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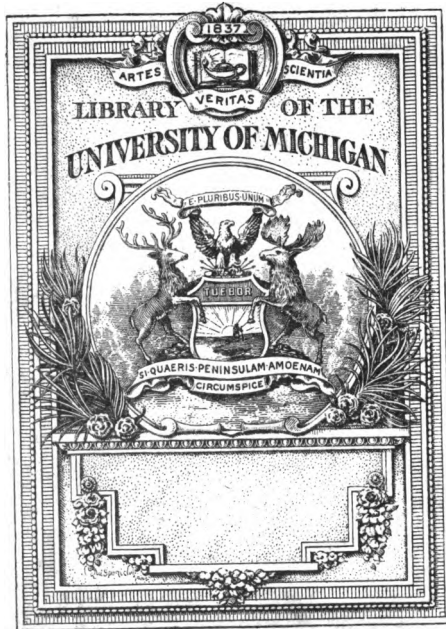
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BY

T. S. HOYNE, A. M., M. D.

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THE MERCURY PLANT.

After a most dangerous illness, lasting several months, the writer, toward the end of last summer, was said to be sufficiently convalescent to go off somewhere to recruit.

Quietude, rest, sea-air, as little contact with the world as possible, and total freedom from anything and everything pertaining to my professional life, were looked upon as the requisites to be sought for in whatever locality the tent of the patient might be pitched. No place under the sun made fairer promise of repose and isolation than the archipelago in Casco Bay, near Portland, in the State of Maine. So hither the party hied, and they were soon domiciled in comfort at a place where there was neither telegraph nor telephone, and but one measly little mail-bag dropped at our door once a day. All this was delicious, so were the clams, so was the air, and the scenery! Well! in the morning the sun raised himself out of the ocean there, directly in the zenith of beautiful England and France, and in the evening he buried himself in a ruby-tinted glory behind Mount Washington.

But I was like the doctor who, once, in a fit of desperation, having always been plagued with the sick and afflicted, no matter where he went for a holiday, betook himself, on this occasion, up in a balloon. The people on earth could not bother him this time, and he was beginning to feel quite happy over it, when the manipulator of the balloon was taken seasick, and the doctor's services were needed the worst way.

On the first Sunday after our arrival, a select few repaired to a sylvan retreat on a cliff overlooking the sea, crowned with odorous pine trees, to the trunks of which rustic seats had been attached, and between which hammocks had been swung. Wrapped in a plaid shawl and tam, with the plash of waves, and the murmur of wind lulling one to sleep, it was surely no time to have one's dream of returning health and strength broken in

upon. Yet this was exactly the time and place that one of our number, the queen of the band, took upon herself the throes of mortal sickness. I was awakened by the sound of an incessant hacking cough, shallow, laryngeal, but persistent. I looked in the direction whence it came, and the changed appearance of the face was something startling. The eyes were suffused with congested vessels, that is to say, as much as could be seen of them between the puffy oedematous lids. The nasal membrane was irritated, producing sneezing and coryza. There was developing fast an asthmatic state—tightness across the chest and difficulty of respiration. Having run thus rapidly through the respiratory tract, the next system affected was the alimentary, proclaiming its onset here by emesis. Down the canal it went like "McGinty to the bottom of the sea," causing torturing cramps, that made the poor patient writhe upon the grass. This was soon followed by diarrhoeic discharges, and instead of relief therefrom the whole condition of our comrade was momentarily becoming worse and worse. When next the pelvic organs were brought subject to the same satanic influence, the powers of endurance of the sufferer were evidently becoming exhausted, and the nervous centers were barely able to keep up functional activity sufficient to maintain life. The sensorium became dull and clouded, and for a short time there was total obliteration of all her surroundings from the mind. The face and extremities were icy cold, the eyes completely closed, the body limp as a rag, and there were occasional muscular twitchings, and spasmodic breathing. In this condition she was moved by carriage to the hotel, and my medicine case having arrived, I was able to begin administering remedies. Once there and in her room it was easy enough to get done what was necessary in the way of hot applications, hot drinks, medicines and stimulants, until reaction was secured. Then the epiderm! how it did suffer next. Such a rash! and it came with the same tornado rush that distinguished the progress of the poison through the other symptoms of the body. It spread from the face, neck, scalp, arms, body, over the lower limbs to the toe nails, like prairie-grass on fire, hot, itching, irritating, maddening, and no rest until it had spent its force. What was it? Why, it was poison ivy that had been passed by or tramped on, inadvertently, by this lady on her way to the

