in charge of homœopathic physicians, and the Lake Street hospital was discontinued. There being no Protestant hospital in the city, the more gener-

* By George B. Peck, Jr.

† By D. H. Beckwith, M.D.

ous and public-spirited ladies of Cleveland, regardless of medical bias, commenced, in 1866, to agitate the matter of establishing a hospital that should be under Protestant influence. In a few weeks contributions were received to enable a committee to purchase a building, which became known as the Wilson Street Hospital. A medical staff and board of directors were selected from the adherents of the old and new school, and for two years the otherwise adverse medical elements worked together harmoniously. At this time a misunderstanding crept in, and a proposition was made by the allopathic party to buy or sell. They were permitted to buy.* The homœopathic interest was then transferred to the Cleveland Protestant Homœopathic Hospital, located on University Heights, and which had been established by the Faculty of the Homœopathic Hospital College in 1867, in order to afford greater facilities for clinical instruction.

Cleveland Homœopathic Dispensary.—In view of the large homœopathic element which early sprang up in the history of the new school in Cleveland a demand was created for a free dispensary; accordingly, in the year 1865, such a charity was established and successfully maintained. During the past few years the dispensary work has been especially fostered by the college, and annually affords a large number of cases for valuable clinical instruction. It is by far the largest clinic in the city, a graduate acting as the physician, who is employed four hours daily. Out-visits are also made when required.

TOLEDO (OHIO) HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL.

In 1874 the charitable ladies of Toledo began to realize the necessity of having in their city a Protestant hospital. They purchased a building, and opened it with eighteen beds. The medical staff was selected from the leading physicians of both schools of medicine. Allopathists that were selected refused to

* While homœopathic patients were treated at the Wilson Street Hospital Dr. B. P. Brown gathered the following statistics, which were reported at the State society, February, 1867: "The average number of days that homœopathic patients were in the hospital under treatment was 22 $\frac{1}{10}$ ths; allopathic, 36 $\frac{3}{4}$ ths."

remain and act with physicians of the new school; their places were filled by the trustees. Soon after they declined to attend patients. The result has been that a good and efficient staff has been chosen from among the homœopathic physicians; and the hospital is now doing much good for the poor and afflicted.

The Cincinnati, Ohio, Dispensary and Hospital was opened in 1865, and for a few years was supported by private donations. When the trustees of the public charities and hospitals of the city admitted homœopathic physicians in the pay departments, the hospital part of the dispensary was abandoned.

The Cincinnati Homœopathic Medical Dispensary was organized in November, 1867, and was opened in September, 1868. It was sustained by private subscriptions until May, 1869, when a fair was held at Pike's Music Hall, which realized \$16,000, after which rooms were opened at 308 West Seventh Street. Dr. J. A. Cloud is the surgeon in charge.

In 1873 Drs. Beckwith and Hunt organized a large private insane hospital near Cincinnati, which has prospered beyond expectation.

CHICAGO.*

Up to 1855 or '56 Chicago had only enjoyed the benefit of temporary hospital accommodations, and from the rapid growth of the city it was apparent to the city authorities that these must be superseded by a general hospital of sufficient capacity to satisfy the demands of that portion of the public who are ever dependent upon such provisions. Consequently an appropriation was made from the public funds for the erection of an imposing superstructure for this purpose. At this time homœopathic practice had become so popular that a very considerable proportion of the taxpayers, including many of the most wealthy citizens, were its patrons. Before the building was completed the propriety of allowing the homœopathic school an equal privilege in its wards began to be discussed. A petition, signed by a great number of the taxable inhabitants, including many of the most wealthy and influential of the place, requesting that a por-

* By A. E. Small, M.D.

tion of the wards might be set apart for homœopathic treatment, was sent to the mayor, common council, and board of health, March 14th, 1857. The presentation of this petition aroused a formidable opposition from the members of the "Cook County Medical Society," and particularly from the faculty of "Rush College." Frequent meetings were held by the "regulars," and condemnatory resolutions were passed, accompanied with threats, which were also sent to the mayor, common council, and board of health. A protracted controversy ensued, which was carried on through the daily press, to the apparent detriment of the "regulars," and evidently favorable to the claims of homœopathy. When this controversy subsided it was ascertained that the mayor and a majority of the other two boards were in favor of appointing the medical staff to be composed of an equal number of homœopathic and allopathic physicians and surgeons. This was done July 9th, and each school organized its board, with two consulting physicians, two surgeons, and four attending physicians. But while waiting for the furniture of the new hospital building our country became disturbed by civil warfare and the government took charge of it for a military hospital. This terminated the strife of the homœopathists to gain an equal footing in the Chicago and Cook County General Hospital. The battle was fairly won, but the fruits of it were blighted by an unlooked-for obstacle from the General Government. The controversy, however, opened the eyes of many to behold the fallacies as well as the unjust claims of the opponents of homœopathy.

A hospital was established by Drs. George E. Shipman and H. K. W. Boardman, and other physicians, at an early date on Kinzie Street, in the north division of the city, which afforded accommodation for twelve patients, and was supported by private subscriptions. This hospital, for want of support, was discontinued in 1857.

THE FOUNDLINGS' HOME was founded by Dr. George E. Shipman in 1869. The doctor enthusiastically embarked in the enterprise without money or the hope of personal reward, and his indefatigable exertions have been crowned by a remarkable prosperity. His scheme was publicly announced, and very soon

a temporary asylum for the little waifs and voluntary nurses to take care of them were provided. With the fullest confidence that the Lord would prepare the ways and means for the founding and support of such a hospital, the doctor became the recipient of many gifts and other encouragements to aid him in his benevolent work. From the very first this institution met with public favor, particularly from the better class, and more than ordinary generous support. Since his charitable work has become generally known, scarcely a month or a week has elapsed without the addition of something tangible to encourage the doctor in his labors. In 1872 this enterprise was sufficiently rewarded with donations to warrant the erection of an elegant four-story edifice on Wood Street for the purpose of furnishing a comfortable home for the little innocents mercilessly thrust upon a cold and heartless world. This building is known as the "Foundlings' Home of Chicago," and its appointments are such as will afford an opportunity for protecting foundlings against neglect and the want of care and good nursing.

HAHNEMANN HOSPITAL OF CHICAGO was founded through the generosity of the Hon. J. Young Scammon, of Chicago, who contributed a building and grounds for hospital purposes; the building donated by Mr. Scammon was a two-story frame, one hundred and twenty feet long and twenty-six feet wide. This was known as the "Scammon Hospital" until 1873, when a new brick building, thirty by one hundred and forty feet in length, and two stories and basement in height, was erected beside the wooden structure, since which time the whole has been organized under the charter of the "Hahnemann Medical College," and is known by the name of the "Hahnemann Hospital of Chicago." It is situated on the shore of Lake Michigan and adjacent to the college building near the corner of Cottage Grove Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street. It has accommodations for about one hundred and twenty patients, and is a general hospital.

CHICAGO HAHNEMANN HOSPITAL.—During the spring of 1874 the Ladies' Aid Society of the hospital, with the concurrence of the college faculty and the friends of homœopathy

at home and abroad, organized a grand fair for the benefit of this hospital. The enterprise was arranged on a large scale and became immensely popular. The fair was opened November 16th, 1874, and continued for nine days. The result of the undertaking, beside contributing immensely to the social standing and character of the cause by bringing out its best patrons, was the net return of *eleven thousand dollars* in cash.

The oldest homœopathic dispensary in the State is the *Hahnemann College Dispensary*, founded in 1858 for the purpose of dispensing homœopathic medicine. It is open daily under the supervision of good physicians and surgeons. The number of prescriptions gratuitously made to the sick and infirm poor has exceeded ten thousand annually. Recently, and for the last three years, the number of prescriptions has greatly increased. Thousands of cures have been made and much suffering has been relieved. The dispensary is connected with the hospital building.

The Foundlings' Home Dispensary is connected with the Home. "The Homœopathic Dispensary of Chicago" is now the "Hahnemann Hospital Dispensary" above mentioned.

The West Division Homœopathic Dispensary of Chicago was organized January 4th, and was opened for patients, at No. 240 West Madison Street, January 20th, 1868. The association consists of the originators and annual contributors. L. H. Holbrook, M.D., was the first attending physician.

The Chicago Half-Orphan Asylum was originally under allopathic, but since 1863 or '64 it has been under homœopathic treatment. It is situated in the northern division of the city, and usually furnishes a home for fifty or sixty motherless or fatherless children. This institution has had for medical attendants Drs. H. N. Boardman and E. Kneip, and afterwards Drs. S. P. Hedges and L. C. Grosvenor.

Home for the Friendless, Chicago.—In due time a charity was started under the name of "The Home for the Friendless," which, after a time, became a praiseworthy institution. An elegant, large, and commodious building was erected for the home. It has furnished comfortable apartments for a large number of the sick and unfortunate who were destitute of means and friends

to procure them other quarters. This charity is under the homœopathic treatment of Dr. D. A. Colton, whose careful, prompt and efficient attention has won him a good name and lasting gratitude.

Homœopathy and the Great Fire in Chicago.

The disastrous fire which occurred in Chicago on the night and morning of October 8th and 9th, 1871, was an unprecedented calamity. The losses sustained in almost every department of industry and effort were simply enormous. We extract from an editorial entitled "The Great Fire Medically Considered," and contained in the *United States Medical and Surgical Journal* for January, 1872, a few items of which are inseparably connected with the history of homœopathy in the metropolis of the Northwest :

"The fire destroyed six hospitals, more than a hundred wholesale and retail drug-stores, four medical periodicals, with their offices, current issues, manuscripts and proofs, back numbers, account books, and subscription lists; and about two hundred physicians lost their homes, offices, fixtures, libraries, instruments, and fields of practice—in short, everything in a single night.

"The entire edition of the October number of this journal was burned in the bindery; ditto the *Transactions of the Illinois State Medical Society*, and the *Transactions of the American Institute of Homœopathy*, which were in press at the time of the fire."

In consequence of the fire 15,000 families, or about 60,000 persons, became houseless and homeless. The first physicians who volunteered their aid in the consternation and distress that followed were homœopathists. Dr. J. E. Gilman established four temporary hospitals in as many different churches in the west division of the city; Dr. C. Horace Evans assisted; while, in the ill-fated north division, Drs. Grosvenor and Hedges and many others were on duty day and night in the churches and schoolrooms.

On the 13th of October, by a proclamation from the mayor, the work of distributing the funds subscribed and the provisions contributed for the sufferers, from all parts of the civilized world, was committed to the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, an organ-

ization which dates back to 1857. This society took the entire charge and care of the 60,000 people who were in need of help, and did its work through five special committees. The Sick, Sanitary, and Hospital Committee of this society consisted of ten members, one of which, the Rev. Dr. H. N. Powers, was an eminent clergyman, and nine distinguished physicians, of whom Dr. Reuben Ludlam was the representative of the homœopathic school. This committee had charge of all the relief patients that were admitted to the seven hospitals remaining in the city, including the *Hahnemann Hospital*, to the barracks hospitals, and to the dispensaries, including that of the *Hahnemann Medical College*. The medical work of this committee secured the best service for about 3000 patients per week during the first winter, without expense to the city or to the sick.

The city was divided into five districts, each having its medical superintendent. These superintendents had the supervision of a staff of twenty visiting physicians, seven dispensary physicians, and seven dispensing druggists, from whom regular reports were made concerning the number of patients treated, etc. Three of the visiting physicians, viz., Drs. H. B. Fellows, J. E. Gilman, and C. Horace Evans were homœopaths, and did excellent service. The duties of the aforesaid committee were very severe and exacting. For many weeks they necessitated a daily meeting of its members, and they were not closed until more than a year had elapsed from the date of the fire. Before the work of this committee was done, a *pro rata* distribution of money was made from the treasury to the different responsible hospitals and charities of the city. The amount thus donated to the Hahnemann Hospital, on condition that it should be appropriated for building purposes, was \$15,000. With this sum the north wing of the present hospital and the clinical amphitheatre were built. Appropriations had formerly been made for the purchase of instruments, medicines, beds and bedding, and the necessary hospital supplies; and during the winter of 1871 and 1872 the clinics of the Hahnemann Hospital were crowded with patients.

The work of this mixed medical commission was carried on with the most perfect harmony and singleness of purpose. The

fire had already burned down many of the denominational fences, and the physicians who were engaged with the professional care of so many thousand people strove to do their whole duty in the emergency, without stopping to wrangle over matters of faith and doctrine.

GOOD SAMARITAN HOSPITAL, ST. LOUIS, MO.*

This hospital was founded in 1859 by the Rev. Louis E. Nelson, at that time pastor of St. Peter's Church, St. Louis (Lutheran). It was opened in a modest way, occupying a small building containing about seven rooms on Carr Street. Rev. Mr. Nelson, in addition to his pastoral duties, gave the hospital his almost constant personal attention, aided by voluntary subscriptions from his many friends; the majority of these subscriptions were for the first year or two from the German population. Dr. E. A. Fellerer was the first physician, and continued so until early in 1859, when Dr. T. G. Comstock was also appointed attending physician, and these two gentlemen were the medical attendants until 1862. The hospital was by act of the legislature first incorporated in 1859, when a new hospital building was erected, and finished in 1861, and the patients were removed to the new quarters in March of this year. The building is situated on Jefferson Avenue, at the head of O'Fallon Street, is a fine edifice, and capable of holding 160 patients. It was scarcely opened when our civil war broke out.

We admitted soldiers wounded at the memorable capture of Camp Jackson, and many other patients from the military camps, who at that time could not be accommodated in the military hospitals. In the fall of 1861 we engaged to nurse a larger number of patients from the army for a reasonable compensation from government. Afterwards the board of directors deemed it advisable to rent the house out to the United States Government, who used it as a military hospital for two years, and we then removed our patients back to the old hospital on Carr Street.

In November, 1863, we took possession of the building again,

* By T. G. Comstock, M.D.

and have continued it ever since. The hospital was originally intended to be a charitable institution, and during the lifetime of Mr. Nollau this was carried out as far as practicable; but there being no permanent endowment for the support of the same, it is now ordered by the board of directors that patients must pay when they have the means, and only a limited number are treated gratuitously. Mr. Nollau, the founder, was removed by death, February 16th, 1869.

It would not be just in this connection should I fail to mention the names of such men as Francis Whittaker, Adolphus Meier, Francis Hackemeier, Samuel Plant, John Wolf, Henry A. Nomeier, and Frederick Bolte, who were directors of the hospital during the lifetime of Mr. Nollau. Among these have passed away Messrs. Plant, Whittaker, and Bolte.

Mr. Francis Whittaker, upon his deathbed, verbally requested that ten thousand dollars should be donated from his estate to the hospital. This bequest, not being mentioned in his will, of course could not have been legally collected from his estate. Through the generous efforts of his son, Mr. John Whittaker, this sum (\$10,000) was paid over to the hospital, the amount of the bequest having been equally divided among all the surviving members of his family, and thus the wishes of the donor were fully carried out. Besides the two attending physicians above mentioned as having been connected with the institution from its first organization, Drs. Helmuth, G. S. Walker, D. R. Luyties, C. Gundelach, E. C. Franklin, and J. Hartman have served at different times; also, as medical attendants from 1865 until 1871. The present medical staff is: Drs. T. G. Comstock, D. R. Luyties, E. C. Franklin, C. Gundelach, A. S. Everitt, J. A. Campbell.

The whole number of patients treated since the first opening of the hospital up to the present time foots up about 5000. This hospital is, we hope, upon a sure footing, being free from debt. Its present flourishing condition is not a little due to Mr. H. A. Wiebush, the President, who has devoted his personal efforts for the past three years towards its successful management financially; the physicians are happily in perfect accord with

him. We should also mention the name of Mr. Kemper, the superintendent, and his benevolent wife, Mrs. Kemper, who is the efficient matron of the house. They have been engaged in the hospital in this connection for some years past. The hospital has a number of excellently arranged private rooms, where private patients may be treated under any practice, and by any physician of their own selection. The medical staff attend the hospital by turns, one physician serving for a term of three months; but on Wednesdays two of the staff are present, and upon Saturdays the whole staff meet at the hospital at 1 P.M., and make the visit all together. During the winter months a clinic and a lecture are given by Drs. Franklin and Gundelach. This hospital is a living monument to show the advantages of the new system of medicine over the old.

CAVALRY DEPOT HOSPITAL OF ST. LOUIS was organized March 1st, 1865, with Dr. E. C. Franklin as chief surgeon. This hospital was supported by voluntary subscriptions by laborers, 1400 in number, employed in the United States Cavalry Depot, and was designed for the treatment of cavalrymen. At first temporary barracks were used, but afterwards a suitable building was fitted up capable of accommodating 50 patients. During the first year 1206 patients were treated.

The St. Louis Homœopathic Dispensary was organized in 1864, and located at the College building, No. 1009 Locust Street, and opened in March, 1865, with the following officers, viz.: Dr. C. W. Spalding, President, Mrs. Dr. William Tod Helmuth, Treasurer, and Dr. E. C. Franklin, Secretary. The Board of Trustees consisted of Drs. C. W. Spalding, E. C. Franklin, and T. J. Vastine, Mrs. Dr. T. G. Comstock, Mrs. W. T. Helmuth, Mrs. G. S. Walker, and Mrs. John T. Temple. A charter of incorporation was procured from the Circuit Court in March, 1866. A constitution and by-laws were adopted the same month. Dr. S. B. Parsons was appointed as the attending physician for the first year. In 1868 Dr. E. C. Franklin was duly appointed to the entire charge of the dispensary, which he has held up to the present time. The dispensary has been carried on within the

building of the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri, and large numbers have been treated by different members of the faculty from time to time during these years. The assistant physicians now in charge are Dr. J. A. Campbell, in charge of Eye and Ear Clinic, and Dr. J. C. Cummings, Professor of Clinical Medicine in the College. At this free dispensary, during the collegiate term, clinics are held daily, and patients are examined and prescribed for before the class. The Provers' Union have it now in charge.

The Homœopathic Medical and Surgical Dispensary of San Francisco was established August 5th, 1869, in San Francisco, by Francis Cutting, Esq., and maintained at his expense for about four years, at a cost of \$150 per month. During the most of this time it was under the medical management of Dr. J. S. Beakley. It was then placed in the hands of a dispensary association, which dissolved in 1875.

The Homœopathic Free Dispensary of Leavenworth, Kansas, was opened February 10th, 1866, by Dr. Martin Mayer Marix. It was partly supported from the county treasury.

MINNESOTA STATE DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM.

Since the year 1863 this institution, which is located at Paribault, has been under the care of homœopathic physicians. Dr. Nicols was appointed in 1863, and still retains charge of the institution. The average number of inmates during the thirteen years has been about one hundred. Although epidemics of scarlatina, measles, diphtheria, meningitis, and typhoid fever have prevailed in the town, no death has occurred in the institution.

THE MASSACHUSETTS HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL.*

This institution was chartered in 1855, and at that time failed by only a single vote in obtaining an endowment of \$20,000 from the State. Had this been secured the hospital would at that time have received additional funds from its friends, and ere

* By I. T. Talbot, M.D.

this have accomplished a large amount of good. But the first effort failing, it was not until January, 1871, that the hospital was opened to patients, and then in a very modest manner, in a private house, purchased for the purpose, at 14 Burroughs Place. The attempt to expel homœopaths from the medical society aroused the sympathy of the community, and at the public fair, then instituted for this hospital, the sum of \$80,000 was realized. A piece of land in East Concord Street, Boston, containing 27,000 feet, was purchased of the city, and on it the present beautiful structure was erected. This building was opened to patients in May, 1876, and in thorough ventilation, delightful temperature, summer and winter, bright and sunny wards, and private rooms, together with all necessary conveniences and comforts, it has proved one of the most satisfactory hospitals ever built. It has already received and provided for upwards of 600 patients, with a mortality of less than 2 per cent. The patients are provided with the best food and care, and yet its affairs have been managed with such economy that the cost has been much less than in similar hospitals. Severe and often hopeless cases have resorted here for treatment with great benefit.

The Consumptives' Home, Boston, was opened in 1864, and has been in operation twelve years. It is designed for incurable consumptives, and is supported by voluntary contributions. It already occupies four houses, and has accommodations for fifty inmates. Charles Cullis, M.D., of Boston, is the founder and physician.

The Consumptives' Home Dispensary, Boston, is connected with the institution of that name, and was opened at No. 13 Willard Street, March 27th, 1868. The great proportion of the cases treated were consumptive. It depended on voluntary subscriptions. Dr. G. M. Pease was the first physician. It still exists.

The Baldwin Place Home for Little Wanderers, Boston, was established in 1865. Its sick, from the first, have received homœopathic treatment, with very remarkable success,—the

rate of mortality being surprisingly low for such an institution. William Toles is superintendent.

The House of the Angel Guardian, founded by Rev. George F. Haskins, has been in the care of homœopathic physicians for about four years. It shelters about three hundred boys, of from five to fifteen years of age. Rev. G. F. Haskins is the Director; J. D. Judge, Superintendent.

The Homœopathic Medical Dispensary, Boston.—The failure, in 1855, to secure State aid for a hospital, did not wholly discourage the friends of homœopathy in Massachusetts. In the following year (1856) they obtained a charter for a medical dispensary, which was opened in April, 1857. In its first year it treated 195 patients, since when its work has steadily augmented. The central office, at 14 Burroughs Place, is open daily from 10 to 12. The college branch occupies the basement of the building of the Boston University School of Medicine, in East Concord Street, and is divided into the following departments: Medical, surgical, dental, eye and ear, women's, children's, chest, and throat. There are connected with this branch twenty-four physicians. With the aid of the college faculty chemical instruction in the various departments is furnished to the medical students. The west end branch, in Leverett Street, is open daily from 10 to 12. The whole dispensary is supported mainly by a fund raised by a fair held in 1859 in the Music Hall, which netted \$13,100, the income of which has provided treatment for 50,000 sick persons.

It is a source of great regret to the editor that he is not able to publish full accounts of all the charitable institutions in which our great country so freely abounds. In the appendix to this volume many of these will be given which cannot be enlarged upon in this chapter.

PHARMACIES.

It is extremely difficult to obtain a complete history of the pharmacies in the United States, as it has been necessary to glean information concerning the early ones, for the most part, from advertisements appearing in the homœopathic publications.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Jacob Behlert sold homœopathic medicines in Philadelphia as early as 1835, and also made the first domestic cases. Soon afterwards Mr. I. G. Wesselhœft sold them at his book-store until 1842. The first part of Dr. Hering's *Domestic Physician* was originally published in the German language, with I. G. Wesselhœft's imprint as publisher, in 1835. The second part was published in 1837, and the medicines recommended in that book were kept by Mr. Wesselhœft, his store being then at No. 9 Bread Street. Dr. G. Lingen also kept these medicines at No. 105 North Seventh Street in 1835, and they were also sold at the Allentown Academy, Allentown, Pa. During the year 1842 Mr. Wesselhœft removed to St. Louis, and his clerk, Mr. William Radde, continued the business, but removed it to New York. In the same year, or early in 1843, Mr. Charles L. Rademacher opened a store for the sale of homœopathic medicines at 39 North Fourth Street, and so continued, when, in 1848, Dr. Jacob Sheek became his partner, and, under the firm of Rademacher & Sheek, located at 239 Arch Street. Mr. Rademacher withdrew from business in 1855, and died in 1861. Dr. J. G. Sheek continued it under his own name until his death on January 1st, 1858. Mr. William Radde, Jr., of New York, then bought the stock, and continued the business in the same location (new number 635 Arch Street) until his death in 1862. This business was then bought by Mr. F. E. Boericke.

In September, 1840, Dr. J. Tanner had the United States Homœopathic Pharmacy at 104 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. It is not known how long he remained there.