bower after dinner, and which, within half an hour, began showing its morbid effects, and which ran the whole gamut of its acute course in the space of a few hours, for before bedtime our botanically-abused and much-sympathized-with feminine ruler was sitting up in bed, taking a little nourishment, and making us laugh with her recollections of the afternoon's episode. The fishermen's families, school-marms, and all in that part of "way down East," called the vine the "mercury plant," a *familiar* for the *Rhus Radicans* which I had never heard before nor have I been able to find it in any poor works on botany in my possession. Days later, when we found it, it was seen to be the well-known three-figured ivy, which creeps along in the grass, and about stone hedges, and other such spots as one looks for, and oftentimes finds, snakes. It is an insinuating growth, seemingly lying in wait for the unwary, and, by the evidence of this case, which did not stop far short of fatality, it is a much more virulent poison than any reptile on those northern shores. This plant differs somewhat pathogenetically from the poison-ivy shrub or stunted tree, of which I saw considerable in California! The latter is the *Rhus Tox* of our *materia medica*, but they look less alike than their pathogeneses.

We speak of a *red-line* running through the provings of *Bryonia*, because of the "worse on motion" symptom recurring so frequently. But in this case of *Rhus* poisoning there was a redder line running from start to finish, and it might be expressed in the one word *expulsion*. First the expulsive cough, then the expulsive vomiting, followed by expulsive diarrhoea, after which came the expulsive uterine pains, as cramping and bearing down as the throes of labor, inducing a menstrual flow entirely out of time, and last the expulsive rash. Not until a few days later did the well-marked rheumatic pains appear, and they have been most persistent, until a month ago, when *Rhus Tox 200*, was prescribed, which has nearly dissipated the last vestige of the ivy mishap. At the time of the siege the remedies employed were, as you, no doubt, have already surmised, Camphor, Aconite, Colocynth and Veratrum, with hot bags, etc., and for the intolerable skin itching an application of a Carbolyzed Sub-nitrate of Bismuth Glycerine wash.

A. K. CRAWFORD, M. D.

SURGICAL DEPARTMENT.

PROF. GEO. A. HALL, M. D., EDITOR.

At the beginning of our department this month we take pleasure in presenting a case reported by W. S. Harvey, M. D.

The case is an instructive one and typically illustrates the importance of conservative surgery in similar cases. We had in this instance marked indications of cerebral irritability from concussion complicated by some symptoms of compression. In all cases where the symptoms of compression gradually grow less and are replaced by cerebral irritability, *wait*, avoid the risk and danger of an operation at the base of the cranial vault, the seat of this man's injury.

Case 11.—On the evening of January 28, 1890, I was hastily called to see a man who had been injured, and whom I found in an unconscious condition. Upon inquiry I learned the following history of the case:

The patient, an engineer by trade while engaged in oiling some shaftings that were connected with the engine, had lost his foothold and fallen backward striking the back of his head against the stone buttress of the engine. Though no one was a witness to the accident, he was soon found by his fireman in a senseless state with a savage gash across the occiput. A physician was summoned, the wound dressed, and the patient removed to his home. Two hours later I saw him for the first time. Having learned the circumstances of the accident, my attention was at once directed to the wound in the occiput. Finding the hair in this region matted together and some of it included in the edges of the wound, I proceeded to shave the contiguous portion of the head and open up the wound in order to examine the external surface of the skull. In doing this a drainage tube two inches in length was found underneath the scalp and completely enclosed by it. What motive would have prompted such a surgical procedure? Having freely laid back the incised scalp the surface of the cranium was carefully examined without finding any trace of fracture. Feeling satisfied on this point the tissues were *again* coapted under antiseptic precautions and union by first intention obtained.

The diagnosis was evident—a case of concussion of the brain.