Matthews and Howard opened a pharmacy at Eighth and Spruce streets, Philadelphia, in 1852, and continued until 1857, when the business was sold to F. E. Boericke.

F. E. Boericke and Rudolph Tafel, under the firm of Boericke & Tafel, opened, in 1853, a store at No. 3 South Fifth Street, near Chestnut, but, being burned out the year after, opened again a few weeks after at No. 34 South Seventh Street. Mr. Tafel withdrew from business in the same year, and Mr. F. E. Boericke continued it, removing it, in 1867, to 511 Chestnut Street, and, in 1861, to 48 North Ninth Street. In 1864 this business was sold to Mr. A. J. Tafel, who remained at Ninth Street under his own firm name until 1869, Dr. Boericke meanwhile continuing at his store in Arch Street.

In 1869 F. E. Boericke and A. J. Tafel formed a partnership under the firm name of Boericke & Tafel, which is continued to the present time. They have the largest homœopathic pharmacy in the country, and have, besides their two pharmacies in Philadelphia, establishments in New York, Baltimore (1869), and San Francisco (1870).

In 1869 a small pharmacy was kept on Ridge Avenue, but continued only a few months.

Slough's Homœopathic Pharmacy, Allentown, Pa., was opened October, 1875, by Frank J. Slough, M.D., and is doing well.

There are several other Pharmacies scattered throughout the State.

NEW YORK.

Homœopathic medicines were sold as early as 1835 at Mr. Wesselhæft's book-store, No. 498 Greenwich Street, New York city. This business was continued by William Radde, who, in 1842, came from Philadelphia, where he had been with Mr. I. G. Wesselhæft, and established himself in Pearl Street near Broadway. From there he moved to 322 Broadway, afterwards to 300 Broadway, and finally to 550 Pearl Street. Mr. Radde was the general agent for the Central Homœopathic Pharmacy in Leipzig, Germany, and he also published many homœopathic works.

Boericke & Tafel bought out Mr. Radde in 1869, and removed the store from 550 Pearl Street to 145 Grand Street. They

continued the publishing as well as the pharmaceutical business, and have extended their business to other large cities.

Smith's Homœopathic Pharmacy, New York City.—Prior to 1843 the homœopathic physicians in New York were obliged to prepare their own remedies, or procure them from Germany through a bookseller (Mr. William Radde, who started business in 1835), who imported homœopathic works.

At this date Dr. A. Gerald Hull induced Mr. John T. S. Smith, whose family had been his patients for several years, to prepare some remedies for him. With a fondness for chemical manipulations, a knowledge of the natural sciences, being a good botanist, and having considerable mechanical skill, an opportunity was here afforded Mr. Smith to occupy his leisure hours, and he acceded to the request, without any intention of making it a business. It becoming known that he was thus engaged making tinctures and triturations for Drs. Hull and Gray, other physicians called upon him for their supplies, and he was thus persuaded to devote his entire time to the preparation of homœopathic medicines.

Being a firm believer in the homœopathic practice, he recognized the importance of exactness in all his pharmaceutical preparations, and that certainty and success in practice depended on the reliability of medicine as well as the skill of the practitioner. To assure himself of the purity of the preparations, he found it necessary to refine the milk-sugar, redistil the alcohol in glass, prepare the chemical salts, gather the fresh plants used for tinctures, and exercise great care in selecting the dried, the primary object being to furnish reliable preparations. He thus became the first manufacturer of homœopathic medicines in this country. The pharmacy which he established, known from the beginning as "Smith's Homœopathic Pharmacy," has become universally known, not only for the standard quality of its preparations, but also for the care and neatness with which they are put up. It has been foremost in the adoption of improved means of manufacturing, whereby the increased demands for homœopathic medicines could be met.

*Brooklyn Homœopathic Pharmacies.**—J. T. S. Smith opened

* By R. C. Moffatt, M.D.

the first homœopathic pharmacy in 1850 at No. 50 Court Street, when there were but ten practitioners of the new school in the city. He did much to extend the knowledge of homœopathy. His name was kept up about fifteen years, when it gave place to Pearce Brothers, and they, in turn, yielded to S. G. Clarke, about 1874.

J. O. Noxon established Brooklyn's second pharmacy, at 323 Washington Street, in 1869, but moved to better quarters in four years, where he now is, at 444 Fulton Street.

Lewis H. Smith has had a homœopathic pharmacy since 1869 at 59 Court Street.

W. Sommers opened a new pharmacy in Brooklyn at 120 Fourth Street in 1875.

N. B.—About the year 1865 allopathic drug stores began to vend homœopathic medicines, a significant sign of the growth of homœopathy in Brooklyn.

*Buffalo Homœopathic Pharmacy.**—The Buffalo Homœopathic Pharmacy was founded in the year 1864 by A. J. Tafel, of the firm of Boericke & Tafel. At the end of a little more than a year, not finding it a commercial success, he disposed of his stock to C. S. Halsey, of Chicago. At that time I was in his employ as wholesale salesman, which position I had filled for several years, being for some years previous engaged with Mr. Halsey as manufacturer of fine chemicals for homœopathic use. He put me in charge of the pharmacy here, and for two years more it was continued under my supervision, and promised financial success. However, Mr. H. concluded he could use the investment to better advantage at the end of that time, and was prepared to take the stock into his Chicago house. I made him a proposition for the business; he accepted, and since that time, the spring of 1869, I have been sole proprietor. The business has grown slowly but steadily, and the Buffalo Homœopathic Pharmacy stands in rank with the oldest and most reliable houses in the country. It has been my continual aim to elevate homœopathic pharmacy to something higher than mere shop-work, and keep it entirely aloof and apart from the crudities of the old school. I have never countenanced the sale of homœopathic

* By H. T. Appieby.

preparations in drug stores, and though at present these homœopathic pharmacies that are pushing this trade may find money in it, they are taking the sure road to corrupt and degrade all homœopathic methods.

LOUISIANA.*

A. d'Hemicourt, R. Angell, and Dr. de Villeneuve had pharmacies in New Orleans. De Villeneuve's was a small affair, and was closed in six months. D'Hemicourt and Angell's were old and very respectable establishments.

D'Hemicourt was a civil engineer of high character, and an enthusiastic homœopath. He expended \$5000 on various machines for trituration and succussion. His last one was the most perfect I ever saw. It was worked by a small steam-engine of one-horse power. The powder was scraped from the sides and bottom every minute by machinery. I have never used any triturations which gave me such satisfaction. After innumerable experiments, and the breakage of many materials, he found that a stout hickory stick was at the same time sufficiently lithe and yielding, and sufficiently strong, to make his succussions. D'Hemicourt is now dead, and his pharmacy closed. It was mainly patronized by Taxit, Dupaquier, Matthieu, and all the French high dilutionists. I do not know when it was established, but it must have been 30 or 40 years ago.

Dr. Richard Angell, a most worthy representative of our school, established his pharmacy about 1855. He also is dead, but his son, Mr. Richard Angell, still carries on the business very successfully at 152 Julien Street.

Boericke & Tafel have established a very fine pharmacy in New Orleans, at 130 Canal Street, which is doing a vast deal of good.

OHIO.†

Dr. B. H. Bartlett opened a homœopathic pharmacy, in 1846, in Cleveland, it being the first in Northern Ohio.

* By W. H. Holmes, M. D.

† By D. E. Beckwith, M. D.

John Hall, of the firm of Fiske & Hall, druggists, opened a pharmacy over their drug store. In a short time Hall sold out his interest in the store, and continued his pharmacy in a separate building. Dr. John Hall removed to Canada, and the business was conducted by his son, J. B. Hall, M.D., until 1867, when it was purchased by Beckwith & Co. In 1869 L. H. Witte, a practical druggist and chemist, became the proprietor, and now occupies a large and commodious building on Superior Street.

J. F. Desilver established at *Cincinnati*, about 1845 or '46, a pharmacy at 112 Main Street.

About 1847 Smith and Worthington opened the *Cincinnati Homœopathic Pharmacy*. In 1854 this was known as the Parks Central Homœopathic Pharmacy, and was then situated at 133 Main Street. It was then conducted by Messrs. Smith and Parks, and now is owned by A. E. Worthington & Co., at 170 West Sixth Street, Cincinnati.

Toledo Homœopathic Pharmacy.—This pharmacy was opened by Dr. S. Bailey in the early part of the year 1865.

MAINE.

In 1862 or '63 Mr. Seavey went to Portland, Maine, and there opened a small pharmacy, which he continued until 1876, when he sold out to S. C. Sylvester, who still continues it.

MICHIGAN.

The first pharmacy in Michigan was established by Dr. John Ellis, in Detroit, about 1850, subsequently passing, in 1859, into the hands of Dr. E. A. Lodge, and in 1878 to Mr. Albert Lodge, who now continues it. Dr. A. B. Spinney also had a pharmacy in Saginaw at one time.

In 1852 Messrs. Thayer & Driggs had a pharmacy at Detroit, which was afterwards conducted by Mr. H. C. Driggs.

In 1873 B. E. Sickler established, at 164 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, a pharmacy.

WISCONSIN.

The Milwaukee Homœopathic Pharmacy was founded in 1844 by J. S. Douglas, A.M., M.D., Ph.D. For several years the business consisted mainly in the preparation and sale of medicines to the city, in connection with Douglas's *Practical Homœopathy*, a popular manual, which has now reached its thirteenth edition. Dr. Douglas had associated with him in business, at different times, Drs. Greaves, Tracy, and Perrine, all now deceased. In 1872 he formed a partnership with Lewis Sherman, A.M., M.D., a man who, like himself, possessed a special fitness for the work of homœopathic pharmacy, and who had already been engaged in the business for a short time. Drs. Douglas and Sherman both sustained a high reputation for general scientific culture, and both had made a special study of botany. Dr. Sherman has the finest herbarium in the State. They made frequent excursions for the collection of plants for the herbarium and the pharmacy.

In 1875 Dr. Douglas's declining years and strength admonished him of the necessity of a less active life. Accordingly he retired from the business, selling his interest to Dr. Sherman, who is now the sole proprietor and manager.

Dr. Sherman early perceived the imperfection of the comparatively young homœopathic pharmacopœia, in the matter of regulating the strength and quality of the liquid preparations. The pharmacutists, apparently without rudder or compass, were making tinctures and dilutions of varying medicinal strength, having little or no regard for the solubilities of drugs. Dr. Sherman proceeded to a systematic study of the nature of the different substances from which tinctures are made. The result was the production of a system by which all the liquid preparations of the homœopathic pharmacopœia are made on the uniform basis of the original substance. The dilutions are of the same strength as the corresponding triturations. The decimal scale is used in the preparation of all attenuations below the thirtieth. Liquids are measured by volume and not by weight, nor by the counting of drops. The *cubic centimeter* of liquids is made to correspond exactly to the *gram* of solids; the *imperial fluid ounce* to the *avoirdupois ounce*.

ILLINOIS.*

There are in Chicago three homœopathic pharmacies which do a general wholesale and retail business. The first was established by C. S. Halsey, Esq., more than twenty years ago. The business of this pharmacy, though at first quite limited and very greatly depressed by the fire of the 9th of October, 1871, has become one of the most desirable and reliable pharmacies in our country. Under the management of the Halsey Brothers, this pharmacy deservedly merits the widespread confidence that has been expressed in its favor.

The second one was established in 1869 by Von Schlieben, who was unfortunately killed early in 1872, and the business fell into the hands of Siebach and Delbridge, who industriously secured an extensive trade.

In 1873 A. W. Clendening established a pharmacy at No. 35 South Clarke Street, and was succeeded by Dr. H. N. Small in 1874, who has since continued the business.

There are three other homœopathic pharmacies doing a retail business in Chicago, one of which is kept by Mrs. S. H. Scribner, on Wabash Avenue and Twenty-first Street, who for the last year has apparently had a prosperous and a growing trade. Dr. T. D. Williams, 89 Aberdeen Street, has carried on a retail pharmacy for the last twelve years, and has received during this time a respectable patronage.

Other Pharmacies in the State.—There is at Galesburgh, a city of fifteen or twenty thousand inhabitants, a pharmacy which is doing a prosperous business.

There is another at Quincy, a beautiful city on the banks of the Mississippi. This pharmacy has the patronage of many physicians in connection with a respectable retail trade. Besides these nearly every druggist in the State is supplied with homœopathic medicines, carefully prepared by some reliable chemist of the homœopathic school. So strong is the current of public opinion in favor of homœopathic preparations for domestic use that no druggist can afford to restrict his trade by not keeping them.

* By A. E. Small, M.D.

MISSOURI.

The first pharmacy in St. Louis was established by Dr. Weselhoeft. The next by Dr. John T. Temple, on Market Street; after that, one on Fourth Street, by Dr. D. R. Luyties. In 1859 it passed into the hands of B. & H. Luyties, and in 1861 H. C. G. Luyties, brother of the doctor, became proprietor, opened on Fifth Street, and is still the owner of what has grown from small beginnings to be second to no other homœopathic pharmacy in the West. He is familiar with all the literature of the profession, and edits and publishes a monthly periodical, entitled the *Homœopathic News*.

In 1867 John W. Munson arrived in the city from Virginia and opened Munson's Western Homœopathic Pharmacy, in Locust Street, between Fourth and Fifth. Under the successful management of Mr. Munson and his chief assistant, who is now a partner (William F. Bookstruck), this pharmacy does a large business. This pharmacy also publishes a monthly, called *Munson's Bulletin*.

In Kansas City Dr. Field has a homœopathic pharmacy and does a small business in that town, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, and Colorado.

MINNESOTA.

In the line of pharmacies our State is not yet thoroughly furnished, though, perhaps, in most places as fully as the demand will warrant. In quite a number of the smaller towns the physician keeps a line of the ordinary remedies for sale, and a few of them have given special attention to the preparation of tinctures, etc. In St. Paul most of the business in this line is done by general druggists. The extensive wholesale house of Noyes Brothers & Cutler has for years dealt somewhat largely in the usual homœopathic remedies. Dries & Mitsch, and also Stierlé, have done most in the line of retail.

In 1869 Mr. Thomas Gardiner, of Minneapolis, opened a stock of homœopathic goods and sundries, and has since continued and enlarged his business.

SECTION III.
ON LEGISLATION.

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LEGISLATION.

IN the early annals of homœopathy, before people had by trial verified its truths, quite a number of suits of malpractice were instigated against homœopathic physicians, which, thanks to the impartiality of American citizens, amounted to nothing, but simply turned the people's attention favorably to the new departure in medicine. It is impossible in a work of this kind to give at length the history of all these acts. In this chapter a brief history, as far as has been reported to me*, of the special legislation for and against homœopathy will be given.

NEW YORK.

The first practitioners of homœopathy in New York city met from the very first with continued and persistent opposition from the allopathic school, but probably the first decided act of hostility occurred in 1843, when Drs. Hull and Wells, as in duty bound by legal requisition, applied for membership in the Kings County Medical Society. They were promptly rejected, though thoroughly educated physicians, because they were homœopaths. Dr. Wells accepted his rejection, but Dr. Hull put the matter to a legal test. He had all the legal credentials and had complied with all the required formalities. A lawsuit ensued, which lasted sixteen years, and resulted in a judgment in his favor. The society then wrote a note, inviting him to a seat with its members, which honor he declined. They paid the *costs* of the action.

* Editor, J. C. G.

In 1844 the law of New York declared that all physicians who were not members of county societies, or who had not a diploma from one of the incorporated medical colleges of the State, were *unlicensed* practitioners, and as such were liable at law—could be imprisoned, etc., while the licensed practitioner could not be imprisoned.

In 1854 one Agnes Lattimer, a child, died from retrocession of mumps in Brooklyn, and as she had been treated homœopathically an inquest was held, at which the dominant school endeavored to prove that death resulted from the ignorance of her physicians. The jury returned a verdict of death, but were unable to fix the death upon the homœopaths.

Homœopathy was legalized in New York State by an act of legislature, passed in the Senate March 1st, 1856, but the Assembly failing to pass the bill it remained until the next year, when it passed both branches of the legislature, becoming a law April 13th, 1857. This act provided for the incorporation of homœopathic county medical societies, and was obtained through the efforts of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Northern New York.

In 1861 Dr. T. D. Stow endeavored to procure a surgeoncy in a regiment of volunteers. He made application in due form and fulfilled all the requirements of the law, but was rejected because he was a homœopath.*

At the opening of the civil war the homœopaths made strenuous efforts to be admitted as army surgeons and to the army hospitals. A great many of the volunteers preferred homœopathic treatment, but were denied it. Much was published at the time regarding the subject, and a full account can be found in volumes two and ten of the *New York State Homœopathic Transactions*.

The New York State Homœopathic Medical Society at that time took a decided stand for the introduction of homœopathy into the army, claiming it as a right, but were refused by the allopathic authorities who were in power.

The most conspicuous effort to crush out homœopathy, and

* For a full account see N. Y. State Hom. Trans., vol. ii, p. 280.

which excited the indignation of the whole country, occurred in 1870. One Dr. Van Arman, a commissioner of pensions, discovered that Dr. Stilman Spooner, a homœopathic physician, was a pension surgeon at Oneida, N. Y. He accordingly wrote, under date of May 15th, 1870, asking Dr. Spooner where and when he graduated, and what was his present school of practice. Dr. Spooner at once replied that he had graduated at Fairfield, N. Y., in 1832, that he had for twenty years practiced allopathy, but since 1852 had practiced homœopathy. He received his letter of dismissal from Washington, June 20th, 1870. Dr. Spooner of course resented this, and wrote a letter to the authorities at Washington deprecating their course. The matter soon became public. The various State and county homœopathic societies prepared and published resolutions asking for the reinstatement of Dr. Spooner and the dismissal of Commissioner Van Arman. These petitions were addressed to the State government of New York and the General Government at Washington. The press came out, almost as a whole, in denunciation of this high-handed and sectarian action. Drs. S. C. Card, C. Hoppin, Bumstead, A. T. Bull, and others were also required during the summer of 1870 to resign. The consequence of this dogmatic action of the commissioner was that he *resigned*, and about that time a bill passed (?) the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States providing that all appointments to medical service under the government should be open to all graduates of legally chartered medical institutions in this or any other country, without reference to preferred theories of treatment.*

DELAWARE.

No person who was not a practitioner of medicine prior to the 4th of February, 1802, is, in this State, legally entitled to practice medicine or surgery, and charge or demand any compensation therefor, without having first obtained from the medical board of examiners a license or permit. This board consists of three members of the State Medical Society. Dr. Gosewisch

* N. Y. State Trans. of Hom. Med. Soc., vol. x.

applied for admittance to the State Medical Society, and met the examining board at Dover, the State capital, where he underwent his examination, with which the society declared itself entirely satisfied. The next day, however, Dr. Gosewisch received from the secretary of the society a note refusing his admittance.

In consequence of this transaction a petition, signed by a large number of friends of our cause, was presented to the next legislature, which passed an act to exempt any physician, who practiced medicine according to the Homœopathic, Thomsonian or Botanic system, from the action of the preceding law.

OHIO.

Its laws recognize homœopathic physicians as having all the legal rights given to others. The county infirmaries, city and town charities, prisons, and penitentiaries are often under the medical control of our physicians.

NEW JERSEY.*

“Whereas, certain practitioners of physic and surgery in this State labor under certain difficulties in the practice of their profession, owing to existing laws, by which they are unable to collect their dues, and are liable to pains and penalties in the pursuit of their profession, therefore,

“SEC. 1. It shall be lawful for all persons, of good moral character, who have diplomas from any medical college, or from the medical department of any university of any State of the United States,—which, before conferring diplomas, require those upon whom they are conferred to be twenty-one years of age; to have studied physic and surgery three full years with a respectable and lawful practitioner of medicine, including two full courses of lectures of not less than twelve weeks each, in which shall be taught the principles of materia medica, pharmacy, chemistry, anatomy, physiology, and the practice of physic, surgery,

* By Wallace McGeorge, M.D.

and midwifery,—to practice physic and surgery in this State after depositing a copy of their diploma, translated into the English language, or other evidence of graduation, with the clerk of the county in which said practitioner may reside ; and until said copy shall be so deposited, those practitioners who shall neglect the same shall be liable to the penalty of the law, to which this is a supplement ; and it shall be the duty of the said clerk to file such copy in his office, for each of which he shall receive twelve and a half cents, and no more, from the practitioners who may deposit the same.

“SEC. 2. All acts, or parts of acts, conflicting with the provisions of this act, be, and the same are hereby, repealed.”—Nixon's *Digest*, 1868, pp. 587, 588.

Previous to this time homœopathic physicians had no rights that allopathic physicians were bound to respect, and much annoyance and expense was experienced by those who practiced homœopathy. Under the law given above over fifty physicians filed their diplomas, and until now is the only protection we have. But those living and practicing in the State at the time were thankful even for that.

In addition to the above, Dr. J. J. Youlin has been appointed one of the Hudson County Board of Health, and the freeholders are compelled to appoint at least one homœopath among the members, so that we shall always be represented. Dr. L. Dennis, of Newark, is one of the seven members of the State Board of Health, and is highly respected by his associates.

Some of our number have been elected coroners in a few of our counties, Dr. D. W. Brown, of Vineland, being a coroner at the present time.

Dr. D. R. Gardiner is at present a member of the council of the city of Woodbury, and chairman of the Board of Health, and Dr. W. McGeorge is mayor of the same city.

Other civic honors have been bestowed by the people upon our members, and all that is needed to have our cause succeed and prosper is to raise the standard of education among our students, and for all to continue to investigate and apply in practice the sterling and glorious truths of homœopathy !

MAINE.*

Homœopathy, as in all other States and countries, has met with a spirited and oftentimes unfair opposition from members of the old school, especially when it has come into collision with self-interest ; and whenever and wherever this has occurred homœopathy has usually come out of the conflict with colors flying at the mast-head, and without damage to either hull, spar, or rig. Efforts have been made in several ways by the members of the old-school profession to block the progress of homœopathy in the State ; but all such efforts thus far have proved abortive. In 1871 a bill was introduced into the State legislature, through the agency of the old school, entitled "An act to regulate the qualifications of practitioners of medicine and surgery," requiring all practitioners of medicine and surgery in the State to register under the act, and a failure to do this would be held as disqualification, and subject the person so practicing to prosecution and fine for each and every offence. The bill provided for the organization of a "general council of medical education and registration," before which each physician of the State should appear and undergo an examination, and receive the indorsement or condemnation of the board ; and this decision was to settle the qualifications and professional standing of every physician in the State. This council was to consist of seven persons, two of whom were to be selected by the trustees of the "Maine Medical School" (allopathic), two by the "Maine Medical Association" (also allopathic), and two appointed by the governor and council, and the seventh to be elected by the previous six appointees, and who should be the president of the board. A majority of those present at each meeting was to constitute a quorum, and a majority of the board being elected by the "Maine Medical School" and the "Maine Medical Association," it was clear that the board would always be under allopathic control, and always able to decide upon the qualifications of the applicant for registration in the interests of allopathy and adverse to homœop-

* By William E. Payne, M.D.

athy, and that no homœopath would stand any chance for registration. This bill was introduced into the upper or lower house, was accepted, and ordered to be printed, and, in concurrence, referred to the Judiciary Committee. A hearing was notified, and Drs. Bell and Thompson, of Augusta, Payne, of Bath, and Burr, of Portland, went before the committee and protested against the bill being returned in its present form, with the favorable indorsement of the committee. Radical amendments were demanded, and the obvious bearing of the bill, in its present shape, upon the interests of homœopathy was pointed out. The result was the Judiciary Committee reported back the bill, with the indorsement that it was inexpedient to give it a passage, and it died at the very threshold; thus the force of the insidious blow aimed at homœopathy through the registration bill was broken, to the great disappointment of its originators. At the last session of the Maine legislature a charter was granted for a State homœopathic hospital, to be located at Portland, and in the month of August the corporators, consisting of some of the most prominent men in several sections of the State, met and made choice of an efficient board of trustees, and, in due time, doubtless, the hospital will be put into operation. Homœopathy is steadily gaining in public confidence throughout the State, and the physicians of this school are regarded, not as mountebanks or charlatans, but as men with whom public trusts may be confided; and in towns where homœopathy is practically known public trusts are confided to them indiscriminately.

They are frequently intrusted by municipal authorities with the duties of city physician, and no objection is raised on account of peculiarity of practice. The sanitary department of the Soldiers and Sailors' Orphan Asylum, an institution established and supported by the State, has always been, and is at the present time, under homœopathic care, and the results have proved entirely satisfactory to the officers and friends of the establishment.

MICHIGAN.

*A Review of the Legislation concerning the Introduction of Homœopathy in the Medical Department of the University of Michigan.**

By an act of the legislature, approved February 12th, 1855, the law providing for the government of the University of Michigan was amended so that section 5 thereof reads as follows: "The Regents shall have power to enact ordinances, by-laws, and regulations for the government of the University; to elect a President, to fix, increase, and reduce the regular number of professors and tutors, and to appoint the same, and to determine the amount of their salaries; *Provided*, That there shall always be at least one professor of homœopathy in the department of medicine." The provision added by the amendment was disregarded by the Board of Regents, and an application was made in January, 1856, to the Supreme Court for a *mandamus* to compel the Regents to appoint a professor of homœopathy, which was denied on the grounds: 1st. That, as a general rule, it was not competent for a private citizen, in a matter where he was not directly injured, to apply for a *mandamus* to compel a public board to the performance of an omitted duty; 2d. That the financial and other interests of the University were intrusted to the judgment and direction of the Regents, and it was a sufficient answer to an application for a *mandamus* to show cause why they do not appoint to a professorship established by law, that the appointment in question being likely to interfere with the harmony of the institution, and one requiring great care and deliberation in making, they had commenced and are still making the investigation necessary to enable them to make a proper appointment, especially where there appeared to be no unnecessary delay or want of good faith in their proceedings (*The People ex rel. Drake v. Regents*, 4 Mich. 98). On the 5th of January, 1869, an application was made by the attorney-general to the same court for a *mandamus* for the same purpose, which was not granted, the court being equally divided upon

* By C. M. Woodruff, of the Detroit Bar.

the question whether the legislature had power under the Constitution to exercise any such control over the Regents, who are vested by the Constitution of the State with "the general supervision of the University, and the direction and control of all expenditures from the University interest fund." Const. Art. 13, § 8 (*The People, etc., v. The Regents of the University*, 18 Mich. 469).

During the winter of 1867 an application was made to the legislature for a grant of further pecuniary aid to the University beyond the income of the University fund. This legislature, like that of 1855, still determined that students of the medical department should have the opportunity and the option of studying medicine, as well upon the homœopathic as the allopathic system, were not willing to grant the pecuniary aid asked, unless they could at the same time secure this object. And seeing that the Regents had disregarded their wishes, as expressed in the act of 1855, and perhaps doubting their power to control the action of the Regents in this matter by direct legislative injunction, they determined to grant them further pecuniary aid upon the condition precedent, that the Regents should first carry into effect the act of 1855 before any of the money to be raised for this purpose should be paid to them. To accomplish this purpose an act passed in March, 1867, imposing a tax of one-twentieth of a mill upon the dollar of all taxable property in the State was made subject to the express proviso, "That the Regents of the University shall carry into effect the law which provides that there shall always be at least one professor of homœopathy in the department; and appoint such professor at the same salary as the other professors in this department; and the State treasurer shall not pay to the treasurer of the Board of Regents any part or all of the above tax until the Regents shall have carried into effect this proviso."

On the 25th of March, 1868, the Board of Regents adopted a series of resolutions accepting the aid with its terms and conditions, providing for the organization of a school to be called the "Michigan School of Homœopathy," to be located at such place (suitable in the opinion of the Board of Regents) *other*

than *Ann Arbor*, in the State of Michigan, as shall pledge to the Board of Regents the greatest amount for the buildings and endowment of said school, the appointment of two professors, appropriating \$3000, besides the salaries of the professors, out of the State tax so donated to the University, to be expended in establishing said school of homœopathy, and appointing Dr. Charles J. Hempel a professor at a salary of \$1000 per annum. Claiming that these resolutions constituted a full performance of the conditions of the appropriation, the Regents, by their treasurer, applied to the auditor-general for his warrant upon the State treasurer for the money, or a part of it, raised by the act of 1867. The auditor-general, not satisfied that this action constituted a performance of the condition, refused his warrant, and the Regents applied to the Supreme Court to compel him to issue it. Judges Christiancy and Graves sustained the auditor-general, Judge Campbell gave an opinion in favor of the Regents, and Judge Cooley did not give an opinion; a majority of the court not assenting to the issuing of the writ it was denied (*The People ex. rel. Regents v. Auditor-General*, 17 Mich. 161). The condition of this appropriation was abrogated by the legislature of 1869 after a sharp struggle, in which the allopathic element was, for the time being, triumphant.

By an act approved April 1st, 1873, the Board of Regents were required to appoint and "maintain two professors of homœopathy in the Department of Medicine in the University, to wit.; one professor of theory and practice, and one professor of materia medica, who shall receive the like salary and be entitled to all the rights and privileges of other professors in said Department of Medicine." The Regents also disregarded this statute, and the homœopaths began operations at the seat of the University by filing, in the Circuit Court for Washtenaw County, a bill signed by Attorney-General Ball and based upon the affidavits of Drs. T. F. Pomeroy and F. Woodruff, asking for a mandamus to compel the Regents to appear and show cause as to their refusal to appoint a professor of theory and practice at their previous (June) meeting. The judge decided that he had no jurisdiction, and another application for a mandamus was

made to the Supreme Court, which resulted in the following "tafficated" decision: "The very able argument in this case has not brought any member of the court to any different views from those heretofore sufficiently expressed, and we therefore make no order" (*Attorney-General v. Regents*, 30 Mich. 473).

On the 27th of April, 1875, the following act passed by the legislature was approved: "The Board of Regents of the University of Michigan are hereby authorized to establish a homœopathic medical college as a branch or department of said University, which shall be located at the city of Ann Arbor. The treasurer of the State of Michigan shall, on the first day of January, 1876, pay out of the general fund, to the order of the treasurer of the Board of Regents, the sum of six thousand dollars, and the same amount on the first day of January of each year thereafter, which moneys shall be used by said Regents exclusively for the benefit of said department." Under this act was organized the present "Homœopathic Medical College of the University of Michigan," and thus a twenty years' battle for the supremacy of truth and justice was triumphantly ended.*

MISSOURI.

The General Assembly of Missouri has always manifested a liberal and enlightened spirit on the subject of medical education, medical practice, and opinion, as evidenced in 1857 by granting a charter for the establishment of the "Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri." And then, in 1874, as another very important step forward toward elevating the character of the physician and the profession, a law was passed requiring that every physician in the State, after the 1st of September of that year, should exhibit his diploma to the county clerk of the county where he might reside, and have a copy of the same placed upon public record, otherwise he should be debarred from the practice of medicine in the State. No matter what school of medicine or practice he might belong the proper credentials from a regularly chartered medical college was all that was required. The

* See Michigan University in Section II, Chapter I.

enactment of this law forever debars the subject of so-called "State medicine" in Missouri without a repeal of this act, which has received the unqualified approval of all classes and schools in the State. As a consequence every physician in Missouri must be an educated gentleman, with the proper credentials in his possession, and he may then practice according to whatever system meets the approval of his own judgment. Further interference or dictation no State has the right to assume; further protection to medical freedom of opinion and practice, or recognition of the enlightenment of the age, no State can extend.

During the same session another act of prime importance was passed, supplementing the first, and for the facilitating of the study of human anatomy in our medical colleges. It was made lawful for the superintendents of all hospitals, asylums, prisons, and eleemosynary institutions in the State, to deliver the unclaimed pauper dead, after forty-eight hours' decease, to the medical colleges for dissection free of charge, the colleges to be supplied from time to time, *pro rata*, according to the number of students in attendance. In this manner all the medical colleges in Missouri, irrespective of school or opinion taught, are furnished with an inexhaustible supply of fresh dissecting material during the entire college course of lectures.

In the city of St. Louis our public authorities long since recognized homœopathy officially by authorizing the board of health to appoint clinical days for the professors of the homœopathic college to visit the city hospitals with their students, to show them through the wards, to examine and diagnose cases, to lecture in the amphitheatre of the hospital, and to perform all the functions of the regular hospital staff except the administration of medicines. This acknowledgment of our claim on the community and in the public charities of the city is of unspeakable advantage to our medical students, who are learning that clinical instruction is fast coming to the front as the chief branch of a medical college curriculum.

CALIFORNIA.*

As early as August or September, 1875, the allopathic branch of the profession proposed to apply to the next legislature for the passage of "An act to regulate the practice of medicine in the State of California," providing that no person should practice medicine in the State without having first obtained a certificate from a board of examiners elected by the Allopathic State Medical Society. On the 25th day of October, 1876, the California State Medical Society of Homœopathic Practitioners held a special meeting for the purpose of taking action respecting the proposed medical legislation, when the following preambles and resolutions were adopted :

" WHEREAS, We, the members of the California State Medical Society of Homœopathic Practitioners, believe it gross injustice and inconsistency that the laws of the State should countenance and endow the ignorant and uneducated with the same immunities and privileges which others have won only at great expense of time and money :

" WHEREAS, We believe the law should interpose and protect, on the one hand, the masses of the people from the operation of medical quacks and impostors, and, on the other, the legally qualified medical profession from ignoble competition with ignorant and unscrupulous pretenders :

" *Resolved*, That we sympathize heartily with the movement now on foot, inaugurated by influential laymen, and supported by learned and respectable members of the medical profession, for the attainment of these results.

" *Resolved*, That the members of this Society will unite cordially with any and all practitioners of medicine, graduates of colleges in good standing, of whatever school, to procure the passage of a law just to all concerned ; but we will oppose placing the medical affairs of the State under the exclusive control of any single body of medical men representing but one school of medicine.

" *Resolved*, That the President is hereby authorized to appoint a committee of seven, whose duty it shall be to co-operate with similar committees of other medical societies of this State, or to act alone, as the case may be, in determining such legislation as will meet the wants of the community, and, at the same time, secure our own, as well as the rights and immunities of other bodies of legally qualified medical men."

In pursuance of the last resolution the President appointed the following as members of said committee : Drs. C. W. Breyfogle,

* By C. W. Breyfogle, M.D.

of San José ; W. C. F. Hempstead, of Marysville ; Leste E. Cross, of Stockton ; E. J. Fraser, of San Francisco ; M. J. Werder, of San Francisco ; F. Hiller, of San Francisco ; W. N. Griswold, of San Francisco.

The above preambles and resolutions, together with a proposal that a conference be had between the committees of the two societies, for the purpose of finding a basis upon which all schools of medicine could act together, to secure medical legislation that would be just to all schools, were sent officially to the San Francisco Medical Society (allopathic), but no acknowledgment was returned that they had been received. The newspapers, however, stated that they created quite a commotion in the society, and, after considerable debate, were referred to a special committee, with instructions to report at the next meeting. When that committee reported they recommended that they "be placed on file without action." As no acknowledgment had yet been made, although the Secretary of the Homœopathic Society had addressed a letter of inquiry respecting the receipt of the same without receiving an answer, it was felt that no prospect of cooperation lay in that direction. The committee, therefore, prepared a spirited protest, exposing the selfish purposes of the allopathic school, and claiming equal rights with that school, at the same time laying down the proposition that the legislature had no more right to establish a *State medicine* than they had to establish a *State religion*.

The protest was printed, and copies sent to the governor, to each member of the legislature, and to each of the leading newspapers in the State. The newspapers at once took up the keynote and published some lively editorials in defence of the proposition laid down in the protest.

The effect in the legislature was so great that some of the members declared that they would not vote for any bill, fearing that the homœopaths would not get justice in the matter. On the evening of the first day of February, 1876, a joint session of the committees from each house was held for the purpose of framing an equitable law out of some eight or nine proposed laws that had been presented.

Three members of the homœopathic committee were present, to wit: Drs. Griswold, Hiller, and Fraser; also Drs. H. Gibbons, Sr., C. M. Bates, A. B. Nixon, and others, of the allopathic school. At that meeting the allopathists were quite willing to make any reasonable concessions in order to secure the co-operation of the homœopathists. The bill agreed upon by the joint legislative committee, and concurred in by the physicians present, representing the two schools, provided that each State medical society, incorporated and in active existence on the first day of January, 1876,* should be competent to appoint a board of examiners, should have authority to examine the credentials of physicians, and grant certificates to all who were entitled to them, according to the provisions of the act. But no person should be permitted to practice in the State without having such a certificate, and the same recorded in the office of the county clerk in the county in which the person named resides, under severe penalties, either or both of fine and imprisonment.

At that time, January 1st, 1876, three incorporated State medical societies were in active existence, to wit: The California State Medical Society (allopathic), the California State Medical Society of Homœopathic Practitioners, and the Eclectic Medical Society of the State of California. Some members of the homœopathic committee visited Sacramento several times, and spent considerable time to favor the passage of the act; and it is believed that it was largely through their efforts that the passage of the bill was secured.

MINNESOTA.

There has never been a disposition in the legislative bodies to do us injustice, so far as they knew the character of the measures brought before them. Not a little wire-pulling has been done by some members of the old school, but they have been so unfortunate as to seem discouraged in farther efforts. In 1871 a petition was presented to the legislature, reported to have been begotten by the Allopathic State Society, asking the enactment

* So amended before its final passage as to read the *tenth day of March*, 1876.

of a law requiring all practitioners in the State to deposit a copy of their license or diploma with the clerk of the District Court within a specified time for record. Severe penalties were attached for failure to comply with the various provisions of the law. This was expected to cause destruction in the ranks of homœopathy. To the surprise and chagrin of the authors, all the members of our school were ready to comply with the law. Alas, however, members of their own school were left in the cold. The net result, of course, was that the next session of the legislature was earnestly besieged by the same parties to repeal the law and let them go free. This is the last legislation we have had upon the subject.

The legal status of homœopathy in COLORADO and NEBRASKA is the same as that of allopathy.

IOWA.

For a number of years there have been made preparatory arrangements to obtain for homœopathy an equal footing in the Medical Department of the State University. In 1874 the matter was brought before the State legislature, supported by petitions numerously signed, from all parts of the State, and had it not been for want of time we would have obtained our rights.

As it was, the matter remained *in petto*, compelling us to wait for the new legislature of January, 1876. After close observations, and numerous earnest assurances from the legislators in both branches, there is no reason to doubt that the matter will reach a successful issue this year, and that ere another year shall have passed homœopathy will be taught in our State University.*

MASSACHUSETTS.†

In May, 1850, Dr. Isaac Colby, a Fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society, applied for dismissal, alleging, as a reason, "that in consequence of having adopted the homœopathic system of practice, the members felt themselves required to withhold

* Happily this is now being done.

† By I. T. Talbot, M.D.

from me all professional intercourse, and I thought it unreasonable to retain a membership in a society which excluded me from its fellowship and privileges." This application was referred to a committee of three, and was granted after five months' deliberation. The society denounced homœopathy in a report, which ended with the following resolutions :

" 1st. *Resolved*, That any Fellow of this Society who makes application to resign his fellowship in consequence of having adopted the principles and practice of homœopathy, may be permitted to do so on paying his arrearages ; but he shall not be entitled to any of the privileges of fellowship, nor shall his name be retained in the list of Fellows.

" 2d. *Resolved*, That a diploma from a homœopathic institution shall not be received as an evidence of a medical education, nor shall the Censors of this society regard the attendance on the lectures of such institutions, nor the time passed at them, as qualifications which shall entitle candidates to an examination for a license from this society."

This report was printed and circulated.

The Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society, at a meeting held March, 1851, discussed and condemned this report, offering a series of condolatory resolutions.

The two reports were printed together and distributed.*

In 1871 Dr. H. P. Shattuck was appointed Medical Director upon the staff of General I. S. Burrill, commanding the First Brigade of Massachusetts Volunteer Militia. The appointment was referred by the Governor to the Surgeon-General of the State, who remarked that he "*would never approve the appointment of a homœopath.*" In about two months a medical commission was called to examine Dr. Shattuck, who refused to be examined unless all the other medical officers in the Massachusetts Militia were also examined. The brigade went into camp without a doctor. The press, as usual, condemned the action of the allopaths, and the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society and other societies held indignation meetings concerning it. A full report can be found in the *New York State Homœopathic Transactions*, Vol. X.

* *Transactions Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society*, vol. i.

*Trial and Expulsion of Homœopaths from the Massachusetts Medical Society.**

One of the most remarkable events in the history of homœopathy in Massachusetts is the so-called trial and expulsion of members from the Massachusetts Medical Society for practicing homœopathy. To fully understand this it is necessary to consider the origin and powers of this society.

The Massachusetts Medical Society was incorporated and established in 1781, for the express purpose of encouraging, as its charter states, a "knowledge of the animal economy, and of the knowledge and effects of medicines," and it was "formed on liberal principles, encouraged by the patronage of the law." It was allowed to discriminate between those who "are duly educated and properly qualified and those who may ignorantly and wickedly administer medicine whereby the health and lives of many valuable individuals may be endangered, or, perhaps, lost to the community." All physicians were allowed to claim membership, and if on examination they were found to be properly educated such membership *shall* be allowed them. Moreover, if the president or any other person, whose duty it was, should refuse to examine any physician thus applying, or should prevent them from such membership, "each and every such person shall be subject to a fine of £100 (\$500), to be recovered by said candidate, and for his own use, in any court within the commonwealth." Thus the State, in granting a charter to the society, had taken every precaution to secure its advantages to every properly educated physician in the State. Under this charter, and by the various laws in relation to it, homœopaths had the same rights in the society as allopaths; it was education and character, not opinions, which determined membership.

Homœopathy, so entirely antagonistic to the previous opinion of the members, at once encountered in the society the most violent opposition, which soon assumed a personal character. In 1840 Dr. O. W. Holmes had publicly predicted the speedy

* By I. T. Talbot, M.D.

downfall of this delusion. In 1850 it had increased to such an extent that members counselled together as to what should be done with the heretics. One of these, Dr. Ira Barrows, now of Providence, was arraigned before the society, but upon careful consultation it was decided that he could not be expelled on account of his homœopathic practice. Another charge, that of professional dishonesty, was brought against him, and though it would seem that the act was at worst only one of professional discourtesy, yet, under the obloquy of the first accusation, he was adjudged guilty, and dismissed. A long lawsuit followed, but the court, although adversely criticising the action of the society, did not see fit to reinstate him to membership. Twenty years more passed by, and the homœopathic practitioners in Massachusetts, instead of decreasing, had quadrupled in numbers. Under the *laissez faire* policy, which had been adopted after the trial of Dr. Barrows, homœopathy had steadily advanced. The older members said the society was powerless before the law. Some of the younger members said that this was a cowardly view to take, and all that was needed was a little bold action to crush out the rapidly-growing influence of homœopathy. To accomplish this the American Medical Association refused to receive any delegates from the Massachusetts Medical Society until it should have purged itself of the obnoxious members. Smarting under this lash action was taken, and in November, 1871, the following notice was received by each of the following gentlemen, viz., William Bushnell, M.D., Milton Fuller, M.D., Samuel Gregg, M.D., H. L. H. Hoffendahl, M.D., George Russell, M.D., I. T. Talbot, M.D., David Thayer, M.D., Benjamin H. West, M.D., all of Boston :

“NORTHAMPTON, MASS., November 4th, 1871.

“To ———, M.D.

“SIR: Charges having been preferred against you by a committee of the Massachusetts Medical Society of ‘conduct unbecoming and unworthy an honorable physician and member of this society,’ to wit: ‘by practicing, or professing to practice, according to an exclusive theory or dogma, and by belonging to a society whose purpose is at variance with the principles of, and tends to disorganize, the Massachusetts Medical Society:’

“You are hereby directed to appear before a board of trial at the society’s

rooms, No. 36 Temple Place, Perkins Building, on Tuesday, November 21st, 1871, at 11 o'clock A.M., to answer to the same, in accordance with the by-laws and instructions of the society.

"SAMUEL A. FISK,
President of the Massachusetts Medical Society."

Although the word homœopathy did not appear in this notice, yet, so obvious was its object, that the whole press of New England, and many of the leading papers throughout the United States, joined in denouncing the proposed action of the society.

At the time and place appointed the persons notified appeared before a board consisting of Drs. Jeremiah Spofford, of Groveland; Augustus Torrey, of Beverly; George Hayward, of Boston; Frederic Winsor, of Winchester; Francis C. Greene, of Easthampton. The charges were then presented, signed by Drs. Luther Parks, of Boston; R. L. Hodgdon, of Arlington; Thomas L. Gage, of Worcester; Asa Millet, of Bridgewater; Benjamin B. Breed, of Lynn.

So severe and adverse had been the criticisms of the press that all reporters were turned out of the room, and no one was allowed to be present unless he were a member of the society. It was evident at the outset that the persons had been summoned merely to be adjudged guilty and summarily expelled, and that their crime was so heinous as to obliterate all rights which the accusers were bound to respect. They protested against being tried upon charges of so vague a character; against the manner in which the so-called board of trial was constituted; and also against the manner in which the trial had thus far been conducted. The board refused to receive or consider these protests, and said that it only remained for them to acknowledge whether or not they practiced homœopathy or were members of a homœopathic society. The board was about to render judgment of expulsion when the trial was interrupted by a temporary injunction from the Supreme Court. Discomfited in this manner the board of trial adjourned for four weeks, but did not again meet until April 29th, 1873. The reporters who had been so discourteously treated were not long in placing a full account of the trial before the public, and the sentiment of the whole community condemned the action of the society. Taking advantage of this

friendly feeling, a grand fair in aid of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital was held in Music and Horticultural halls, in which such active interest was taken that upwards of eighty thousand dollars were raised, and a beautiful hospital was erected and permanently established.

Immediately following this the Boston University organized its medical department, under the charge of homœopathic physicians. The dispensary largely increased its work, and the number of homœopathic physicians rapidly increased.

Arguments on the question of an injunction were made by counsel before the Supreme Court, and the injunction was removed, the court declining, at this stage of proceedings, to decide upon the powers of the society under its charter.

The trial, which had long since become a farce, proceeded under the following charges and specifications :

“ The committee now specify that the exclusive theory or dogma referred to in said charges is the theory or dogma known as homœopathy, and the society therein referred to, whose purpose is at variance with and tends to disorganize the Massachusetts Medical Society, is the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society.

“ The committee file the following as further specifications :

“ CHARGE I.—That you are guilty of an attempt to disorganize and destroy the Massachusetts Medical Society.

“ SPECIFICATION 1.—That you have joined, and are a member of, a certain society known as the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society, whose purposes are at variance with, and which tends to disorganize, the Massachusetts Medical Society.

“ SPECIFICATION 2.—That you belong to, and are a member of, a certain society called the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society, which adopts as its principle, in the treatment of disease, a certain exclusive theory or dogma known as homœopathy.

“ CHARGE II.—That you are guilty of conduct unbecoming and unworthy an honorable physician and member of the Massachusetts Medical Society.

“ SPECIFICATION 1.—In that you practice, or profess to practice, medicine according to a certain exclusive theory or dogma known as homœopathy.

“ SPECIFICATION 2.—In that while a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society you have joined, and are a member of, a certain society called the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society, which adopts as its principle, in the treatment of disease, a certain exclusive theory or dogma known as homœopathy, and whose purposes are at variance with, and which tends to disorganize, the Massachusetts Medical Society.