But the gravity of the symptoms was ominous. The utter insensibility and profound collapse indicated a serious injury to the cerebrum, and seemed to foreshadow an "untimely end." For twenty-four hours following the accident the patient remained in this comatose state, with little perceptible evidence of life, although during this time the usual restoratives were applied, and every available means utilized to maintain the vital forces. On the second day symptoms of reaction were manifested. The extremities recovered to some degree their natural warmth. The pulse, at first slow, feeble and intermittent, gained in force and regularity. Respiration, though somewhat improved, still continued slow and labored—the pupils contracted and eyes fixed—temperature slightly below normal. During the succeeding days of the first week the patient remained in this comatose condition, occasionally rousing up in delirium. Oftentimes he would moan, and place his hands to his head, as though in great pain. Cold applications were kept constantly applied to the head, and such remedies as seemed indicated administered, chief of which were Apis, Arn., Bell., Bry., Gels. and Opium. During this interval the bowels responded freely to enemas, but retention of urine existed for two weeks following the accident. The second week saw this state of mental lethargy succeeded by one of mental excitement and delirium, which at times became violent. Restlessness, incessant muttering and talking, and a constant desire to escape, characterized the delirium of this period. Bell., Hyosc., Stram. and Kali Brom. were given with little, if any, apparent effect. When the patient became violent, doses of Chloral afforded temporary relief. At the expiration of two weeks this cerebral excitement subsided to a great extent, and the patient fell into a state bordering the typhoid. As the patient had grown quite weak, and as symptoms of compression had developed, I decided to call in consultation. During all this time, since the accident, I had given Dr. C——, who was surgeon to the Accident Benevolent Association, of which the patient was a member, the privilege of visiting the patient *ad libitum*, though not as his medical attendant. Oftentimes, however, we met in consultation, and, until now, there had been no difference of opinion as to diagnosis or the general line of treatment.

Now that I had decided to call Dr. G. A. Hall in council, out

of courtesy I invited Dr. C—— to join us. He, either through lack of confidence in himself, or in me and my colleague, asked the privilege of bringing with him a surgeon of his own school. Though under no obligation to do so, I granted the request, and, as a result, there was a sharp conflict of opinion as to the pathology of the case, and the course of treatment to be pursued. For the benefit of my patient, and for my own satisfaction, I had called in counsel, and upon his opinion I placed great confidence. After making a thorough and deliberate examination, Dr. Hall advised the continuation of the expectant treatment (ascribing compression to the presence of a clot upon the brain, due to extravasation, or detachment of the meninges, at the time of the accident), thus giving nature an opportunity of removing the clot by absorption. If symptoms of cerebral abscess developed, the trephine was of course to be called into use. Dr. C——'s colleague, after making an exploratory incision over the site of the wound, came in contact with the occipital ridge, and imagined he had introduced his probe into the serrated edge of fractured bone. He at once diagnosed a fractured skull, attributed the cause of compression to "a depressed fragment," and advised trephining as the "only hope." It was surprising to see how suddenly Dr. C—— realized the mistake he had made! Feeling positive that there had been no fracture, I decided to follow the advice of my counselor, and wait, either for absorption of the clot, or until suppuration had commenced, and then trephine for cerebral abscess. In order to facilitate as much as possible the process of absorption, we continued for several days the administration of Bryonia 3x and Kali Hydriod 1x. Fortunately for our patient, and happily for us, the following week saw a favorable change. The restlessness and low delirium subsided, the circulation and respiration improved, and the patient showed symptoms of returning consciousness. From this time on the case is a history of slow but sure convalescence. The mind, by degrees, cleared up, though for some time he was troubled with delusions. A slight paresis of the vocal muscles rendered speech difficult for several weeks, but this impediment gradually disappeared. Deafness, almost to a total loss of hearing, persisted for days, and even at the present time exists to an unpleasant degree—this I attribute to a thickening at

the base of the brain. Complete convalescence covered a period of six months, the patient gaining strength very slowly. He seemed to have lost all muscular power and control, his first attempts at walking resembling the efforts of a person afflicted with locomotor ataxia. But under the influence of Faradism good hygiene and nerve tonics, muscular strength and co-ordination gradually returned, and the patient was soon enabled to enjoy the benefit and pleasure of daily exercise in the sunlight. At the present time he enjoys his usual good health and has returned to his former occupation of engineer.