"SPECIFICATION 3.—In that you are a member of a certain society, called the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society, which adopts as its principle, in the treatment of disease, a certain exclusive theory or dogma known as homœopathy, whose purposes are at variance with, and which tends to disorganize, the Massachusetts Medical Society.

"You are further hereby reminded that, to try the same, the Board of Trial stands adjourned to April 29th, 1873, at 11 A.M., at 36 Temple Place.

"GEORGE C. SHATTUCK,

"President of the Massachusetts Medical Society."

The manner of conducting the trial is exhibited by the action taken on the following demands made of the Board of Trial :

"1. That the trial should not be held with closed doors, but that their friends should be allowed to be present.

"Demand refused.

"2. That reporters for the press should be allowed to be present ; that as this was a matter affecting the character of the accused, the public had a right to know the evidence produced and the manner of conducting this trial.

"Demand refused.

"3. That the accused be allowed legal counsel, since it is proposed to dispossess them of rights, privileges, and personal property.

"Demand refused.

"4. That they be allowed to have an advocate, not a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, present to advise them.

"Demand refused.

"5. That, as they have reason to object to the record of the Secretary, a phonographic reporter of the trial should be appointed by mutual consent, and sworn to the faithful performance of his duty.

"Demand refused.

"6. That the accused may employ a phonographic reporter.

"Demand refused.

"7. That an amanuensis, not a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, be allowed to sit beside the accused and assist him in taking notes of the trial.

"Demand refused.

"8. The right to peremptory challenge.

"Demand refused.

"9. The right to challenge members of the Board of Trial for good and sufficient reasons.

"Demand refused."

A carefully prepared defence was presented by each of the accused, but the result was, as from the first foreseen, the expulsion of all the accused as guilty of all the charges made against them.

An appeal could again have been taken to the courts, but, with whatever result, it could have done no more good for the cause of homœopathy than had already been accomplished, and it remains only for time and the medical profession to repair the wrong the society has done.

NOTE.—An extended account of this trial, and the comments of the press thereon, is published in the tenth volume of the *Transactions of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of New York*, pp. 752–900.

SECTION IV.

*HOMŒOPATHIC LITERATURE OF THE UNITED STATES.**

1825. *The Characteristic of Homœopathia.* From Hahnemann's "*Geist der Homœopathischen Heilkunst.*" By H. B. Gram, C.M.L. New York. J. & J. Harper. 8vo., pp. 24.

1833. *Kurze Uebersicht der Homœopathischen Heilkunst, etc.* By Dr. C. Hering. Philadelphia; J. G. Wesselhoft. 8vo., pp. 32.

1833. *A Concise View of the Rise and Progress of Homœopathic Medicine.* By Dr. C. Hering. Translated by Charles F. Matlack, M.D. Philadelphia; Young, printer. 8vo., pp. 30.

1833. *Proposals for Publishing by Subscription the Library of Homœopathia.* A circular. By Drs. Hering and Wesselhoft. Philadelphia. 8vo., pp. 8.

1834. *Letter to the Physicians of France, on Homœopathy.* By Count des Guidi, M.D. Translated from the French, by William Channing, M.D. New York. Monson Bancroft. 8vo., pp. 32.

1835. *American Journal of Homœopathia.* Drs. Gray & Hall. New York. 8vo.

1835. *A Concise View of the Principles of Homœopathy.* By Baron de Brunnow. Translated by J. L. Sullivan, A.M. New York; Ludwig, printer. 8vo., pp. 24.

1835. *Popular View of Homœopathy.* By Rev. T. L. Everest. Philadelphia. 8vo.

1835. *Ueber Nothwendigkeit und den Nutzen der Homœopathik.* By Dr. C. Hering. Allentown, Pa. 8vo., pp. 40.

1835. *Correspondenzblatt der Homœopathischen Aertze.* Allentown, Pa. 4to., pp. 4.

1835. *Homœopathist; or Domestic Physician.* By C. Hering, M.D. First Part. Allentown, Pa. 12mo., pp. 177.

1836. *A Treatise upon a New Manner of Medical Practice called Homœopathic.* By J. G. Rosenstein, M.D. Albany, N. Y. 12mo.

1836. *Organon of Homœopathic Medicine.* First American, from British translation of Fourth German edition. Allentown, Pa. Academical Book Store. 8vo., pp. 212.

1836. *Jahr's Manual of Homœopathic Medicine.* Translated from the German, with Improvements and Additions. By Dr. C. Hering. Symptomatology. Allentown, Pa. Academical Book Store. 8vo., pp. 419.

* Revised by Drs. Henry M. Smith, F. E. Boericke, and J. C. Guernsey.

1836. *A Familiar Exposition of Homœopathy.* By Dr. Jonas Green. Philadelphia. 8vo.
1837. *Homœopathische Hausarzt.* By Dr. C. Hering. Allentown, Pa. 8vo., pp. 352.
1837. *On Homœopathic Medicines.* By Dr. M. Croserio. Translated by Dr. C. Neidhard. Philadelphia. Kinderlen & Stollmeyer, printers. 8vo., pp. 90.
1837. *Wirkungen des Schlangengiftes.* By Constantine Hering, M.D. Allentown, Pa. Blumer, printer. 4to., pp. 116.
1837. *Homœopathy Revealed; with Notice of Psora and Düring's Objections.* By Alexis Eustaphie. New York. 8vo.
1837. *Homœopathic Treatment for Chronic and Acute Disease.* By Dr. J. L. Granger. New York; Bradbury, printer. 24mo., pp. 18.
1838. *The Homœopathist; or, Domestic Physician.* By Dr. C. Hering. Second Part. Allentown, Pa. 18mo., pp. 290.
1838. *Jahr's Manual of Homœopathic Medicine.* Dr. C. Hering. Repository. Allentown, Pa. Academical Book Store. 8vo., pp. 600.
1838. *Homœopathic Practice of Medicine.* By Jacob Jeanes, M.D. Philadelphia. Waldie, printer. 8vo., pp. 391.
1838. *Philadelphia Homœopathic Journal.* Drs. Hering, Lingen, and Neidhard. Philadelphia.
1838. *The Homœopathist's Pocket Reference.* Translated from the German, with Additions and Improvements, by Dr. John Tanner. Philadelphia. Tanner. 24mo., pp. 158.
1838. *The American Journal of Homœopathy.* Edited by an Association of Homœopathic Physicians. Volume I. Philadelphia. 8vo., pp. 86.
1839. *Miscellanies on Homœopathy.* Edited by an Association of Homœopathic Physicians. Philadelphia. Published by W. L. J. Kiderlen & Co. 8vo., pp. 216.
1839. *The Reformation of Medical Science Demanded by Deductive Philosophy.* (Delivered before New York Physicians' Society, on their Anniversary, November 21st, 1838.) By William Channing, M.D. New York. Wiley & Putnam. 12mo., pp. 58.
1839. *Domestic Homœopathy.* By Curie. Edited by Dr. Gideon Humphrey. Philadelphia.
1839. *Homœopathia; the Science of Specific Remedies.* (Read before the New Haven County Medical Society, October 2d, 1839.) By J. L. Sullivan, M.D. New Haven, Conn. Babcock & Galpin. 12mo., pp. 60.
1840. *Letter to the Hon. —, with Reasons for Examining and Believing the Fundamental Principles of Homœopathy.* By C. Ticknor, M.D. New York. Pp. 31.
1840. *Homœopathic Examiner.* Edited by A. Gerald Hull, M.D. New York. 8vo.

1840. *Ruoff's Repertory of Homœopathic Medicine*. Translated by A. H. Okie, Student of Medicine. With additions by Gideon Humphrey, M.D. Philadelphia; Dobson, printer. 12mo., pp 254.

1840. *Theory and Practice of Homœopathy*. By J. G. Rosenstein, M.D. Louisville, Ky. 12mo., pp. 288.

1841. *Practical Observations on Some of the Chief Homœopathic Remedies*. By Dr. Hartman. Translated by A. H. Okie. Philadelphia. Dobson, printer. 12mo., pp. 171.

1841. *Diseases of the Alimentary Canal and Constipation Treated Homœopathically*. By Dr. Broackes. With Preface and Notes by Gideon Humphrey, M.D. Philadelphia; Dobson, printer. 18mo. pp. 184.

1841. *Homœopathy a Principle in Medicine, and not an Exclusive System*. Letter to Alban Goldsmith, M.D. By John Augustus McVickar, M.D. New York. Taylor & Co. 8vo., pp. 45.

1841. *Life of Hahnemann*. By A. G. Hull, M.D. New York. Felt & Co. 8vo., pp. 18.

1841. *Popular Consideration on Homœopathia*. (Read before New York Homœopathic Society, December 23d, 1841.) By W. C. Bryant, Esq. New York. Radde. 8vo., pp. 24.

1841. *Allopathia and Homœopathia*. (Popular Essay.) By C. Bruchhausen, M.D. New York. W. E. Dean. 8vo., pp. 18.

1841. *Jahr's New Manual of Homœopathic Practice*. Second American, from third Paris, edition. 2 vols. Translated by A. Gerald Hull, M.D. New York. Radde. 12mo., pp. 651, 710.

1842. *A Popular View of Homœopathy*. By Rev. T. L. Everest. From second London edition. With Annotations, etc., and a Brief Survey of the Progress and Present State of Homœopathy in Europe. By A. G. Hull, M.D. New York. Radde. 8vo., pp. 244.

1842. *Remarks on Oliver Wendell Holmes's Lectures on Homœopathy and Its Kindred Delusions*. By Robert Wesselhoest, M.D. Boston. Clapp. 12mo., pp. 59.

1842. *The Practical Advantages of Homœopathy*. By Harris Dunsford. (Reprint from English edition.) Philadelphia.

1842. *New Homœopathic Pharmacopœia*. By G. H. G. Jahr. Translated by Dr. James Kitchen. Philadelphia. Dobson, printer. 8vo., pp 306.

1842. *Answer to the Homœopathic Delusions of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes*. By Dr. C. Neidhard. Philadelphia. Dobson, printer. 8vo., pp. 36.

1842. *An Essay on Homœopathy*. A Synopsis of the History and Principles of the Science, with the Author's Opinion of Palliative Remedies. Designed principally for Lay Readers. By Dr. Geib. Philadelphia. Dobson, printer. 8vo., pp. 24.

1842. *Homœopathy; with Particular Reference to a Lecture by O. W. Holmes, M.D.* By A. Howard Okie, M.D. Boston, Mass. Clapp. 12mo., pp. 48.

1843. *An Epitome of Homœopathic Practice.* By Drs. Curtis & Lillie. New York. Radde. 16mo., pp. 153.
1843. *Homœopathic Domestic Medicine.* By J. Laurie, M.D. Edited by A. G. Hull, M.D. New York. Radde. 12mo.
1843. *Hahnemann's Organon of Homœopathic Medicine.* Second American edition. New York.
1843. *Homœopathy Vindicated in a Letter to J. V. C. Smith, M.D.* By J. M. Lillie, M.D. New York. Boggs. 8vo., pp. 8.
1843. *Synoptical Index to Volume II of Jahr's New Manual.* By R. M. Bolles, M.D. New York. Radde. 12mo., pp. 48.
1843. *Family Guide to the Administration of Homœopathic Remedies.* From English edition. By . . . M.D. New York. Radde. 32mo., pp. 44.
1843. *Domestic Homœopathy.* From 2d London ed. By John Eppe, M.D. Boston. Clapp. 16mo, pp 195.
1843. *The Homœopathic Medical Library. Materia Medica.* Philadelphia. Dorsey, printer. 8vo., pp 24.
1843. *A Familiar Exposition of Homœopathy; or, the New System of Curing Diseases, Illustrating its Superiority over the Prevalent System of Medicine.* By Jonas Green, M.D. Washington, D. C. 12mo., pp. 12.
1844. *An Appeal for Homœopathy; or, Remarks on the Decision of the late Judge Cowen relative to the Legal Rights of Homœopathic Physicians.* By F. Vanderburgh, M.D. New York. Radde. 8vo., pp. 29.
1844. *A Review of Professor C. B. Coventry's Introductory Lecture, delivered before the Class of Medical Students of Geneva College, 1843-44.* C. D. Williams, M.D. Geneva, New York. Ira Merrell. 8vo., pp. 24.
1844. *The Homœopathist; or, Domestic Physician.* By Dr. C. Hering. Second, from fourth German edition. Philadelphia. Behlert. 8vo., pp. 217.
1845. *A Manual of Homœopathic Prescriptions, with a full and improved Repertory, etc.* H. Sherrill, M.D. New York. Radde. 24mo., pp. 181.
1845. *On Eclecticism in Medicine; or, A Critical Review of the Leading Medical Doctrines. (An Inaugural Thesis, presented at the New York University, March 1st, 1845.)* C. J. Hempel, M.D. New York. Radde. 8vo., pp. 45.
1845. *A Treatise on the Use of Arnica in Cases of Contusions, etc.* C. J. Hempel, M.D. New York. Radde. 8vo., pp. 16.
1845. *The Chronic Diseases; their Specific Nature and Homœopathic Treatment.* By S. Hahnemann. (Vols. 2, 3, 4, 5, Antipsoric Remedies.) Translated by C. J. Hempel, M.D. New York. Radde. 12mo., pp. 202, 323, 328, 378, 401.
1845. *Rouff's Repertory of Homœopathic Medicine.* Translated by A. H. Okie, M.D., with improvements by Gideon Humphrey, M.D. (second American edition). New York. Radde. 12mo., pp. 251.
1845. *Bœnninghausen's Essay on Homœopathic Treatment of Intermittent Fever.* C. J. Hempel, M.D. New York. Radde. 8vo., pp. 56.

1845. Short Elementary Treatise upon Homœopathia and the Manner of its Practice, with Some of the Most Important Effects of Ten Principal Remedies. By G. H. G. Jahr. Translated by E. Bayard, M.D. New York. Radde. 16mo., pp. 90.

1845. Domestic Homœopathy; or, Rules for Domestic Treatment. By John Epps, M.D. 2d American from 4th London edition. Boston. Clapp. 18mo., pp. 239.

1845. Homœopathy, Allopathy, and Young Physic. By John Forbes, M.D. New York. Radde. 8vo., pp. 58.

1845. The Homœopathic Pioneer. Edited by Drs. Cator and Tracey. Syracuse, New York. Tucker & Kinney. Monthly. 8vo., pp. 16.

1845. Views of Homœopathy, with Reasons for Examining and Admitting it as a Principle in Medical Science. By D. Holt, M.D. New Haven, Conn. Benham. 8vo., pp. 48.

1845. Reflections on the Principles and Practice of Homœopathy. By Henry Lee, M.D. New Haven, Conn. W. Storer, printer. 12mo., pp. 12.

1846. New York Journal of Homœopathy. By Drs. Kirby and Snow. New York. 8vo.

1846. Manual of Homœopathic Cookery. By the Wife of a Homœopathic Physician. New York. Radde. 16mo., pp. 176.

1846. Homœopathic Domestic Physician. By C. J. Hempel, M.D. New York. Radde. 18mo.

1846. Reasons Why Homœopathy Should Receive an Impartial Investigation from the Medical Profession and the Public. B. F. Bowers, M.D. New York. Radde. 8vo., pp. 24.

1846. Homœopathy Revealed (second edition). A. Eustaphieve. New York. D. Fanshaw. 8vo., pp. 91.

1846. American Journal of Homœopathy. Edited by Drs. Kirby and Snow. New York; Dean, printer. Semi-monthly. 8vo., pp. 8.

1846. Homœopathy, Allopathy, and "Young Physic." Reprint. John Forbes, M.D., F.R.S. Philadelphia. Lindsay & Blakiston. 12mo., pp. 121.

1846. Letter to John Forbes, M.D., on his Homœopathy, Allopathy, and "Young Physic." By W. H. Henderson, M.D. New York. Radde. 8vo., pp. 66.

1846. An Inquiry into the Homœopathic Practice of Medicines. By W. H. Henderson, M.D. New York. Radde. 8vo., pp. 154.

1846. Materia Medica Pura. 4 vols. By Hahnemann. Translated by C. J. Hempel, M.D. New York. Radde. 8vo., pp. 221, 194, 202, 260.

1846. Additions to the Materia Medica Pura, by Ernst Stapf, M.D. Translated by C. J. Hempel, M.D. New York. Radde. 8vo., pp. 292.

1846. Therapeutics of Homœopathy; or, Outlines of Successful Homœopathic Cures. By E. F. Ruckert, M.D. Translated by C. J. Hempel, M.D. New York. Radde. 8vo., pp. 496.

1846. The Principles of Homœopathic Practice as Compared with those

of the Old School of Medicine or Allopathy. By Henry Wigand, M.D. Boston. Clapp. 18mo., pp. 7.

1846. Croup and Its Specific Remedy. By H. Wigand, M.D. Boston. Clapp. 12mo., pp. 24.

1846. Homœopathy and Allopathy; together with Some of the Reasons for Adopting the former. By S. Rosa, M.D. Painesville, O. Telegraph Press. 8vo., pp. 32.

1846. An Answer to the Question: "What is Homœopathy?" by Dr. Epps, of London. Republished by E. H. Clapp, M.D. Columbus, Ohio. Hazewell & Co. 8vo., pp. 16.

1846. Transactions of the American Institute of Homœopathy. Volume I. Philadelphia. Rademacher. 12mo., pp. 299.

1846. The Homœopathic Farrier; being an Indispensable Assistant to those who Desire to Cure the Diseases of Horses with Ease, Success, Simplicity, and not much Expense. By Dr. Christian Bush. Carlisle, Pa. Gitt, printer. 18mo., pp. 136.

1846. Practical Observations of Some of the Chief Homœopathic Remedies. By F. Hartman, M.D. Second series. Translated by A. H. Okie, M.D. New York. Radde. 12mo., pp. 192.

1847. Homœopathic Tracts for the People, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, with Circular. Philadelphia. C. L. Rademacher. 8vo., pp. 16.

1847. Bœnninghausen's Therapeutic Pocketbook. Translated by A. H. Okie, M. D. Massachusetts. Clapp. 12mo., pp. 483.

1847. Inaugural Address Delivered before the New York Homœopathic Physicians' Society, January 6th, 1847. By H. G. Dunnel, M.D. New York. 8vo., pp. 16.

1847. Discourse on the Evidences of the Power of Small Doses and Attenuated Medicines, March 9th, 1847, before the New York Homœopathic Society. B. F. Joslin, M.D. New York. 8vo., pp. 18.

1847. American Journal of Homœopathy, Semi-monthly. Vol. 1. Edited by Drs. Kirby and Snow. New York. Dean, printer. 8vo., pp. 296.

1847. Hartmann's Theory of Acute Diseases, and their Homœopathic Treatment. 2 vols. From Third German Edition. Translated by C. J. Hempel, M. D. New York. Radde. 12mo., pp. 272, 204.

1847. Organon of the Specific Healing Art. By G. L. Rau, M. D. Translated by C. J. Hempel, M.D. New York. Radde. 8vo., pp. 200.

1847. Proceedings of the American Institute of Homœopathy, with the Address of E. Bayard, M. D., at its Fourth Anniversary Session, held in Boston, June 9th, 1847. New York. Dean, printer. 8vo., pp. 16.

1847. Therapeutic Pocketbook. By C. Bœnninghausen, M. D. Translated by C. J. Hempel, M.D. New York. Radde. 8vo., pp. 504.

1847. A Manual of Homœopathic Veterinary Medicine. From London ed. By F. E. Gunther. Boston. Clapp. 12mo., pp. 408.

1847. Southwestern Journal and Review. (Monthly.) J. T. Temple, M.D., editor. St. Louis, Mo. Ustick, printer. 8vo. pp. 16.

1847. Diseases of the Eye Treated Homœopathically (from the German). Translated by A. C. Becker, M.D. New York. Radde. 18mo., pp. 77.

1847. Consumption Treated Homœopathically (from the German). Translated by A. C. Becker, M.D. New York. Radde. 18mo., pp. 86.

1848. Resolutions Adopted by the Meeting of Homœopathic Physicians, with Outline of the History and Rise of Homœopathy. By Dr. Sullivan. Connecticut. 8vo., pp. 6.

1848. Laurie's Homœopathic Domestic Medicine. By A. G. Hull, M.D. New York. Radde. 18mo., pp. 264.

1848. Mariner's Physician and Surgeon. By G. W. Cook, M.D. New York. J. T. S. Smith. 18mo., pp. 105.

1848. Dentition. By A. C. Becker, M.D. New York. Radde. 18mo., pp. 82.

1848. Allopathy, Hahnemannism and Rational Homœopathy. (Compiled from the German of Dr. Griesselich). By A. C. Becker, M.D. New York. Radde. 8vo., pp. 24.

1848. On the Use of Chemical and Mechanical Means and Large Doses in connection with Homœopathic Practice. (A Report to the American Institute of Homœopathy, June, 1848, Fifth Annual Session.) By B. F. Joslin, M.D. New York. C. G. Dean, printer. 8vo., pp. 8.

1848. The Rival Schools of Medicine; or, Homœopathy *v.* Allopathy. By J. Bryant, M.D. New York. H. Parks. 8vo., pp. 24.

1848. Jahr's New Manual—Symptomen Codex—with Extensive Additions from various sources. By C. J. Hempel, M.D. New York. Radde. 2 vols., 8vo., pp. 943, 1060.

1848. Proceedings of the American Institute of Homœopathy, at its Fifth Anniversary Session, held at New York, June 14th, 1848. New York. Dean, printer. 8vo., pp. 27.

1848. Diseases of the Digestive Organs and Constipation. By W. Broeckes, M.D. (Second American edition.) By A. C. Becker, M.D. New York. Radde. 18mo., pp. 128.

1848. A Popular Lecture on the Philosophy and Claims of Homœopathy. By L. D. Fleming, M.D. Boston. Clapp. 8vo., pp. 11.

1848. Northwestern Journal of Homœopathia, vol. i, No. 1. (Monthly.) By G. E. Shipman, M.D. Chicago. 8vo., pp. 16.

1848. What is Homœopathy? By Benjamin Ehrmann, M.D. Chillicothe, O. Ely & Allen. 8vo., pp. 31.

1848. Michigan Journal of Homœopathy. (Monthly.) Edited by John Ellis, M.D., and S. B. Thayer, M.D. Detroit, Michigan. 8vo.

1848. A Short Domestic Treatise on the Homœopathic Treatment of the Diseases of Females and Children. By Dr. W. Williamson. Philadelphia. Rademacher. 12mo., pp. 80.

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Yellow Fever: its Treatment and Prevention. By Edmund A. Murphy, M.D. Louisiana, Ky. 8vo., pp. 25.

LIST OF PAMPHLETS PUBLISHED BY THE HOMŒOPATHIC MUTUAL LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY, PRIOR TO 1876.*

1870. The Homœopathist; a Monthly Journal. Discontinued in 1874.
E. B. Holmes, M.D., Editor. 8 pp.
1872. Statistics of the Comparative Mortality in New York City. By
E. M. Kellogg, M.D. 8 pp.
1874. Which Medical Practice? An Analysis of 80,000 cases. By E.
M. Kellogg, M.D. 16 pp.
1875. The Mortuary Experience of our Company. 12 pp.
1875. Why Lower Rates to Homœopaths? 4 pp.
1875. Homœopathy in the Michigan State Prison. By J. B. Tuttle, M.D.
4 pp.
1875. What it amounts to. By Frank B. Mayhew. 8 pp.
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* This list was received too late for its insertion chronologically.



APPENDIX.

REPORT

ON

HOMŒOPATHY IN ITALY.

CONTENTS.

Homoeopathy in Italy, BERNARDINO DADRA, M.D., TORIN.