Case 12.—Mrs. W. resides in Wisconsin in a marshy, malarial district. Patient was of a bilious temperament, and for many years had suffered from constipation; frequently was obliged to resort to cathartics. After a time, she had attacks of diarrhoea in alternation with the constipation. She lived upon a farm; was married, and had three children. In the spring of 1889 she began to suffer with attacks of nausea and vomiting, coming on soon after rising in the morning. Her attending physician thought her *pregnant*, and thus explained her gastric trouble; her menstrual periods, however, continued with regularity, and also the morning sickness, for three months, six months, nine months. During this period she took large quantities of bismuth and other agents, under the false impression that the sickness and vomiting was the result of *gestation*. At the expiration of nine months a consultation was called, and patient was declared *not pregnant*. She was then placed under anti-malarial treatment. She consulted me in August last. Upon physical examination I found the uterus displaced—resting on the rectum. A rectal exploration revealed “ulcerated proctitis” in the upper quadrant. On reaching this point with the elevator, the patient was seized with a violent attack of nausea and vomiting, vertigo and pains shooting up the spinal column and down the lower extremities. This demonstration satisfied us that the former trouble was due to the reflex of the upper portion of the rectum. Appropriate treatment in this locality was attended with happy results. In three weeks she was relieved of all sickness at the stomach. The appetite was restored, and she lost the haggard look which had haunted her friends for months, believing, as

they did, that her case would terminate in consumption. Hydrastis and Nux were the only internal remedies employed.

Case 13.—Mr. B., residing in the suburbs of Chicago, English descent, a large, portly man, a good liver, and addicted to moderate indulgences of wine, beer, etc. While on a recent visit to Kentucky, he had a somewhat unfortunate experience in a railroad accident. The car left the track, and he was bounced around, receiving contusions in various parts of the body. Soon after his return home, early in October, he had a severe attack of hæmaturia. Dr. M— was called to treat him, and was very successful in controlling the hemorrhage with internal remedies. For a week or more he considered himself well. Monday, October 17, he had a severe chill. The morning of the 18th Dr. M— was again called. Patient complained of pain and soreness of the genital organs. On examination, the Doctor discovered a large vesicle on the anterior aspect of the virile organ, which was badly swollen and shrouded with an erysipelatous blush. Belladonna was prescribed. During the day and night the patient grew rapidly worse. The following morning he found the penis enormously enlarged, and the integument split open. The erysipelas had invaded the entire scrotum and nates. The Doctor, fearing some specific trouble was complicating the case, Prof. T. S. Hoyne was called in consultation. The case continued a rapid downward course, and mortification set in. On the 28th of October I saw the case. The entire scrotum and penis were sphacelated; the whole mass as black as ink. The abdominal walls were involved, as well as the hip and loins. Phlegmonous erysipelas had invaded the entire district from the umbilicus to the middle of the thighs. The sight was a formidable one. No hope could be given of his recovery, as a line of demarkation from the symphysis extending down to the perineum was established. We removed the entire dead mass, consisting of the scrotum, testicle and penis, and applied tar plaster. This produced a favorable change in the atmosphere of the room. The patient partially rallied from the anæsthetic, and was seized with a violent chill; sank into a collapse, and died that night at 9 o'clock.

PALLADIUM.

I cured, in myself, sciatica with Palladium 30 and 200, being governed in its selection by the single symptom, *right side and rheumatism* of Lippe, after suffering from it a year and using everything else. Would be relieved a few days only from Nux, Rhus, Gnaphaleum and Aesculus. The symptoms, pain from right foot or outer ankle joint to hip, or trochanter to hollow of the knee or ankle following the sciatic nerve; worse from motion and cold toward evening or in the evening; better by warmth and rest; pain as if sprained in the right hip, knee and foot joints. It brought out several symptoms peculiar to itself, especially itchiness and eruption upon the head, more particularly the back part of it, but what is the most strange, rheumatism in the right upper arm running to or through the shoulder, both of which have continued all winter and *now*—the latter most. Did it cure the sciatica by revulsion? Am in hopes it will go away in warm weather. True, I have been continually writing MSS. all winter, but can not believe it to arise from this, and never had it before; two or three doses Palladium 30, and two or three 200 at intervals.

J. A. WAKEMAN.

STATISTICS.

To the Members of the Illinois Homœopathic Medical Association:

GENTLEMEN.—The chairman of your Bureau of Necrology and Statistics takes pleasure in reporting that the growth of our school for the past year has been highly satisfactory. The increase for the year in number of physicians being about 4.7 in this State, which means an addition of thirty to our ranks. The two homœopathic colleges of the State graduated 133 students, but these young men and women are from all portions of the United States, and after receiving their diplomas, as a rule, return to their own homes or seek new locations in the far West. Very few of them remain in this State.