HOMŒOPATHY IN ITALY.*

THE Italians received their first information concerning the medical doctrines of Samuel Hahnemann from the scientific journals, among which the *Biblioteca Germanica*, published at Padua early in this century, is said to have been the first to notice them.

The seed, which was destined to germinate, because warmed by the enlivening ray of clinical experience, was sown in the soil of Naples, most fertile in science and letters, by the Austrians, who entered that city March 23d, 1821, to deprive its noble inhabitants of the liberty they had gained by the revolution of the same year. The general in command of the army of occupation, Baron Francis Koller, a devoted friend of homœopathy, presented to the Royal Academy of Naples a copy of Hahnemann's *Organon* and *Materia Medica*, inviting it to make use of them for the benefit of science and of humanity. The Academy assigned to Cavaliere Alberto Schomberg the task of making a *résumé* of them, which was read before the Academy at the sessions of November 13th and 20th, and printed in 1822, and again in 1824, under the title, *The Medical System of Samuel Hahnemann Expounded to the Royal Academy of Naples*. This contributed not a little to the spread among the Italians of a larger, though incomplete and inexact, idea of the Hahnemannian doctrine.

There were, moreover, in the Austrian army several regimental physicians who were conversant with, and some who practiced homœopathy. One, whose name has not been preserved, was during this year chief of the Military Hospital of San Francesco Saverio, in Palermo; also, the tutor of General Koller's sons, Dr. Giuseppe Ody, of Friburg, was a well-educated homœopathist,

* By Bernardino Dadea, M.D., Turin.

This contribution arrived too late for insertion in the first part of the volume.—J. C. G.

and imparted a knowledge of the new doctrine to such as sought it.*

The introduction of homœopathy into Italy is really due, however, to the Bohemian Dr. George Necker, who came to Naples in June, 1822, as General Koller's family physician. A pupil of Hahnemann, Necker was a practitioner of distinction, and in a position, therefore, to demonstrate rather by deeds than by words the truth of the science which he professed. In fact, within a short time he made many striking cures, which had the effect of bringing over to the new therapeutics those physicians who were already convinced in theory, among them Drs. Francesco Romani, Giuseppe Mauro and Cosmo Maria de Horatiis. Homœopathy, likewise, came into great repute in this kingdom, and spread rapidly thence to the rest of Italy, to France, Switzerland, England, and Brazil.

In addition to his private practice, Dr. Necker, in May, 1823, opened in his own house a dispensary for the poor, which was attended by several physicians and surgeons of the German army, in which he was always assisted by Dr. Romani and sometimes by Drs. Smicht and Kinzel. This dispensary was closed the following year, Necker having been sent by the Queen of Naples to Rome to take professional charge of her sister, Maria Louisa of Bourbon, then Queen of Etruria and mother of the reigning Duke of Lucca, Carlo Lodovico.

Dr. Necker remained in Naples until General Koller's death in 1826; in September of that year he was appointed physician to the Duke of Lucca and his court, a position which he held until 1848.

On the departure of Necker the future of homœopathy in this kingdom remained in the hands of the three physicians above named. It could not fail of being fruitful and glorious, for Francesco Romani, a native of Vasto-Chieti, had the reputation at Naples and abroad of being a learned physician and distinguished litterateur; Giuseppe Mauro was known as a distin-

* Dr. Francesco Romani and General Garaffa, of Noja, state that they got their first notions of homœopathy from Dr. Ody.

guished and busy practitioner and as private physician of Prince Ruffo, Minister of the Royal House of Bourbon ; and Cosmo Maria de Horatiis, of Cacavone-Campobasso, already the alternate of Antonio Scarpa in the chair of surgery of the Athenæum of Ticino,—an honor far transcending any that all the kings of the earth could bestow,—was Surgeon-in-Chief of the Neapolitan army, Inspector-General of the Military Hospitals, Private Physician to the Hereditary Prince, the Duke of Calabria, afterwards Francis I, then physician to this king, and subsequently Professor of Clinical Surgery in the University of Naples and President of the Council of Vaccination. He soon perceived that a summary of the *Organon* was far from sufficient to convey an exact idea of Hahnemann's doctrine, and that the clinical observations made under Necker were inadequate to the needs of a general practice ; he realized the necessity of a translation of the *Organon* and the *Materia Medica Pura* as indispensable to a conscientious and rational practice.

Dr. Romani gave immediate attention to the translation of these precious volumes, intrusting the work to two friends. While these were engaged in the task, Cavaliere Bernardo Quaranta, a distinguished and able professor of archæology in the University of Naples, published in 1824 a very accurate translation of the *Organon*, and the allopathic Dr. Gaimari in the same year published another, with foolish and virulent notes, which were not well received even by the opponents of the new doctrine ; and brief but pertinent notices of the work appeared in numbers 135, 137, 138, and 139 of the official journal of the kingdom.

In 1825 appeared, under the editorship of Dr. Romani, the first volume of the *Materia Medica*, under the title *Pura Dottrina Delle Medicine*, and in 1826 the first part of volume second, and in 1828 the second part ; the former with an introduction, and the latter with an introduction and an essay by Romani on the positive properties of the remedies described by Hahnemann, which showed the highest appreciation of the work of the great master.

In consequence of these publications homœopathy soon ex-

tended to all parts of the kingdom, and even beyond the frontiers. From them Dr. Francesco Talianini, of Ascoli, and Dr. Giuseppe Belluomini, of Viareggio, in Lucca-Tuscany, gained a more exact knowledge of the new system.

The plan and series of works which, in his introduction, Romani promised to give in connection with the translation of the *Materia Medica*, show the extent to which in 1824 he had devoted himself to the study and practice of the Hahnemannian doctrine. The only work which was published in connection with the *Materia Medica*, volume second, was the one already mentioned "On the Positive Properties of the Remedies described by Hahnemann." Adducing the reasons for employing remedies derived from poisonous substances, he displays great erudition; his style is grave, sententious, and elegant. In this essay he predicts that the time will come when the adversaries of Hahnemann's doctrine, overcome and convinced of its truth, rather than admit its truth will adopt its ideas under another name; will claim to have themselves discovered the specific virtues of medicines discerned by Hahnemann and confirmed by his rational experimentation, will adopt the simple medication, the small dose, and even the pharmaceutical processes of homœopathy, all the while repudiating and reviling the term homœopathy. The history of later days shows too conclusively that such dishonesty is an accomplished fact.

His other works were issued in a separate volume: an essay on "The obstacle to the General Adoption of Homœopathy," and "The Causes of its Introduction into Naples in 1826," a translation of Dr. Bigel's Apology for Homœopathy (Naples, 1828); and an essay on the theory and practice of homœopathy, illustrated by clinical observations (1828).

This essay, besides a compendious exposition of the new doctrine, contains fifty-three clinical observations, of which thirteen were made by eminent German physicians, and were translated from Stapf's *Archives* by Dr. Mauro; one is a case of Phthisis pulmonalis treated by Dr. Mauro, and the remaining thirty-nine are by himself. These cases, which at that day might be regarded as models, are still worthy of study, especially by some

who, ignorant of the first rudiments of homœopathy, yet pretend to be masters of it and assume to teach it in the journals. The cases are illustrated by notes, which are so many chapters on therapeutics. Most valuable indications are given for the treatment of all forms of vomiting, colic, diarrhoea, syphilis, neuroses, and many other ailments. One of these notes is a complete treatise on dietetics; another an accurate pathogenesis of the warm springs of Gurgitello, on the island of Ischia; and in the eighth (page 130) he gives—the first to my knowledge who did so, and four years before Samuel Hahnemann—the indications for *Veratrum album* and *Arsenicum* in the principal forms of Asiatic cholera, of which he had read descriptions, but which he had never seen.

In 1828 Romani converted to homœopathy his countryman, Dr. Count Sebastiano de Guidi, who subsequently occupied an eminent position at Lyons and in the medical republic of France. His wife, an invalid for many years, ineffectually treated by all the methods of the old school, resorted to the warm baths of Pozzuoli, and here became dangerously ill of brain fever. De Guidi sought the counsel of the resident physician, as well as of the physician of the hospital, Dr. Giuseppe Cimone, in whom he found an old friend (De Guidi had emigrated from Naples in 1799) and an intelligent and ardent partisan of homœopathy. Cimone, a pupil of Romani, advised that the latter be at once placed in charge of the case; to which De Guidi reluctantly consented. His wife having been cured by Romani, De Guidi devoted himself with all his energy, intensified by gratitude, to the study of the new doctrine, the blessings of which he transferred by argument and by clinical demonstration to France and Switzerland.

In 1829 Francesco Romani conducted for 155 days the homœopathic clinic opened, as we shall see, by order of the king, in the larger Hospital of the Trinity in Naples; and on the 21st of April, 1830, he left for England, where he first introduced homœopathy and brought it into great honor, establishing at Alton Tower, an ancient possession of Lord Shrewsbury in Derbyshire, a homœopathic dispensary under the patronage of the

old lord. Returning a year later to his own country, he, in 1834, accompanied the queen-mother on a journey through Italy ; and thereafter, until his death in 1847, gave himself uninterruptedly to the study and practice of the new doctrine, which he honored by the virtues of his mind and heart.

Besides the works already mentioned, Romani published in 1836 a valuable essay on the homœopathic preventives of Asiatic cholera, in 1837 a biographical notice of Count Sebastiano de Guidi, who introduced homœopathy into France, and in 1845 an historical eulogy of Samuel Hahnemann, which he read before the Academia Pontoniana, of which he was a member. This essay closed the series of Romani's literary works, by which he won enduring fame in literature, in science, and in criticism. In the second of the very valuable notes by which it is enriched are four letters addressed to Romani by Hahnemann : one, dated December 17th, 1840, acknowledging the poem on homœopathy by the illustrious poet, Quintino Guanciali ; another, dated June 5th, 1841, recommending to him the daughter of Count d'Argout ; the third, dated January 4th, and the fourth, dated February 25th, 1843, in reply to a consultation in a case of cancer of the tongue, for which he advised *Acidum muriaticum*, followed by *Thuja* 30th dilution ; to these he adds a fifth, addressed to a Russian general sojourning in Naples, concerning a very grave affection of the eyes in his son, and which was afterwards cured by Romani.

Dr. Giuseppe Mauro, whom Romani calls the virtuous, having reached his 64th year, and passed 36 years in the practice of allopathy, in order the better to learn the new doctrine, and to master the original works of Hahnemann and his disciples, applied himself with youthful ardor and a diligence unique at so great an age to the difficult study of the German language. He soon became conversant with this branch of scientific literature, and turned his great and precious acquisitions to the account, not only of his large number of patients, but also of his colleagues far and near, with a generosity and disinterestedness which have hardly been imitated in Italy by the followers of Hahnemann.

He translated several works, which would have been in those

days, and to not a few would be to-day, an inestimable treasure if they had ever been published. Of these unpublished translations he gave copies in his own handwriting to such persons as he had initiated into the new doctrine, or who showed a desire to study it; an immense and almost inconceivable labor, for there were seventeen octavo volumes of more than a hundred pages each, written by his own hand in the hours and minutes which the old man could steal from his large practice.*

He took part also in the translation of Hahnemann's treatise on chronic diseases by Dr. Belluomini; and to him exclusively belongs the translation of the additions by Hartlaub and Trinks, and the pathogenesis of Alumina from Stapf's *Archives*, by which this Italian edition is made much richer than the French.

The homœopathic periodicals, too, had in Mauro an untiring contributor; and the student often meets with his productions

* The unpublished works translated and compiled by Mauro, and of which Dr. Rocco Rubini possesses a copy, are the following. I am indebted for this notice to Dr. Tomasso Cigliano;

1. Chronic Diseases, their Nature and Homœopathic Treatment; by S. Hahnemann. Translation. 6 vols., octavo. 1829.
2. Collection of Drug-provings. Published by a society of homœopathic physicians, in the Archives of the Art of Healing. 1 vol., octavo, 364 pages. 1829.
3. Collection of Symptoms, printed in capitals in Hahnemann's *Materia Medica*, 2d edition, and in the Homœopathic Archives; and of symptoms confirmed by clinical experience in Leipsic. 1 vol., octavo, 381 pages. 1829.
4. Systematic Alphabetical Index, to facilitate the difficult practice of Homœopathy. Compiled by Dr. Mauro. 2 vols., octavo, 300 pages each. Naples. 1829.
5. Homœopathic Pharmacology, compiled from various authors. Translation. 3 vols., octavo, 138 pages each. 1832.
6. Bönninghausen: Intermittent Fevers; and Table of the Characteristics of all the Remedies. Gross: Essay on the Puerperal State and the Treatment of the Newborn. Translation. 1 vol., octavo, 175 pages. Naples. 1834.
7. Homœopathic Observations by Dr. Necker, and Cures. Published in Stapf's Archives. 1 vol., octavo, 92 pages.
8. On Dr. Theophilus Rau's Method of Homœopathic Practice. Translation.

in the *Effemeridi* and in the *Homœopathic Annals of Sicily*, as well as in the German journals.

Mauro's translations do not always reflect the exact thought of the German author, and his diction, far from being always pure and correct, is often contaminated by words and phrases hardly tolerable in familiar conversation. But these blemishes are more than excusable in an honest and industrious veteran, who, in his haste to reach the distant goal before him, does not take care to preserve that decorum and nicety which, at an earlier age and with greater leisure, he would not have neglected.

In 1829 and 1830 he was called to Rome, at Hahnemann's suggestion, to prescribe for a foreign lady,* and by curing her and many others of all classes of society he gained for himself and homœopathy very great repute in the Eternal City. Some of his remarkable cures deserve especial mention, among them that of an enormous hypertrophy of the heart, with great bulging of the ribs and sternum, effected with *Spigelia* 30th.

At Rome he confirmed in the faith of the new doctrine Dr. Innocenzo Liuzzi, a fellow-countryman resident in Rome, who had been converted in 1821 and timidly practiced homœopathy since that year, and he left to Liuzzi the completion of the cures he had set in progress.

Returning to Rome early in March, 1830, he converted to homœopathy the district physician of Velletri,† who, not being able from advanced age to undertake the arduous study and laborious practice of the new doctrine, instilled its first principles into the mind of his son, Dr. Settimio Centamori, whom we shall presently meet among the most distinguished practitioners of Rome and of Italy.

He subsequently returned to his native city, not, however, to enjoy there the repose to which his age and labors entitled him, but to continue with rare modesty the propagation of homœopathy, which to him was a necessity. He took an increasing in-

* The Countess of Ingenheim, sister-in-law of the King of Prussia.

† A physician who, for a certain annual honorarium, has agreed with the commune to remain there a specified number of years, and to treat either the poor alone or the entire population.

terest in the *Homœopathic Annals of Sicily*, edited by Dr. de Blasi, to which he contributed translations from the German, useful compilations and very accurate clinical records; and in 1843, when more than eighty years old, we find him teaching in the Homœopathic Dispensary of Palermo. Years were at last more mighty than his iron will, and he retired to his adopted country, Naples, where he died, almost a hundred years old, in 1857. He was on friendly terms with the most celebrated homœopaths of his day, and enjoyed the esteem of Hahnemann, with whom he corresponded, and six of whose letters he carefully preserved. Three of these, written from Cöthen under dates of March 16th, February 7th, and September 4th, 1829, were published in the first volume of the Neapolitan journal, *L'Annemanno*, pages 126, 158, 223. I do not know that the others have seen the light. All are now in the possession of and too zealously guarded by Dr. Rubini.*

In the letter of February 7th we find the following curt sentences: "In my opinion,† I did not mention it to the marchioness but I now say to you, her disease is to be regarded rather as an engorgement of the liver than of the uterus; but this makes no difference in the treatment, since the malady results from psora. . . . Human beings free from a psoric taint are rare."

Professor Cosmo de Horatiis, by reason of his eminence in science and his official position at the court and in the kingdom, should be regarded as the chief of the first triad of learned and ardent apostles in Italy of the doctrines of Hahnemann.

His first care was to make the new practice acceptable to the king—not so easy a matter if we remember that princes, though absolute, are often servants of their servants, and still oftener princes of the crowd. He succeeded through his fortu-

* Three of these letters were sent by Dr. Rubini, in 1876, to the President of the World's Homœopathic Convention at Philadelphia, as a token of his interest in that assemblage, and are now in his possession.—CARROLL DUNHAM.

† This opinion, sent on the same date to the Marchioness Brancaccio, is published in *L'Annemanno*, vol. i, p. 189.

nate cure of a most serious illness of the queen. In consequence of this not only were there many conversions in the court, but the king declared himself the patron of homœopathy and of the homœopathsists.*

Having secured the favor of the king Horatiis endeavored to gain that of one of those scientific corporations which, though their objects are benevolent, often look with disfavor on the greatest and most wonderful discoveries of the human intellect.

At a special meeting of the Medico-Chirurgical Academy of Naples, October 19th,† 1826, to which the illustrious Professor Tommasini was invited as a guest, De Horatiis read an oration—afterwards published in Latin—in which, after having pointed out, with a severe and noble criticism, the errors and the consequent dangers and injuries of the past and dominant medical systems, he warmly urged his colleagues to take that of Hahnemann into serious consideration.

He addressed himself particularly to Professor Tommasini, urging him to examine it and then to utter a deliberate judgment.

After his return to Bologna, Tommasini expressed his opinion in a lecture on his journey to Naples, delivered in his clinique at the inauguration of the session of 1826–27. This discourse, in which the author conceals the fact that he has not read at all, or only in the most cursory manner, Hahnemann's works, breathes in every sentence the repugnance of the head of a school towards a doctrine which condemns his own. Yet, although so written as not to condemn on the one hand the intolerance of his own colleagues, nor, on the other, the homœopathsists, in whose favor is the inexorable logic of facts, it is in many aspects favorable to homœopathy.‡

“New facts,” said he, “to be believed must occur under our own eyes; they must be observed by ourselves, and it is our duty to seek them out and verify or refute them.” He then advises experiments in certain cases with Hahnemannian remedies, and

* He allowed Dr. Romani to dedicate to him his translation of the *Materia Medica*.

† The Annals of Sicily give the date as the 9th.

‡ This lecture was published in Bologna in 1828.

concludes as follows: "I should regard the exclusion of such experiments as a mark of too pertinacious confidence in one's self, as a mark of intolerance of anything which differs from received opinions."

Nevertheless, Professor Tommasini excused himself again and again, from verifying "with his own eyes" the facts which Drs. Romani, Mauro, and De Horatiis offered to place under his observation in Naples, saying that he had the utmost confidence in the sagacity and honesty of the Neapolitan homœopathists; yet Professor Tommasini never experimentally investigated homœopathy. But, republishing his lecture in 1841, he changed it so as to express great sympathy for this doctrine which threatened to outlive that to which he had given the name "Italian."

De Horatiis communicated to the Academy, of which he was President, several noteworthy cases, one of which, a desperate case of an anomalous character, deserves special mention. It was reported in the session of December 27th, 1828.*

But he thought that theoretical demonstrations before the learned ought to be followed by clinical experiment also in the presence of the learned. To this end, having his sovereign's approval, he opened his clinique in March in the general military hospital of the Trinity, assisted by Drs. Baldi, Grossi, and Pezzillo, in the presence of the chiefs of service Drs. de Cusatis and Ascione, and of Dr. de Simone and the entire medical staff of the hospital.

He published a report of the experiment the same year in a quarto of 84 pages, entitled *Saggio di Clinica Omiopatica la*

* The case was described as follows: Depression of spirits, hippocratic face, dark-yellow and livid complexion, eyes indurated and lachrymant, folds of the eyelids dark livid, hands and feet extremely cold, pulsations of the heart excessively violent, repelling the hand placed on the thorax, stertorous orthopnœa, compelling the patient to keep the vertical posture, supported by a chair at the back, while the arms, elbows, and chin rested on another chair in front; inability to speak, pulse absolutely wanting, tongue white and dry but no thirst, utter abhorrence and rejection of all food, vomiting every evening, insomnia for several months, entire suppression of urine, great anasarca of the lower extremities. The cure was effected in a short time by the use of *Veratrum album* and *Pulsatilla* in the 30th dilution.

Prima Volta Tentato in Napoli Nell, Ospedale Generale Militare Della Trinita. This report, the truth of which was indisputable, since the experiments had been made in the presence of men eminent in science and in character and under the royal protection, created great excitement within the realm and abroad. It contains abridged or complete records of 180 clinical cases treated in the space of a few months,* among which are worthy of note a number of cases of primary and secondary syphilis, of acute and chronic blennorrhagia, simple or complicated by orchitis, phimosis, and the like; of acute and chronic ophthalmia, and especially some cases of obscured cornea of high degree, cured in a short time by *Cannabis sativa*, *Staphisagria*, and Phosphoric acid in the 30th dilution.

Encouraged by success, and taking counsel only of his heart, De Horatiis thought he could best accomplish the noble end he desired by giving the experiment an official character under an official commission. His best friends, better acquainted with the nature of men in general and of physicians in particular, and cognizant of the enmity which burned in the minds of certain envious allopathic physicians against De Horatiis, tried to dissuade him. He persisted, however, and at his request King Francis I, January 23d, 1829, approved a decree in eight sections designed to secure fair play and honest judgment on all sides.

A commission of six members and six alternates, appointed by the government, was to be present at the preparation and administration of the remedies, to accompany the director in his visits to the patients, to make along with the director and assistants the diagnoses and sign the record of them, to verify and sign at each visit a statement of the condition of each patient and a statement of the final result in each case; these records to be kept in the archives of the clinique and a copy given the director for publication. Two assistants, one representing the commission and the other the director, were to remain constantly in

* This experiment lasted from March to December, 1828, and must not be confounded, as it often has been, with the public experiment made in 1829.

the wards to keep an accurate account of whatever occurred during the absence of the commission and the director, to preserve order, and watch visitors. The director had the right of refusing cases not suitable for positive and comparative experimentation, but was bound to justify his refusal. In the first place diseases were to be treated which homœopathy is reputed to cure more rapidly than allopathy, then more difficult, and finally desperate cases. The wards were to be large, containing 15 to 20 beds, well lighted, with only one entrance, and that well guarded.

The commissioners appointed by the government were Dr. Lucarelli, Professor Lanza, Dr. Delforno, Dr. Ronchi, formerly court physician, Dr. Folinea, and Professor Macry. The alternates were Dr. Panvini, Dr. Curti, Dr. Araneo, Dr. Albanese, Dr. Alessi, and Dr. Marchesani.

Professor de Horatiis, Director of the Clinique, selected as Vice-Director Dr. Romani, who, foreseeing the troubles that subsequently occurred, at first declined, but under persuasion of General Caraffa di Noja and other ardent friends of the new doctrine accepted the appointment. Dr. Vincenzo Laraja was chosen assistant of the director.

After some delay on account of De Horatiis's engagements at court and of difficulty in overcoming the reluctance of the commissioners and alternates, the clinique was opened April 13th, 1829.

Of the commissioners Professor Macry never made his appearance at the hospital, Dr. Folinea attended only the first visit, Dr. Delforno attended two or three times, but perceiving that several patients whose death he had predicted were getting well he came no more; Professor Lanza attended seven or eight times without saying a word, Dr. Lucarelli appeared only once to request the closure of the clinique, and Dr. Ronchi attended five or six times and with great pomp uttered sinister prognostications.

Of the alternates Dr. Marchesani was the most attentive, and not only was converted to homœopathy but defended it most effectively against the calumniators of this experiment; Dr. Alessi, who was also a most diligent attendant, became a homœopath

and defender of homœopathy; Dr. Araneo took upon himself the duty of continually informing the poor patients that they were being experimented with like cattle; Dr. Curti, a violent and brutal man, did nothing but provoke the homœopaths by gratuitous insults, carrying his vulgarity so far as to be rebuked by Professor Lanza whose alternate he was; Dr. Panvini was so dishonest as to deny the facts which occurred before his eyes, so that the verification of the condition of the patients was always in dispute and almost impossible; and Dr. Albanese was one of those men who stop at nothing to gain an advantage over an adversary.

With such elements it is easy to see the probable course of the clinique and the verdict of the commission. But who could have anticipated that these wards, in which it behooved the commissioners and their alternates, as honest and impartial judges, to seek the truth with earnest, peaceful minds in the interests of the science they professed and of humanity, would become an arena for the display of malignant passion and almost incredible ribaldry? History, however, records facts of which only infamous men could be guilty.

The clinique remained open until September 13th of the same year; seventy-one patients were received,* of whom fifty-three were completely cured, six remained, much improved, when the clinique closed, and two, who entered moribund, died; of the latter, one was a case of malignant parotitis and the other a case of typhus. Of those who remained in the clinique, one was an inveterate ophthalmia with pannus, one a purulent ophthalmia, and three were cases of thoracic disease. The cures were cases of fever, of gonorrhœa, simple or with phimosis, primary syphilis with phagedenic ulcer and buboes, of jaundice, of pleuritis, of angina tonsillaris, of chemosis, of purulent ophthalmia, etc.

The clinique was attended by many foreign physicians and by many Italians, both Neapolitans and others; and these were both witnesses and judges of what occurred. Among the latter may

* The records were published in an abridged form by Dr. Eligio Romani in 1847, as an appendix to the translation of a discourse by Simpson.

be named Dr. Pezzillo, Dr. Baldi, chief army physician; Dr. Buongiovanni, Dr. Grossi, Dr. Rubini, Dr. Traliani, of Ascoli; Dr. da Rabatta, of Fabriano; Dr. de Guidi, resident at Lyons, and Dr. Sannicola, of Venafro. Among the foreigners were Dr. Pizzati, a distinguished physician of the Russian army; Dr. Schultz, of Berlin; Dr. Miliusy, physician of the czar, and Dr. Quin, of London, who became a homœopath and one of the most fervent and effective apostles of homœopathy in Great Britain.*

The clinical records were all signed by the director† and vice-director, and countersigned by the commissioners and alternates when they were present and as long as they attended.

These happy results, attested by witnesses and signatures that could not be impeached, instead of cooling passions, which deeply wounded self-conceit had kindled, greatly inflamed them. Only a few days after the clinique was opened a rumor of great mortality among the patients treated homœopathically in the great Hospital of the Trinity began to creep about the city, and, growing as rapidly as calumny and slander are wont to grow, it soon reached the royal ear. On the 8th of May the Duke of Calabria (afterwards Ferdinand II), accompanied by two generals, suddenly appeared in the wards and demanded the list of the dead. Great was his astonishment on being told that no such list existed, since, of the patients received, none had thus far died. "Then," said the prince, "the sick whom I see here must be the dead brought to life again."

After, perhaps in consequence of, this rebuke the adversaries of homœopathy, willing to substantiate their calumnies with incontestable facts, endeavored to poison the patients under treatment.

There was in the clinique a man named Domenico Fioccola who was seriously ill; Commissioner Ronchi had, with strong

* This physician, illustrious on many accounts, was the founder of the British Homœopathic Society and of the great Homœopathic Hospital in London.

† Dr. de Horatiis, being obliged to attend the king, was absent several times; Romani never.

emphasis, prognosticated his death, and his alternate, Dr. Albanese, at each visit, repeated the unfavorable prognosis to the poor patient. Nevertheless, Fioccola got better; on the twelfth day he was free from fever and convalescent, a result which was attested by the most distinguished physicians who attended the clinique, among them Dr. Milius. Suddenly Fioccola's fever rekindled, and the poor fellow was in a state of the greatest peril. The allopaths were overjoyed; the homœopaths could not account for the fact, which learned physicians had not foreseen, and which *honest* ones could not have anticipated. Suspicious arising, the director demanded an inquiry, which was held by the commandant of the hospital on June 9th. This inquiry brought to light the following facts:

1. That Dr. Albanese, alternate of Commissioner Ronchi, had secretly given dried figs to Fioccola and some other patients, enjoining them not to tell the homœopathic assistant, Dr. Laraja, that he had done so.

2. That Fioccola alone, whose death had been predicted by these physicians, soon after eating the dried figs, showed symptoms of poison, which were fortunately followed by vomiting of the contents of the stomach.*

Dr. Albanese was publicly accused of this nefarious crime; but the good-nature and ill-timed generosity of Drs. de Horatiis and Romani on the one side, and the self-interested interposition of Dr. Ronchi on the other, saved the accused from a judicial investigation and from the rigor of the laws. Fioccola, meanwhile, had left the hospital in perfect health.

The magnanimity of the homœopaths was far from disarming the adversaries of the new doctrine; so true is it that this noble virtue is often not only powerless against, but even gives immunity to, the dangers that threaten the cause of justice. They adopted another method to put an end to the experiment or at

* A copy of the report of the Court of Inquiry, countersigned by the commandant, and addressed to Dr. de Horatiis by order of the Director General of Military Hospitals, may be found in the *Effemeridi di Medicina Omiopatica*, vol. i, p. 81. It is dated June 22d, 1829.

least to deprive it of the legitimate value which the eminent success already attained conferred upon it.

On the fortieth day of the clinique, the six commissioners, including Macry, who had never before appeared, and the six alternates attended in a body. Provocation and abuse on that day reached their climax, and, after a fierce battle of words, the commissioners and their alternates abandoned the clinique forever. At the same time they addressed a secret report against it to the president of public instruction, and through him to the minister of the interior, who laid it before a cabinet council.

The king could not credit the accusations of the allopaths; he nevertheless desired to examine the records with his own eyes. Accordingly on the 9th of June, his aide-de-camp, the Duke of San Valentino, accompanied by General La Grua, the Inspector-General of Hospitals, appeared suddenly at the Hospital of the Trinity, seized, sealed, and took away all the records and papers relating to the experiment. Records of patients discharged cured, records of cases under treatment—this was all that these papers revealed or could reveal to the astonished monarch. But what of this? The calumniator is never disheartened, well knowing that, if he plies his trade, some at least of his slander will adhere.

Dr. Panvini, who in 1824 opened the virulent warfare in Italy against homœopathy by his *Critical Reflections on the Medical System of S. Hahnemann*; Vice-Commissioner Panvini, who at the hospital was wont to fight, watch in hand, for one pulsation more or less to be entered in the clinical record, published a famous pamphlet entitled *The Forty Days in the Homœopathic Clinique of Naples*. The cases cured by homœopathy were slight ones and nature effected the cure; the cures were always slow; the homœopathic remedies, which in 1824 he had called poisons, had no effect whatever: this and similar nonsense, duly seasoned with malignant insults, directed against persons most respectable and highly respected, constitute the substance of this work of Panvini, and the form was worthy of the substance.

Dr. Marchesani, who had also attended the clinique as vice-commissioner, replied at once and most effectively to Panvini,

and with a few words, more were not needed, closed forever the lips of his rebuked colleague.

Notwithstanding this whirlwind of passion and malice, the clinique continued, as we have seen, until September, but without the attendance of the commission.

At this time it became De Horatiis's duty to attend the king on a visit to Spain;* and Romani, tired of past, intolerant of present, and apprehensive of future vexations during the director's absence with the king, retired on the 13th of September, and the clinique was formally closed on the 17th, 1829.

Such is the history of the hundred and fifty-five days of the public trial of homœopathy in the great Hospital of the Trinity in Naples; a trial which shed great lustre on Hahnemann's doctrines and greatly incensed its adversaries, and brought upon the whole sect of the allopaths an infamy of which they have not purged themselves.

During his travels in Spain, and subsequently in France, Professor de Horatiis made the name of homœopathy known and respected in the halls of the scientific men of these nations.

In Madrid he read before the Medical Academy a report of the Naples clinique;† and in the Academy of Medicine of Paris, in the presence of Portal and the flower of the French physicians,‡ at the session of June 13th, 1830, he gave in an elegant Latin oration a compendious exposition of the Hahnemannian doctrine.

After his return to his own country he lived twenty years, dying March 26th, 1850, instructing in the theory and more difficult operations of surgery the ablest men of the present generation, and teaching and practicing the doctrines of homœopathy, which persecution had only endeared to him.

* Francis I, accompanied his daughter Maria Christina, who went to marry King Ferdinand VII of Spain.

† This statement rests on the authority of Dr. Rubini; I have found no record of the fact.

‡ Salvatore Tommasi in *Discorso Funebre Letto Nelle Eseguitie del Comendatore Cosmo Maria de Horatiis*. The oration was published in the *Effemeridi di Medicina Omiopatica*, vol. ii, page 225.

July 1st, 1829, appeared, under the nominal direction of De Horatiis, the first number of a monthly journal, entitled *Effemeridi di Medicina Omiopatica*, compiled by a society of physicians. The active direction was intrusted to Drs. Rocco Pezzillo and Mauro; Romani and De Horatiis were active editors. Two volumes were published, the first comprising the second half of the year 1829, and the second the first eleven months of 1830, when the publication ceased for the same reason that caused the closure of the clinique.

This journal, the first to appear after the *Archiv für die Homöopathische Heilkunst*, which was the first in our literature, is second to none in the value of its contents. Clinical facts predominate, and, like a host of others of ancient as well as recent date, they prove that opinions on the pure doctrine of Hahnemann, and especially on the Hahnemannian dose, can never be too carefully weighed.

In 1845 De Horatiis published an Italian translation of the fourth edition of Hahnemann's *Organon*, with fragments of his other works and a homœopathic pharmacopœia.* In this way he replied to Esquirol, who, some years before, had asserted in the French Academy that De Horatiis no longer practiced homœopathy. This was the last literary work of his busy life. He died in 1850, almost eighty years old, lamented, as few have ever been, by the followers of Hahnemann and by his adversaries.†

Remarkable for intelligence and culture, of wonderful industry and antique virtue, such were the first representatives of homœopathy in Italy. What wonder that in so short a time it gained such fame and honor!

Their practice was based on the purest maxims of Hahnemann; not so, however, all their teaching. An ill-conceived spirit of conciliation led them to admit doubtful, unnecessary,

* Octavo, 291 pages. Besides these works he translated those of Underwood, Murcard, Tromsdorff, Dessault, and Baudelocque.

† The illustrious historian of Italian medicine, Salvatore de Renzi, and Professor Salvatore Tommasi have published worthy eulogies of De Horatiis.

and damaging expedients, such as venesection and the like, to which they themselves never resorted; and these illogical, and but for their pure intentions we might say immoral concessions, had consequences in Italy which are still operative; for from them sprang that race of physicians, not yet exhausted, who commit base fornication with allopathy, and then seriously discuss with a Hahnemannian whether it were better to give a half-globule or a drop of the thirtieth dilution to a patient whom they have already saturated with their poisonous stuff.

By their works they converted to homoeopathy in the Kingdom of Naples Drs. Rocco Pezzillo, Vincenzo la Raja, Giuseppe Marchesani, Giovanni Baldi, Surgeon-in-chief of the Army, Matteo Trombetti, Cimone, Leonardo Dorotea, Luigi Buongiovanni, Second Surgeon of the First Hotel des Invalides, Rocco Rubini, Eligio, nephew of Giuseppe Romani, Janelli, Jasilli, Bondini of Civitella del Tronto, Giovanni Sannicola, Surgeon of the Civil and Military Hospital of Venafro, Vincenzo Saggiocchi of Trentola, Eusebio, Caravelli, of Giulia Nuova, Paolo Nanni, of Casteldelmonte, Anibaldi, Ventili, Petrilli, Vincenzo Massa, Director of the Naples Veterinary College, Sabatino de Benedictis di Mosciano, and many others who practiced it with distinction.

Dr. Rocco Pezzillo was, as we have seen, the active manager of the *Effemeridi*; and if the esteem of Mauro, Romani, and De Horatiis were not enough, the management of that journal attests what manner of man he was. But he too was affected by the unfortunate disposition to conciliate in matters that are irreconcilable, and he styled himself an eclectic; and, to promote eclecticism in medicine, and to reconcile discordant opinions on the principles "similia similibus" and "contrariis contraria," he read and publicly defended two essays before the Naples Academy of Medicine.

In the *Effemeridi* also he stoutly contended for these views; and the discussion would not have been inglorious for him had not the cause of conciliation and eclecticism been desperate.

Dr. La Raja, who was De Horatiis's assistant in the clinique of

1829, published in that year a homœopathic pharmacopœia, with a short clinical repertory.*

In this work, after an essay on the importance of the pharmacopœia to a successful practice, he gives the mode of preparing each of the substances of the three natural kingdoms which had been proved at that time, with their dynamic antidotes, the dose, almost always the Hahnemannian, and, briefly, their chief uses.

In 1838 there appeared another edition in Milan, one volume, octavo, 272 pages, by Giovanni Silvestri, with notable additions from the works of Hartmann, Leon Simon, and Starka, which edition acquired great importance through the introduction of more than eighty subjects in its therapeutics since the first edition was issued.

The clinic was closed in 1829, and Dr. La Raja went to Cotrone to practice homœopathy, where he was physician to the military hospital; for years he practiced there and in other provinces of Campobasso with success, giving general satisfaction. In 1858 he visited Gravina, his native place, where he died. In 1837 he published a guide for the cure of the Asiatic cholera, and in 1846 he reproduced the *Apologia* of Bigel.

Dr. Rocco Rubini, in 1832, retired into the province of Teramo, where homœopathy was held in great esteem on account of what had been accomplished by other physicians and veterinary surgeons who have been mentioned, and by the pharmacist Crocetti di Mosciano, a distinguished botanist, who founded a homœopathic laboratory, which attained a great reputation.

After having been engaged for eight years with his worthy colleagues in extending the field of homœopathy in this province, Rubini returned to Naples and took up his residence there. In

* *Elemento di Farmacopœia Omiopatica Estratti Dalla Mat. Med. di S. Hahnemann e Dagli Archivi Della Med. Om. per cura del Dr. Vincenzo la Raja, con un indice comparativa di alcuni fenomeni prodotti nell' uomo sano dalle sostanze terapeutiche con quelli di alcune malattie naturali, per agevolare in par te L'Esercizio Della Clinica Omiopatica. Napoli. 1829. Octavo, 210 pp.*

this city his enthusiastic devotion to the new science, his energetic efforts in its cause, and a highly successful practice, procured him much renown, and in 1850 he was appointed physician to His Royal Highness the Count of Syracuse.

The influence of Dr. Rubini with this prince was of great advantage to the cause of homœopathy in this region. Through the intercession of the prince, permission was obtained from the Neapolitan Government for the establishment of a specific homœopathic pharmacy, which was opened in August, 1852. It was called the Dragoon Pharmacy. This institution was of great service in affording proofs of the unfounded nature of the allegations brought by allopaths, and was an effectual answer to the ridicule they sought to heap upon the new doctrines. It did much to establish homœopathy yet more firmly throughout the kingdom, and formed a precedent in its legislation which was to produce important consequences.

In effect, two other pharmacies of the same kind sprang up in Naples not long afterwards (Hartenstein, Pelillo), and two others for the sale of mixed drugs (Valentino, Rajola); and in 1875 Rubini caused another elegant specific pharmacy (Sardo) to be built, with a dispensary attached for the gratuitous treatment of the poor, which was under his direction and that of Drs. Cigliano and Mucci. In the provinces, a specific pharmacy was established at Foggia; another for mixed drugs at Massafra, in the province of Otranto; another of the same sort at Pomarico; a third of the same sort at Calciano, in the province of Basilicata.

But the fame of Rubini, which extended beyond the kingdom, was owing to yet more distinguished achievements, by which his name will be carried down to distant generations.

In 1854 he was invited to undertake the superintendence of the Royal Hospital for the Poor. It happened that an infirmarian, to whom he had confided the duty of administering Camphor during the first stages of cholera, reserving to himself the privilege of prescribing for the subsequent stages, found on his hands a grave case of the disease, and during the absence of the doctor, being without further instructions, he continued to ad-

minister Camphor, until finally the patient became well. Another very grave case was accordingly treated by the doctor himself in the same way, Camphor being used both externally and internally, and the result was again favorable. These two facts he considered as tending strongly to prove that Camphor could safely be prescribed for cholera in any stage of the malady, or, in other words, that it was in this case the specific remedy, and that it must be also the preservative.

Encouraged by this experience, he made use of no other remedy in the epidemics of 1854, 1855, and 1865, and out of 448 cases which came under his hands, in every case the patient was cured. Out of 255 cases treated by others in the same manner in Naples and in the Abruzzi provinces, only two deaths are recorded. Of those cured by him in 1854 and 1855, fifteen were in an algid condition. The cases of cholera sicca were not few; seven were accompanied with epileptic convulsions.

The Camphor was prepared by alcoholic solution in equal parts with highly rectified spirits; the dose was five drops, at times twenty or thirty drops, given every five minutes on a piece of sugar. The spirits were rubbed over the whole body, eight pounds being once employed in a desperate case, and were also injected; as preservative, they were administered in doses of five drops three or four times a day.

These facts are given in full by Rubini, and are proved by documents whose authenticity and correctness have in but few cases been denied,* in a work which he republished several times, each edition being enriched by the addition of new facts. The book was entitled, *Statistics of Cholera Patients Cured Solely by the Use of Camphor in 1854-55 and '65*,† and on the strength of these facts he claimed from the Academy of France the Breant premium.

* Dr. Bruckner, of Basilea, and Colonel Wieland have denied that 163 Swiss soldiers were cured in this manner, in the seventy-fifth volume of the *Allg. Homöopath Zeitung*, page 136; but in the same volume, page 159, is to be found Rubini's answer to this denial, fortified by an attestation of Colonel Wolf.

† Naples, 1866. A duodecimo of 102 pages.

He declared that *the dose of Camphor should be strong and often repeated in accordance with the violence of the disease ; that it was of the utmost importance that the dose should be strong and often repeated.* He says that even the enormous dose of over a kilogram, which he administered in a desperate case, was innocuous in its effects ; he asserts that Camphor invariably destroys the small insects and fungous growths which are the cause of cholera, and while allowing that there are besides Camphor some valuable remedies* which can be used for this disease, he doubts, in spite of records to the contrary, whether homœopathic doses can be considered sufficient in its treatment.

The account published by Rubini was generally discredited in the medical world ; those most favorably inclined towards him, who could not doubt the honor and veracity of the compiler, limited themselves, while admiring him for his success, to waiting for new facts and developments. Many, nevertheless, lamented that Rubini should have adopted the unsound parasitic theory to justify the strength of his doses, and should have made use of the rule of three in the administration of doses in order to establish this theory more firmly ; especially did they lament that he had not recognized the fact that the many marvellous cures of cholera morbus performed by homœopathy throughout the world—achievements to which the great esteem in which the science is held is principally owing—are the result of doses much smaller than those he considers necessary. Malicious people also alleged, and one of them wrote, that the precepts of Rubini were borrowed from Hoffman and Raspail, without considering that this does not diminish the value of the new facts that he had gathered.

It is needless to say that the French Academy refused to award the premium claimed by Rubini, and that the different governments, always tenacious of old customs and slow in recognizing the value of new ideas, paid no attention to his discoveries ; and in Italy both the native and foreign governments refused to avail themselves of his services, which he offered to give gratuitously whenever the cholera broke out in any part of the peninsula. It

* *Rivista Omiopatica* (Homœopathic Review), vol. xix, page 154.

was not till 1866 that he could obtain any recognition of his merits. In this year he was appointed to take charge of the Cholera Hospital of Foggia; but owing to the savage intolerance of the allopaths on one hand, and the weakness of the authorities on the other, the appointment was rendered futile. The prefect of Foggia, intimidated by the threats of the old school of physicians, received him courteously and conducted him over the whole province; but neither at Foggia, nor at San Severo, nor at Alpicena, where the epidemic was raging most violently, did he permit him to prescribe for a single case of cholera.

In May, 1860, he was appointed to the clinical direction of the small hospital called the Spedale della Cesarea, which is under the charge of the Board of Managers for the Royal Hospital of the Poor. This office he held for three years and a half. The managers not being able to provide the necessary funds, Rubini defrayed out of his own purse the expenses necessary for cleaning the walls of the hospital, for renewing the pavements, supplying the beds with linen, etc. During this period four hundred and fifty patients were restored to health, and six died, under his treatment; while during the three previous years, when the hospital was in allopathic hands, out of four hundred and forty-eight patients the deaths were twenty-nine.

A certain allopathic physician of the name of Ciccone being appointed superintendent of the Royal Hospital of the Poor, Rubini of course found it impossible to retain his position any longer, and, notwithstanding the money he had disbursed and the success attending his treatment, he was obliged to renounce the hopes he had formed of continuing to demonstrate in that hospital the superiority of homœopathic methods.

Another circumstance to which Rubini owes his enduring celebrity is the pure experiment he made about this time with the *Cactus grandiflorus*. The *Pathogenesis* published by him in 1864 has been translated into all the languages, and at present forms a valuable part of every treatise of pure *Materia Medica* and of therapeutics.

As the only surviving member of the noble band of standard-bearers in the cause of homœopathy in Italy, Dr. Rocco Rubini,

notwithstanding the obstacles in his path, continued with a youthful ardor to do all in his power to advance the interests of the science in whose name he had combated for fifty years the enemies aroused against it.

When Rubini returned to Naples in 1840, the physicians practicing homœopathy in that city hardly exceeded half a dozen; in the Continental provinces of the kingdom their number was but little more than double. Besides those who resided permanently in Naples, there were others, foreigners, like Dr. Severin, and natives, like Dr. Mengozzi, who would practice in that city for awhile and then change their residence to other parts. At present there are more than twenty homœopathic physicians in Naples and as many in the provinces.

Among those practicing in Naples are numbered the distinguished physicians—Cappelli, Capodieci, Cigliano, De Angelis, De Horatiis, Jr., De Rinaldis, De Tommasi, Longo, Marchesani, Mucci, Pace, Pelillo, Panelli, Righetti, Sinapoli, Spasiano, the veterinary surgeon Cuscianna, and the midwife Stoczek. Among those practicing in the provinces the following deserve mention: Genito, at Alpace; D'Alessandro, at Benevento; Pellegrini, at Lucera; De Chiava and Menolla, at Foggia; Sette and Scavo, at Bari; Borulli, Giovinazzi, Notaristefani, and Schettino, at Massafra; Massarotti, at Pomarico; Pesce, at Castrovillari; Nicoli, at Reggio di Calabria; De Vincenzii and Marcelli, at Cassano-al-Jonio; Gallucci, at Cosenza; Facchei, at Avischia; Vecchioli, at Torninparte; and the veterinary surgeon Pappalepore, at Cerignola.

Not only have the labors of these physicians been of great advantage to the students of therapeutics, but scientific literature also owes much to their efforts.

Dr. Aleziani di Velletri published at Naples, in 1852, an able treatise *On the Best Methods of Medical Treatment*.

Dr. Francesco Benedetti, of Naples, published, in 1857, a small volume in defence of the Hahnemannian doctrines, and a little manual, which is still highly prized.*

* *Manual of Domestic Homœopathy*. By Dr. F. Benedetti. Naples, 1857.

In 1858 General Ritucci produced a popular version of the manual of veterinary science of Gunther; Dr. Simonetti published a memorial of the cholera of 1864;* and other memorials on the same subject were printed by Dr. Mengozzi in 1865,† by Dr. de Vicenziis in 1867, by Dr. Pellegrini in 1865 and 1868,‡ and by Dr. de Rinaldis in 1873.§ Besides these, other homœopathic works have been produced by the doctors we have mentioned, which need not be enumerated.

Special mention, however, is due to a critical work published by Dr. de Rinaldis in 1869, and to two books on therapeutics given to the public by Dr. Panelli, one in 1870 and the other in 1874.

The book by De Rinaldis is entitled: *Homœopathic Reform, or Eclectic Homœopathic Treatment of Maladies based upon the Recent Advances in Semeiology, in Pathological Anatomy, and in Chemical and Microscopical Analysis of Urine for Diagnosis, and on the Homœopathic Remedies whose Effect is increased by the Use of Idroterapia, Elettroterapia, Idrotermoterapia, Ginnastica, Therapeutica, and on Local and Palliative Methods of Cure.* The book forms an octavo of 108 pages.

This production, improperly called by the author a "Homœopathic Reform," and still more improperly described in the title as giving an "Eclectic Homœopathic Treatment," attracted no attention in Italy. The majority of the small number of homœopathic physicians who are readers were offended at the pretentious title, many were displeased with the substance of the work, and all condemned the contemptuous manner in which the author spoke of his colleagues in the cause of homœopathy, to whose labors the science owes its rise and its flourishing condition at present. Moreover, the writer somewhat strangely declared that

* On the Means of Preventing Cholera and the Method of Treating It. By Anthony Simonetti, M.D. Naples, 1864.

† Medical Reminiscences with Regard to the Indo-Oriental Disease, Cholera. Naples, 1865.

‡ Asiatic Cholera Morbus and the Homœopathic Curative Method for the Disease. By Frederic Pellegrini, M.D. Lucera, 1865 and 1868.

§ Counsels to the People as to the manner in which Asiatic Cholera may be Prevented. By Dr. de Rinaldis. Naples, 1873.

his book was not intended for physicians, and his patients in general, to whom the book was addressed, did not find it easy to understand the purely scientific language which he had, perhaps, purposely adopted.

Nevertheless, it is not a work meriting the oblivion into which it fell, nor the scorn which was its epitaph. For it contains ideas which, though bold and at times contradictory, should be duly weighed, and would advantageously be studied in a region where all do not recognize the fact that even the highest authorities should not be trusted too implicitly, and where scholarly and liberal attainments are not frequently to be met with. What would become of science if the voice of criticism is thus to be silenced?

The critical reasoning of Dr. de Rinaldis has reference to two principal ideas in connection with the homœopathic methods and doctrines. These he does not seek to change; on the contrary, he announces his adherence to them with an air of the most profound conviction, and, indeed, in almost an ostentatious manner. According to him, the therapeutic law (and this should also be the law of reason) is one, and this is the law *de similibus*, which is destined, together with the discovery of the effects produced by infinitesimal doses, *to survive all systems*; indeed, it is by means of this principle alone that any system of medicine can effect a genuine cure.

Nevertheless, in his opinion, the application of the law *de similibus* is incomplete, and will remain so *as long as the experiments on the human frame in a state of health are not conducted with the same exactness of physical and positive examination with which natural maladies are investigated (at the present time)*, for if the objective symptoms, and other such symptoms as could be furnished by physical examination, by percussion, by chemical analysis, by microscopy, etc., are wanting, how can the symptoms of artificial diseases be properly compared with those natural maladies?

Moreover, as the physician must also treat organic natural lesions, it is indispensable that he should know in what relation they stand to pure *Materia Medica*; and as in the case of the

healthy human frame doses endangering life cannot be administered, experiments with poisonous drugs should be tried on animals, and as much positive data as possible should be gathered from pathological anatomy with reference to the lesions of tissue and nutrition produced by medicinal substances. In this way homœopathic science would be made to conform to the ideal conceived by Hahnemann, and the physician would not be obliged to forswear experimental physiology, pathological anatomy, nosography, etiology, semeiology, diagnosis, prognosis, and to put aside the chemical and microscopical arts, in order to limit himself to the easy task of comparing the symptoms of natural maladies with those already obtained by pure experiments.

These ideas, scattered without much order throughout the work, are the basis of what the author calls *the first reform*; which, in fact, as he intimates himself, is an explanation—not entirely satisfactory in all its parts—of the law *similia similibus curantur*.

In this explanation, however, doctrines entirely original are advanced,—at times in an exuberant manner; but he shows such negligence and confusion of ideas with regard to the institutions of general medicine and of homœopathy, that it appears as if he had devoted himself to the higher branches of the science before mastering its rudiments. According to him, physiology, pathology, pathological anatomy, and the medical sciences properly so called, such as chemistry, physics, and other accessory sciences, are not, properly speaking, either allopathic or homœopathic sciences, although they owe their origin to allopathy. Among the additions made by allopathy to medical knowledge he enumerates semeiology, diagnosis, prognosis, and the different branches of these sciences, with the advances that have been gained in them; and it is on this account that he seeks in homœopathy (a therapeutic science) ideas which belong to the province of other sciences. He defines homœopathy as the *art of curing diseases with substances that produce in the healthy frame the same affections which it is sought to destroy in the invalid body*; which definition justifies to a certain extent his finding in *Materia Medica Pura*, *hepatitis with cirrhosis nocemoscata, with cancerous*

degeneration, and other changes of nutrition and tissue, but it is not a true definition of homœopathy. Nevertheless, in many parts of the book, he speaks with a clear understanding of the law *de similibus*.

The other reform consists in the necessity of what he calls rational eclecticism in therapeutics; that is to say, in the duty incumbent on the physician to employ the remedial agent he shall consider likely to be of most advantage to the patient. In consequence, the homœopathic doctor who has abandoned the lancet, purgatives, and other features of antiquated systems in order to employ globules and infinitesimal doses in the treatment of the most obstinate diseases, should not be satisfied with having merely rejected superannuated appliances, but should also embark on the *mare magno* of empiricism, so long the peculiar province of quacks and charlatans! It is useless to establish rules for his guidance; every one knows that an eclectic is one whose own discretion is his guide.

But while advocating these "reforms," the author recognizes and declares that homœopathy—the genuine homœopathy which has been true to the precepts of its first founder—has achieved signal triumphs, and has been (and always will be) as a curative agent superior to allopathy, even when practiced by a mere empiric.

The two works by Dr. Panelli are respectively on typhoid fever* and on quinsies,† and, though replete with valuable matter, have attracted but little attention in Italy. In this country, where there is a scarcity of works useful in the practice of homœopathy, these books would be of special advantage to the student of therapeutics. Both purport to be monographs, but are, in fact, not confined to the consideration of a single subject. Nosography is treated of at large in a comprehensive manner, the author making copious extracts from a large number of excellent works on the subject, but the science of thera-

* Typhoid Fever and its Homœopathic Treatment. Naples, 1870. One volume, 12mo, of 480 pages.

† Quinsies and their Homœopathic Treatment. Naples, 1874. One volume, 12mo., of 186 pages.

pentics receives but little attention. Thus it happens that at times the author fails to indicate clearly what remedies are to be selected, and in what manner they are to be employed.

Many medicinal substances also are not noticed by which the *Materia Medica* has been enriched. It is enough to say that in the treatise on typhoid fever no mention whatever is made of *Baptisia tinctoria*, and in the work on quinsies the name of *Ailanthus glandulosa* does not occur. These omissions prove that the books were written ten years before the date of publication; and the style, moreover, is open to criticism, especially in the nosographical part, where the author treats of natural and artificial diseases, and where clearness and succinctness of statement are peculiarly desirable.

Notwithstanding these and other deficiencies such as are inseparable from any human production, Dr. Panelli's two treatises have procured for him the favorable opinion of all who have read them, which will be an encouragement for him in the composition of works of superior accuracy.

Besides the *Effemeridi of Homœopathic Medicine*, of which we have already spoken,* two other journals are to be noticed: *The Hahnemannian, a Journal of Homœopathic Medicine*, edited by Henry Pelillo, M.D., assisted by other members of the profession, and *The Dynamic*, edited and compiled by Thomas Cigliano, M.D.

The Hahnemannian used to appear every month, and comprised two octavo sheets. It first saw the light towards the close of the year 1856, and, after running through twenty-one numbers, expired in 1858.

There were published many clinical facts of importance, and which are worth noticing. One of colica ileus, cured by Dr. de Rinaldis with Belladonna, first dilution; and one of a polypus of the bladder, cured efficaciously with *Calcarea carbonica*, seventh dilution, by Dr. Flugé, of Ceramo; some good hygienic papers by Dr. Gabriele Romano; a part of the correspondence of Hahnemann with Dr. Giuseppe Mauro.

* Page 1085.



REPORT

OF THE

BUREAU OF ORGANIZATION, REGISTRATION,
AND STATISTICS,

AS PRESENTED TO THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF HOMOEOPATHY,
JUNE, 1880.

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6	Indiana Institute of Homoeopathy.	Ind.	1857	Not Ann.	Ind'napolis, May 25.	O. S. Runnels, M. D., Indianapolis, Ind.	71	26	0	2.00	None.	O. S. Runnels, M. D., H. W. Taylor, M. D., W. P. Armstrong, M. D., G. W. Bowen, M. D.	
6	Hahnemann Medical Association of Iowa.	Ia.	1870	1877	Ann.	Waterloo, May.	E. A. Guilbert, M. D., Dubuque, Iowa.	86	20	0	2.00	"The Annual."	E. A. Guilbert, M. D., G. A. Curnig, M. D., H. P. Britton, M. D., A. C. Cowperthwaite, M. D.
7	Homoeopathic Med. Soc. of State of Kansas.	Kas.	1869	1871	Ann.	Lawrence, May 5.	J. J. Edic, M. D., Leavenworth, Kan.	50	6	1	1.00	None.	W. D. Gentry, M. D., T. J. Patchen, M. D., V. W. Sunderlin, M. D., G. H. T. Johnson, M. D.
8	Maine Homoeopathic Medical Society.	Me.	1867	1867	Ann.	Augusta, June 1.	W. F. Shepard, M. D., Bangor, Me.	47	0	1.00	None.	C. H. Burr, M. D., G. P. Jeffords, M. D.	
9	Maryland Hom. Med. Soc. of Baltimore City.	Md.	1875	1875	Ann.	Baltimore, Oct. 14.	E. C. Price, M. D., Baltimore, Md.	31	9	1	2.00	None.	C. Wesselhoeft, M. D., W. Wesselhoeft, M. D., David Thayer, M. D., H. E. Spaulding, M. D., C. H. Farnsworth, M. D., I. T. Talbot, M. D., N. R. Morse, M. D., E. U. Jones, M. D., F. H. Krebs, M. D., J. Heber Smith, M. D.
10	Massachusetts Homoeop. Medical Society.	Ms.	1840	1856	Semi-ann.	Boston, Ap. & Oc. 14.	H. A. Chase, M. D., Cambridgeport, Mass.	180	19	6	5.00	Trans. Vol. 5.	C. Wesselhoeft, M. D., W. Wesselhoeft, M. D., David Thayer, M. D., H. E. Spaulding, M. D., C. H. Farnsworth, M. D., I. T. Talbot, M. D., N. R. Morse, M. D., E. U. Jones, M. D., F. H. Krebs, M. D., J. Heber Smith, M. D.
11	Homoeopathic Med. Soc. of State of Michigan.	Mich.	1869	1869	Semi-ann.	Ann Arbor, My & Nv. 18.	O. R. Long, M. D., Ionia, Mich.	107	18	2	2.00	None.	R. B. House, M. D., L. M. Jones, M. D., W. J. Calvert, M. D., B. F. Bailey, M. D.
12	Minnesota State Hom. Institute.	Min.	1867	1867	Ann.	Minneapolis, June 9.	A. E. Higbee, M. D., Minneapolis, Minn.	52	11	0	1.00	None.	W. H. Calne, M. D.
13	Missouri Institute of Homoeopathy.	Mo.	1877	Not Ann.	Hannibal, Ju. 2 & 3.	W. D. Foster, M. D., Hannibal, Mo.	40	0	2.00	None.	None.	Wm. D. Foster, M. D., H. W. Westover, M. D.	
14	Homoeopathic Medical Soc. of Nebraska.	Neb.	1873	1874	Ann.	Omaha, May 11.	O. S. Wood, M. D., Omaha, Neb.	15	0	0	1.00	None.	A. C. Cowperthwaite, M. D., O. S. Wood, M. D.
15	Homoeopathic Med. Soc. of New Hampshire.	N. H.	1853	1853	Ann.	Concord, June 16.	J. C. Moore, M. D., Lake Village, N. H.	50	2	0	1.00	None.	A. C. Cowperthwaite, M. D., O. S. Wood, M. D.

STATE SOCIETIES. — (Continued.)

NAME OF SOCIETY.	State.	When organized.	When reported.	Meetings.	Annual Meetings, 1880.	PRESIDENT.	SECRETARY.	No. of Members.	Admitted last Year.	Filed last Year.	Annual Dues.	Publications last Year.	DELEGATES.
16 New Jersey State Hom. Medical Society.	N. J.	1860	1870	Semi-ann.	Newark, May 4.	W. J. Andrews, M. D., Newark, N. J.	Wallace McGeorge, W. H. Ferry, N. J.	80	8	0	\$1.00	None.	J. E. Winans, M. D.
17 New York State Hom. Medical Society.	N. Y.	1850	1862	Semi-ann.	Albany, Feb. 10.	A. B. Wright, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.	H. L. Wilcox, M. D., West Troy, N. Y.	129 200 F'm'l.	7	9	5.00 3.00 Pmt.	Trans. Dec. 1878.	J. W. Dowling, M. D., A. S. Couch, M. D., W. M. L. Flako, M. D., A. W. Holden, M. D.
18 Homoeopathic Medical Society of Ohio.	O.	1864	1878	Semi-Ann.	Cincinnati, May 18 & 19.	H. M. Lescro, M. D., Oxford, Ohio.	H. E. Beebe, M. D., Sidney, Ohio.	200	10	2	2.00	Proceedings 1879.	Wm. Owens, M. D., D. W. Hartshorn, M. D., J. C. Sanders, M. D., N. Schneider, M. D., G. C. McDermott, M. D., S. S. Langren, M. D.
19 Homoeop. Med. Soc. of State of Pennsylvania.	Pa.	1866	Not	Ann.	Easton, Sep. 15 & 16.	J. K. Lee, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.	Z. T. Miller, M. D., Pittsburgh, Pa.	142	7	5	3.00	Trans. '74 to '79.	W. von Gottschalk, M. D., Geo. B. Peck, M. D., J. P. Dako, M. D.
20 Rhode Island Homoeopathic Society.	R. I.	1850	1850	Quar.	Providence, Jan. 28.	I. W. Sawin, M. D., Providence, R. I.	Geo. B. Peck, M. D., Providence, R. I.	27	2	0	5.00	None.	W. von Gottschalk, M. D., Geo. B. Peck, M. D., J. P. Dako, M. D.
21 Homoeopathic Med. Soc. of Tennessee.	Tenn.	1875	Not	Ann.	Chattanooga, Oct.	E. H. Price, M. D., Chattanooga, Tenn.	W. C. Dako, M. D., Nashville, Tenn.	32	0	0	1.00	None.	J. P. Dako, M. D.
22 Vermont Homoeopathic Medical Society.	Vt.	1854	1858	Semi-ann.	Montpelier, Oct.	H. C. Brigham, M. D., Montpelier, Vt.	C. B. Hoag, M. D., Waterbury, Vt.	65	2	0	1.00	None.	G. E. E. Sparhawk, M. D., C. S. Hoag, M. D., J. H. Jones, M. D.
23 Homoeopathic Med. Soc. of State of Wisconsin.	Wis.	1865	1868	Ann.	Milwaukee, June 14.	L. A. Bishop, M. D., Fond du Lac, Wis.	E. F. Storeke, M. D., Milwaukee, Wis.	70	8	0	1.00	None.	L. E. Ober, M. D., Sam. Potter, M. D., Julia Ford, M. D.
LOCAL SOCIETIES.								Total,.....	1,060	192	28		
1 San Francisco Homoeop. Medical Association.	Cal.	1878	Not	Mth.		H. H. Ingerson, M. D., San Francisco, Cal.	Wallace A. Ely, M. D., San Francisco, Cal.	22	5	0	0	None.	
2 Oakland Homoeopathic Medical Society.	"					H. H. Lyons, M. D., Oakland, Cal.							
3 Denver Academy of Hom. Medicine.	Col.	1879	Not	Ann.	Denver, Jan. 6.	A. S. Everett, M. D., Denver, Col.	N. C. Hart, M. D., Denver, Col.	12	0	0	3.00		A. S. Everett, M. D.

LOCAL SOCIETIES.—(Continued.)

NAME OF SOCIETY.	State.	When or- ganized.	When in- corporated.	Meetings.	Annual Meetings, 1880.	PRESIDENT.	SECRETARY.	No. of Members.	Admitted last Year.	Died last Year.	Annual Dues.	Publications last Year.	DELEGATES.
27 Massachusetts Surgical and Gynecological Soc.	Ms.	1877	Not Quar.	Boston.	1880.	S. M. Cate, M. D., Salem, Mass.	G. H. Payne, M. D., Boston, Mass.	57	18	3	\$1.00	Trans.	N. R. Morse, M. D.
28 Dispensary Ass. of Boston Univ. School of Med.	"	1879	Not Mth.	Boston.		H. C. Clapp, M. D., Boston, Mass.	Alonso B. Mudge, M. D., Boston, Mass. E. F. Gillet, M. D., Detroit, Mich.	28	28	0		None.	
29 Hahn. Med. Soc. of Barry Mgn. and Eaton Co.'s, Mich.	Mgn.	"	"										
30 Detroit Institute of Homeopathy.	"	"	"										
31 College of Physicians & Surgeons of Mich.	"	1876	Not Wk.	Detroit.		W. M. Bailey, M. D., Detroit, Mich.	J. G. Glechrist, M. D., Detroit, Mich.	33	26	0	1.00	None.	D. J. McGuire, M. D.
32 Hahnemann Society and Alumni Association.	"	1866	Not Quar	Ann Arbor		G. A. Taylor, M. D., Ann Arbor.	J. C. Wood, M. D., Ann Arbor.	18	1	0	1.00	None.	Jas. F. Brown, M. D.
33 Jackson Co. Homeop. Medical Society.	"	1878	1879	Wk.	Detroit.	J. H. Tuttle, M. D., Jackson City, Mich.	J. G. Gilchrist, M. D., Detroit, Mich.	46	6	0	4.00	None.	Chester O. Higbee, M. D.
34 Coll. of Physicians and Surgeons of Mich.	"	1878	1879	Wk.	St. Paul.	F. X. Spranger, M. D., Detroit, Mich.							
35 Ramsey Co. Homeop. Medical Society.	Mn.	"	"										
36 Hahnemann Med. Soc. of Hambsfar County, Iowa.	"	"	"										
37 Kansas & Missouri Val. Hm. Medical Assoc'n.	Mo.	"	"										
38 St. Louis Soc. of Hom. Physicians & Surg'ns.	"	1877	Not Mth.	St. Louis.		W. A. Edmunds, M. D., St. Louis, Mo.	W. B. Morgan, M. D., St. Louis, Mo.	36	10	0	2.00	Trans.	W. H. Jenney, M. D. F. G. Valentine, M. D.
39 East N. J. Homeopathic N. J. Medical Society.	N. J.	"	"										
40 West Jersey Medical Society.	"	1866	Not Quar.	Camden, May 10.		M. B. Tuller, M. D., Milville, N. J.	S. H. Quist, M. D., Camden, N. J.	30	4	0	1.00		
41 Homeopathic Medical Society of Camden.	"	1878	Not Mth.	Camden, April.		M. F. Middleton, M. D., Camden, N. J.	S. H. Quist, M. D., Camden, N. J.	19	1	0	1.00	None.	
42 Albany Homeopathic Medical Soc. city.	N. Y.	1860	Quar.	Albany, Jan. 13.		G. H. Billings, M. D., Cohees, N. Y.	H. L. Waldo, M. D., West Troy, N. Y.	23	2	0	2.00	None.	
43 Broome Co. Homeop. Medical Society.	"	"	"			T. L. Brown.							
44 Cayuga Co. Homeop. Medical Society.	"	1859	Quar.			Binghamton, N. Y.							

No.	Name	City	Year	Frequency	Members	Officers	Notes
43	Cha'ha's & Cathary's Co.'s Hom. Med. Soc.	Janestown, June 30, Dec. 9.	1876	Semi-ann.	18	C. P. Alling, M. D., Bradford, Pa.	None.
44	Medical Society.	"	1866	"	5	J. T. Wallace, M. D., N. Y.	None.
45	Chicago Homoeopathic Medical Society.	"	1871	"	16	P. W. Mell, M. D., Chicago, N. Y.	1.00
46	Madison Homoeopathic Medical Society.	"	1861	"	15	John C. Otis, M. D., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	1.50
47	Columbia & G. Secoy's Hom. Med. Societies.	"	1861	Quar.	30	D. B. Stum, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.	2.00
48	Dutchess Co. Homoeop. Medical Society.	"	1850-1850	"	83	W. W. Blackman, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.00
49	Erie Co. Homoeopathic Medical Society.	"	1857-1857	Mth.	11	J. A. West, M. D., Geneseo, N. Y.	None.
50	Homoeopathic Med. Soc. of County of Kings.	"	1863	Semi-ann.	11	J. T. Wallace, N. Y.	None.
51	Livingston Co. Homoe. Medical Society.	"	1865	"	25	C. B. Sumner, M. D., Rochester, N. Y.	2.00
52	Madison Co. Homoeop. Medical Society.	"	1865	"	8	J. G. White, M. D., Amsterdam, N. Y.	None.
53	Monroe Co. Homoeop. Medical Society.	"	1869	Quar.	23	F. A. Bishop, M. D., Medina, N. Y.	1.00
54	Montgomery & Fulton Co.'s Hom. Med. Soc.'s.	"	1871	Semi-ann.	172	S. Hasbrouck, M. D., New York, N. Y.	1.00
55	Niagara & Orleans Co.'s Hom. Med. Societies.	"	1857	Mth.	20	C. E. Chase, M. D., Utica, N. Y.	1.00
56	Homoeopathic Med. Soc. of Co. of New York.	"	1857	Semi-ann.	30	C. D. Hale, M. D., Syracuse, N. Y.	100 copies Medical Ethics.
57	Oneyda & Herkimer Co.'s Hom. Med. Society.	"	1857	Mth.	14	G. C. Pritchard, M. D., Phelps, N. Y.	None.
58	Onondaga Co. Homoeop. Medical Society.	"	1863	"	17	I. S. Bradner, M. D., Middletown, N. Y.	None.
59	Ontario & Yates Co.'s Hom. Med. Societies.	"	1861	Semi-ann.	8	O. S. Pratt, M. D., Oneonta, N. Y.	None.
60	Orange Co. Homoeop. Medical Society.	"	1862	Quar.	7	G. D. McManus, M. D., Oswego, N. Y.	None.
61	Orangetown Co. Homoeop. Medical Society.	"	1879	Semi-ann.	15	A. R. Green, M. D., Troy, N. Y.	1.00
62	Oswego Co. Homoeop. Medical Society.	"	1861	"	22	D. E. Southwick, M. D., Ogdensburg, N. Y.	None.
63	Queens Co. Homoeop. Medical Society.	"	1873	Quar.	15	A. P. Hollet, M. D., Watkins, N. Y.	None.
64	Rensselaer Co. Homoe. Medical Society.	"	1850-1850	Ann.	15	F. W. Adriance, M. D., Watkins, N. Y.	None.
65	St. Lawrence Co. Hom. Medical Society.	"	1871	Semi-ann.	15		None.
66	Schenectady Co. Homoeop. Medical Society.	"	1872-1872	Quar.	15		None.
67	Schenectady Co. Homoeop. Medical Society.	"	1872-1872	Quar.	15		None.

L. M. Kenyon, M. D.
P. P. Wells, M. D.
A. R. Adams, M. D.
T. F. Smith, M. D.
Constitution & By-Laws and
Medical Ethics.
C. T. Mitchell.

LOCAL SOCIETIES. — (Continued.)

NAME OF SOCIETY.	State.	When or- ganized.	When incor- porated.	Meetings.	Annual Meetings, 1880.	PRESIDENT.	SECRETARY.	No. of Members.	Admitted last Year.	Died last Year.	Annual Dues.	Publications last Year.	DELEGATES.
68 Seneca Homoeop. Med. Society, N. Y.	N. Y.	1872		Semi- ann.	Oct. 7.	O. W. Smith, M. D., Union Springs, N. Y.	R. B. Covert, M. D., Seneca Falls, N. Y.	10					
69 Steuben Co. Homoeop. Medical Society.	"	1867		Quar.	May 18.	A. M. Gannaway, M. D., Cortland, N. Y.	W. E. A. Groves, M. D., Cortland, N. Y.	10					
70 Ulster County Homoeop. Medical Society.	"	1865			Kingston, May.	Levi Scofield, M. D., Kingston, N. Y.	F. W. Ingalls, M. D., Kingston, N. Y.	5	0	0	\$1.00	None.	
71 Washington & Warren Co.'s Hom. Med. Soc.	"	1865			Jan. 14.	L. A. Clarke, M. D., Cambridge, N. Y.	A. W. Holten, M. D., Glens Falls, M. D., M. H. Adams, M. D., Palmyra, N. Y.	15					
72 Wayne Co. Homoeop. Medical Society.	"	1862		Semi- ann.	June 3.	Joe. Hasbrouck, M. D., Yonkers, N. Y.	R. O. Phillips, M. D., Yonkers, N. Y.	11					
73 Westchester & Putnam Co.'s Hom. Med. Soc.	"	1865	1865	"	Jan. 28.	Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.	L. A. Clark, M. D., Yonkers, N. Y.	18	3	0	1.00	None.	
74 Soc. of Northern N. Y.	"	1850		Ann.	July 13.	J. E. Silver, M. D., Cambridge, N. Y.	A. P. Hollet, M. D., Havana, N. Y.	40	0	0			
75 Southern Tier Homoeop. Medical Society.	"	1874	1878	Quar.	Corning, Jan. 20.	B. F. Grant, M. D., Bath, N. Y.	J. K. Webster, M. D., Dayton, O.	30	1	1	1.00	None.	
76 Montgomery Co. Hom. Medical Society.	O.	1860	1870	Semi- ann.	Dayton.	W. Webster, M. D., Dayton, O.	C. F. Cushing, M. D., Elyria, O.	40	4	1	0	None.	
77 Lorain Co. Homoeop. Medical Society.	"	1865			Cleveland.	H. F. Biegar, M. D., Cleveland, O.	A. G. Buel, M. D., Cleveland, O.	50	4	0	1.00		D. H. Beckwith, M. D.
78 Cleveland Academy of Medicine and Surgery.	"	1865	1865	Mth.	April 20.	H. G. Sherwood, M. D., Warren, O.	D. G. Wilcox, M. D., Akron, O.	30	7	1	0	None.	O. D. Childs, M. D.
79 Homoeopathic Med. Soc. of Eastern Ohio.	"	1873	Not	Semi- ann.	Cincinnati.	M. M. Eaton, M. D., Cincinnati, O.	J. P. Gaphart, M. D., Cincinnati, O.	35	4	0	1.00	None.	M. M. Eaton, M. D.
80 Cincinnati Homoeop. Medical Society.	"	1865	Not	Mth.	Dayton.	W. Webster, M. D., Dayton, O.	E. A. Nobles, M. D., Dayton, O.	8	0	0			
81 Dayton City Homoeop. Medical Society.	"	1870	Not	"	Phila., April 8.	E. A. Farrington, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.	Charles Mohr, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.	30	21	0	1.00		B. W. James, M. D.
82 Homoeopathic Med. Soc. of Co. of Philadelphia.	Pa.	1860	Not	Mth.	German'tn, Oct.	M. M. Walker, M. D., Meadville, Pa.	Susan F. Rose, M. D., Meadville, Pa.	7	7	0	0		
83 Homoeopathic Society of German'town.	"	1870	Not	"				7	7	0	0		
84 Homoeopathic Society of Northwestern Penn.	"	1878	Not	Quar.				14	0	0	1.00	None.	

HOMOEOPATHIC HOSPITALS IN THE UNITED STATES.

NAME.	Where Located.	State.	When incorporated.	When opened.	Name and address of Secretary or Executive Officer.	No. of Beds.	No. of Patients last year.	Cured.	Believed.	Not Relieved.	Died.	Value of Hospital and Grounds.	Am't of Invested Property.	Am't of Debt.	Sources of Income.	DELEGATES.	
1 Home for Inebriates.	Stamford.	Cl.		1873	Geo. F. Foote, M. D., Stamford, Conn.	18	25	20	2	3	0	\$60,000	0	0	Patients.	Geo. F. Foote, M. D.	
2 Luke's Hospital Homoeopathic Department.	Jacksonville.	Fla.		1878	N. R. Stout, M. D., Jacksonville, Fla.	12	6	1	1	4	4	10,000	0	0	Contributions	N. R. Stout, M. D.	
3 Habemann Hospital.	Chicago.	Ill.	1853	1870	T. S. Hoynes, M. D., Chicago, Ill.	120	281	178	48	49	8	40,000	0	\$5,000	Subscriptions Patients & Don.	Wm. J. Hawkes, M. D., Jas. F. Mills, M. D.	
4 Foundlings' Home.	"	"	"	"	M. B. Campbell, M. D., Joliet, Ill.	18	1,143				27	State property.				M. B. Campbell, M. D. (Report for 13 months.)	
5 Illinois State Penitentiary Hospital.	Joliet.	Ill.		1853	Mrs. P. R. Middham, New Orleans, La.	16	33			1	1	\$150,000	0	0	Subscriptions & Contributions.	E. A. Murphy, M. D.	
6 Habemann Hospital.	Iowa City.	Ia.		1853	Miss Eli. Frothingham, Boston, Mass.	40	156	83	53	8	0	100,000	0	\$40,000	Fund, Sub's, Patients.	C. Wesselhoeft, M. D.	
7 Prot. Orphan Asylum.	Boston.	Mas.	1853	1871	Miss M. V. Ball, Boston, Mass.	4	24	24			0	10,000	5,000	0	Contributions.	C. E. Hastings, M. D.	
8 Massachusetts Homoeopathic Hospital.	"	"	"	1838	A. R. Wheeler, Ann Arbor, Mich.	30	209			0	0	State property.	State.	0	State.	Supported by State.	H. C. Allen, M. D.
9 Consumptives' Home.	"	"	"	1880	H. A. Wiebush, St. Louis, Mo.	75	156	101	24	19	12	\$50,000	0	0	Contributions & Pay'g Patients.	S. B. Parsons, M. D.	
10 Temporary Home N. E. Moral Reform Society.	Ann Arbor.	Mgn		1857	C. B. Goodman, M. D., St. Louis, Mo.	25	15	12	3	0	0	4,500	0	0	Contributions.	S. B. Parsons, M. D.	
11 Homoeop. Hospital of Univ. of Michigan.	St. Louis.	Mo.		1879	St. Louis, Mo.	100	31	31			0	20,000	\$200	23,000	Charity.	S. B. Parsons, M. D.	
12 Good Samaritan Hosp'l.	"	"		1843	Mrs. A. F. R. Martin, Newark, N. J.	30	81	37	12	11	8	20,000	\$200	23,000	City & Patients.	per year, \$3,000 Subscriptions, Patients.	
13 St. Louis Children's Hospital.	Newark.	N. J.	1843		G. A. Van Allen, Albany, N. Y.	30	81	37	12	11	8	20,000	\$200	23,000	City & Patients.	per year, \$3,000 Subscriptions, Patients.	
14 Orphan Asylum.	Albany.	N. Y.	1872	1872	H. Baetzig, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.	40	58	34	21	1	2	10,000	0	7,000	City & Patients.	City Appropriations, Patients, Contributions.	
15 Albany Homoeopathic Hospital.	Buffalo.	"		1869	H. L. Muchl, Buffalo, N. Y.	40	58	34	21	1	2	10,000	0	7,000	City & Patients.	City Appropriations, Patients, Contributions.	
16 Buffalo Homoeopathic Eye & Ear Infirmary.	"	"		1872	J. L. Cowing, Brooklyn, N. Y.	40	344	191	57	45	26	50,000	0	0	City & Patients.	City Appropriations, Patients, Contributions.	
17 Ingleside Home Hosp'l.	"	"		1871		40	344	191	57	45	26	50,000	0	0	City & Patients.	City Appropriations, Patients, Contributions.	
18 Buffalo Homoeopathic Hospital.	Brooklyn.	"		1871		40	344	191	57	45	26	50,000	0	0	City & Patients.	City Appropriations, Patients, Contributions.	
19 Brooklyn Homoeopathic Hospital.	Brooklyn.	N. Y.		1871		40	344	191	57	45	26	50,000	0	0	City & Patients.	City Appropriations, Patients, Contributions.	

17 Western Homœopat'c Dispensary.	New York.	N.Y.	1868	1868	8,196	17,113	0	0	2,428 83	Formerly br'nc'h of Bond Street Hom. Disp'y. Supported by the College.	J. P. Ermantraut, M.D.
18 Tompkins Sq. Hom. Dispensary.	"	"	1874	Edward P. Orvell, Esq., New York, N. Y.	12,474	33,876	1,942 65	0	0	Supported by the College.	J. W. Dowling, M.D.
19 New York Homœop. College Dispensary.	"	"	1866	1867 J. W. Dowling, M.D., New York, N. Y.	10,000	27,000	1,000 00	0	0	Supported by the College.	S. Lillenthal, M.D.
20 New York College for Women Dispens'ry.	Cincinnati.	O.	1867	1867 C. A. Quirell, M.D., Cincinnati, O.	3,973	14,832	93 00	Valuable leasehold.	0	Supported by the College.	G. C. McDermott, M.D.
21 Cincinnati Free Hom. Dispensary.	"	"	1879	Not Martha M. Howells, M.D., Cincinnati, O.	794	6,000	120 00	0	0	Supported by contributions.	Wm. Owens, M.D.
22 Free Dispensary for Women & Children.	Cleveland.	"	1866	J. Edwards Smith, M.D., Cleveland, O.	1,949	6,307	0	0	0	Supported by the College.	J. Edwards Smith, M.D.
23 Good Samaritan Dispensary.	"	"	1878	1878 Martha M. Stone, Cleveland, O.	1,280	5,040	366 10	0	0	Supported by contributions.	Myra K. Merrick, M.D.
24 Women's & Children's Medical & Surgical Dispensary.	Philad'phia, Pa.	"	1874	D. T. Pratt, Esq., Philadelphia, Pa.	6,461	12,200	0	0	0	Supported by the Hospital.	A. R. Thomas, M.D.
25 Hom. Hosp. Dispensary of Philadelphia.	"	"	1877	1877 J. E. James, M.D., Philadelphia, Pa.	3,574	13,711	0	0	0	Supported by the Hospital.	J. E. James, M.D.
26 Children's Homœop. Hosp. of Philadelphia Dispensary.	"	"	1877	1877 Miss Helen W. Hinckley, Philadelphia, Pa.	1,207	7,194	0	0	0	Supported by the Hospital.	
27 Pennsylvania Homœopathic Hospital for Children Dispens'ry.	"	"	1866	1866 Wm. R. Childs, M.D., Pittsburgh, Pa.	7,162	14,822	0	0	0	Supported by the Hospital.	J. H. McClelland, M.D.
28 Pittsburg Homœop. Hosp. Dispensary.	Providence, R. I.	"	1874	1874 Geo. B. Peck, M.D., Providence, R. I.	1,400	2,164	305 87	0	90 87	Conducted by the State Society.	Geo. B. Peck, M.D.
29 Rhode-Island Homœopathic Dispensary.					117,564	272,772	\$10,639 18	\$22,493 82	\$6,619 70		

Metropolitan Homœopathic Dispensary. Established 1868; Incorporated January, 1869.
 Rochester Free Dispensary. Incorporated 1870.
 Yorkville Homœopathic Dispensary. Incorporated October 1st, 1871; Incorporated October 27th, 1871.
 Morrisania Homœopathic Dispensary. Organized May, 1869.
 New York Homœopathic Dispensary (2d). Incorporated June, 1860.
 Poughkeepsie Homœopathic Dispensary. Incorporated January 27th, 1867.
 Bond Street (New York) Homœopathic Dispensary. Incorporated February 28th, 1862.
 Buffalo Homœopathic Dispensary. Incorporated October 9th, 1867.
 New York Homœopathic Dispensary for Women and Children. of New York Hospital Dispensary. Opened 1874.
 Harlem Homœopathic Dispensary. Organized June 19th, 1871; Incorporated January 29th, 1872.
 St. Luke's Home and Hospital, Utica, New York. Opened July 9th, 1872.

HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGES IN THE UNITED STATES.

NAME OF COLLEGE OR MEDICAL SCHOOL.	Where Located.	When Incorporated.	When students first admitted.	NAME AND ADDRESS OF DEAN.	1/2 of each year's course and time it commences.	No. of courses required before graduation.	No. of students in past year.	No. of graduates at last Com.	No. of Alumni.	No. of Faculty.	No. of Prof's.	No. of Lect'rs.	Estimated value of College Property.	Amount of Endowments.	Am't of Debt.	Am't of Income.	DELEGATES.
1 Hahnemann Medical Coll. and Hospital.	Chicago, Ill.	1855	1859	R. Ludlam, M. D., 256 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.	31 wks. Oct. 1.	2	253	87	650	11	8	3	\$50,000	None.	\$18,000	\$11,000	A. E. Small, M. D., G. A. Hall, M. D.
2 Chicago Homoeopathic College.	Chicago, Ill.	1876	1876	J. S. Mitchell, M. D., 2432 Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.	6 m'ths. Oct. 1.	2	80	20	91	18	13	5	Rents Build'g, Schol. 'tes'hs	Two	None.	4,000	J. S. Mitchell, M. D., J. H. Buffum, M. D.
3 Iowa University Hom. Department.	Iowa City, Ia.	1878		A. C. Co'perthwaite, M. D., Iowa City, Iowa.	5 m'ths. 1st Wed. in Oct.	2	47	0	13	4	3	5	\$10,000	None.	None.		A. C. Co'perthwaite, M. D., W. H. Dickinson, M. D.
4 Boston University School of Medicine.	Boston, Mass.	1869	1873	L. T. Talbot, M. D., 66 Marlborough St., Boston, Mass.	8 m'ths. Oct. 5.	3 & 4	113	33	223	33	9	20	100,000	\$40,000	\$35,000	11,439	I. T. Talbot, M. D., Walt. Vesselhoeft, M. D.
5 Michigan University Hom. Department.	Ann Arbor, Mich.	1875	1875	E. C. Franklin, M. D., Ann Arbor, Mich.	9 m'ths. Oct. 1.	3	64	26	59	4	3	1		None.	None.	10,000	E. C. Franklin, M. D., H. C. Allen, M. D.
6 Homoeopathic Medical College of Missouri.	St. Louis, Mo.	1857	1858	G. S. Walker, M. D., 2809 Washington Ave., St. Louis, Mo.	5 m'ths. Oct. 1.	2	54	25	340	13	13	0	Lensed.	None.	None.	3,600	G. S. Walker, M. D., P. B. Valentine, M. D.
7 New York Homoeop. Medical College.	New York, N. Y.	1859	1859	J. W. Dowling, M. D., 313 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.	5 m'ths. Oct. 4.	3	122	33	697	21	14	7	"	\$5,000	None.	Varies	T. F. Allen, M. D., J. W. Dowling, M. D., S. Liffenthal, M. D., C. S. Lozier, M. D.
8 New York Medical Coll. and Hospital for Women.	New York, N. Y.	1860	1860	Mrs. C. B. Lozier, M. D., 223 W. 14th St., New York, N. Y.	6 m'ths. Oct. 11.	3	24	6	141	15	9	6		None.	None.		N. Schmelder, M. D., J. C. Sanders, M. D., G. C. McDerrott, M. D., J. D. Beck, M. D.
9 Homoeopathic Hosp. College.	Cleveland, O.	1849	1849	N. Schmelder, M. D., 385 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, O.	23 wks. Sept. 25.	2	130	49	1,200	9	9		\$20,000	None.	None.		J. C. Sanders, M. D., G. C. McDerrott, M. D., J. D. Beck, M. D.
10 Fultz Medical College.	Chickamauga, O.	1872	1872	J. D. Buck, M. D., 292 Race St., Chickamauga, O.	23 wks. Sept. 29.	2	87	22	222	11	8		50,000	None.	None.		G. C. McDerrott, M. D., J. D. Beck, M. D.
11 Hahnemann Medical College.	Philadelphia, Pa.	1848	1848	A. R. Thomas, M. D., 1783 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.	5 m'ths. Oct. 1.	2 & 3	208	75	1,250	20	11	0	Hospital Property	None.	None.	\$15,727	B. F. Betts, M. D., Pemberton Dudley, M. D.
					Total, 1,192	387	4,922	1,169	100	56			\$259,000	\$43,000	\$33,000	\$55,700	

SPECIAL SCHOOLS.

1 School of the N. Y. Ophthalmic Hosp. N. Y.	New York, 1852/1852/Geo. S. Norton, M. D., 134 West-34th St., New York, N. Y.	6 m'ths. Oct. 1.	1	5	3	30	10	4	6		
2 Missouri School of Midwifery and Diseases of Children. Mo.	St. Louis, 1875/1875 W. C. Richardson, M. D., 721 Chestnut St., St. Louis, Mo.	25 wks. 1st Mon. in Sept.	1	21	15	143	4	4		\$5,000	\$600 \$1,800

HOMŒOPATHIC JOURNALS IN THE UNITED STATES.

NAME OF JOURNAL.	NAME AND ADDRESS OF PUBLISHER.	NAME AND ADDRESS OF EDITOR.	When Published.	How often Published.	Copies Published.	Form.	Yearly No. of pages.	Subscription price.	DELEGATES.
1 Medical Investigator.	Duncan Brothers, Chicago, Ill.	T. C. Duncan, 131 South Clark St., Chicago, Ill.	1866	Semi-monthly.		Octavo.	1,536	\$3.00	T. C. Duncan, M. D.
2 The Clinique.	T. S. Hoyne, 1684 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.	R. Ludlam, 526 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.	1880	Monthly.	2,500	Octavo.	400	1.00	R. Ludlam, M. D.
3 Medical Counselor.	W. A. Chatterton, 83 5th Ave., Chicago, Ill.	H. P. Arndt, Grand Rapids, Mich.	1879	Monthly.	1,400	Octavo.	576	2.00	H. P. Arndt, M. D.
4 The Chicago Medical Review.	W. A. Chatterton, 83 5th Ave., Chicago, Ill.	H. C. Clapp M. D., 16 Concord Sq., Boston, Mass.	1880	Bimonthly.	4,300	Octavo.	96	0.50	H. P. Arndt, M. D.
5 New England Medical Gazette.	Otis Clapp & Son, 3 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.	E. A. Lodge, Mich. Detroit, Mich.	1866	Monthly.	800	Octavo.	384	1.00	H. C. Clapp, M. D.
6 American Observer.	E. A. Lodge, Detroit, Mich.	E. A. Lodge and staff, 25th St., N. Y.	1864	Monthly.	1,200	Octavo.	672	2.50	P. G. Valentine, M. D.
7 St. Louis Clinical Review.	Maynard & Co., N. 4th St., St. Louis, Mo.	F. G. Steirne, Chouteau Ave., St. Louis, Mo.	1878	Monthly.	1,000	Octavo.	480	2.00	
8 Homeopathic News.	H. C. Stearns, 304 No. 5th St., St. Louis, Mo.	C. H. Stearns, 2419 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.	1879	Monthly.	1,500	Octavo.	288	1.00	
9 North American Journal of Homeopathy.	Barnes & Taft, 145 Grand St., N. Y.	S. Lillenthal, 230 West 23rd St., N. Y.	1851	Quarterly.	550	Octavo.	704	4.00	S. Lillenthal, M. D.
10 Homeopathic Times.	The Editors, 18 West 23d St., New York.	E. Guersney, M. D., 18 A. K. Hills M. D., 465 5th Ave., N. Y. J. B. Gilbert, M. D., 23 West 37th St., N. Y.	1873	Monthly.	2,000	Royal Octavo.	480	3.00	

HOMOEOPATHIC JOURNALS IN THE UNITED STATES. — Continued.

NAME OF JOURNAL.	NAME AND ADDRESS OF PUBLISHER.	NAME AND ADDRESS OF EDITOR.	When Published.	How often Published.	Copies Published.	Form.	Yearly No. of pages.	Subscription price.	DISEASES.
11 American Homeopath.	A. L. Chatterton Pub. Co., 114 Nassau St., N. Y.	E. C. Blumenthal, 54 W. 46th St., N. Y.	1877	Monthly.	2,000	Octavo.	672	2.00	
12 American Journal of Electricity and Neurology.	Boerliche & Patel, 145 Grand St., N. Y.	John Butler, 102 East 22d St., N. Y.	1879	Quarterly.	500	Octavo.	320	2.00	
13 Homeopathic Journal of Obstetrics.	A. L. Chatterton Pub. Co., 114 Nassau St., N. Y.	H. Minton, 106 Loralemon St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	1879	Quarterly.		Octavo.	512	4.00	H. Minton, M. D.
14 Homeopathic Expositor.	E. J. Morgan, Jr., 114 Nassau St., N. Y.	E. J. Morgan, Jr., 114 Nassau St., N. Y.	1878	Quarterly.	3,500	Octavo.	128	.50	
15 Chincinatti Medical Advance.	G. F. Geppert, 805 Race St., Cincinnati, O.	T. P. Wilson, Mich. Am Arbor, Mich.	1873	Monthly.	1,900	Octavo.	768	2.00	T. P. Wilson, M. D.
16 Hahnemannian Monthly.	Hahnemann Club of Phila. B. W. Vance (owner), N. E. cor. 15th & Green Sts., Phila., Pa.	Pemberton, Dudley, 15th & Market Sts., Phila., Pa. E. A. Farrington, 1788 Green St., Phila., Pa.	1865	Monthly.	1,000	Octavo.	768	2.00	E. W. James, M. D.
				Total....	23,460		8,784	\$33.50	
HOMOEOPATHIC DIRECTORIES.									
1 North American Homoeo. Directory, Illinois, Ind., Mich., Mo., & Kansas.	J. Pettet, M. D., 114 Nassau St., N. Y.	J. Pettet, M. D.	1875	Biennially.	5,500	Octavo.	120	Free.	J. Pettet, M. D.
2 Directory of Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin.	T. S. Hoynes, M. D., 1634 Walnut Ave., Chicago, Iowa City Publishing Co.		1872	Annually.	5,000	Octavo.	28 to 36	Free.	T. S. Hoynes, M. D.
3 Directory of Michigan.	R. B. House, M. D., Tecumseh, Mich.	R. B. House, M. D.	1879	Annually.	3,000	Octavo.	16	Free.	
4 Directory of New England.	Otis Clapp & Son, 3 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.	J. W. Clapp, M. D.	1876	Biennially.	2,000	Octavo.	16 to 24	Free.	R. B. House, M. D.
5 Chatterton's Medical Register of N. Y. and N. E.	A. L. Chatterton, 114 Nassau St., N. Y.				2,500	Duodecimo.	8 to 10	Free.	
6 Directory of Pennsylvania and Middle States.	W. T. Bruce.						114	1.00	

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