It is only by looking backward that the wonderful growth of homœopathy is seen in its true light. For instance, the remarkable increase of our practitioners here in Chicago well illustrates its growth everywhere, especially in the cities. In 1880 there were in this city 112 physicians practicing or claiming to prac-

tice homœopathy, and the population at that time was in round numbers 503,000. To-day there are 270 physicians of our school, and the city has grown until it numbers over 1,100,000 souls.

In other words, the population in ten years has increased 120 per cent, and the number of homœopathic physicians 140 per cent, thus showing that we are more than holding our own in this city. Comparing with other cities our strength in this direction, we find that in New York with a population of over 1,600,000, there are 325 doctors of our faith, or one to every 4,923 persons. In Chicago this proportion is one to 4,074, and there is only one of the large cities which beats this record, and that is Philadelphia. There are in the City of Brotherly Love 246 followers of Hahnemann, and the population is about 1,000,000, giving one homœopath to every 4,065 persons. The city of churches stands up well with 190 little pill doctors to administer to its 850,000, a proportion of one to every 4,473. The twin cities of the Northwest, St. Paul and Minneapolis, claim between them something over 350,000 inhabitants, and eighty-five homœopaths look after their welfare—one to 4,117.

Although our neighboring State of Wisconsin does not exhibit much of a homœopathic growth, owing to its immense foreign element, our sister city, Milwaukee, keeps up pretty well with the procession. She has thirty-three physicians of our faith, or one to every 5,300 citizens. As one goes south homœopathy loses ground, comparatively speaking. Hence St. Louis with eighty physicians shows a proportion of only one to 7,500 dwellers by the big bridge.

At the 1874 meeting of the American Institute of Homœopathy I made a report on the subject of statistics. This was soon after the census of 1870, and the exact, or nearly the exact, population of the various cities was known.

Comparing New York at that date and the present it is found that then there was one physician of our school to every 5,543 persons, while now there is one to every 4,923. In Chicago, in 1874, one to 4,081; in 1890, one to 4,074. In Philadelphia, in 1874, one to 3,941; in 1890, one to 4,065.

From the figures which I have presented it is evident that homœopathy shows that it is prosperous in every northern city

that can show one homœopathic physician to every 4,100 or 4,200 inhabitants, and the State, meaning, of course, a northern one, only when the proportion is one to 5,000 or 5,500. Twenty years ago it was considered a remarkable evidence of prosperity if there were one physician of our school to every 6,000.

The homœopathic colleges come in for a great deal of abuse in one way and another, and yet it is in a great measure owing to their influence that converts among the laity are made fast enough to support the new doctors. All the new school colleges in the country do not graduate 400 physicians a year, and yet the annual increase in our numbers is over 500, and still many small towns are calling for help.

Next year, with the aid afforded by the records of the new census, we shall be able to accurately calculate the growth of homœopathy in every State and city of the country.

During the year 1889 the chairman of your bureau heard of only two deaths in the State, viz. : Dr. J. O. Tomlinson, of Chilicothe, who died in January, and Dr. B. F. Farley, of Elsay, the date of whose death was not ascertained. Since this year came in there have been two deaths reported, that of Dr. E. Liebig, of Chicago, who died of la grippe January 20, and that of Prof. O. M. Baird, of Hahnemann Medical College, who died February 26.

At our meetings was frequently seen the face of Dr. R. F. Baker, of Davenport, Iowa. In January he was taken with la grippe, which was followed by pneumonia, and he died on the 28th.

Fortunately the death rate in our school in this State is less than one per cent.

T. S. HOYNE.

INTERNATIONAL HOMŒOPATHIC CONGRESS.

The organization and executive management of the Fourth Quinquennial International Homœopathic Congress has been placed in charge of a committee, consisting of the executive committee, and eight other members, of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

The time appointed for the congress to meet is June, 1891, and the place selected is Atlantic City, N. J.

The usual five days' session of the American Institute of Homœopathy will give place to this congress. The Institute

will assemble, however, on the day preceding the Congress for the transaction of necessary business. The plan now proposed is that the Institute shall hold its session on Tuesday, June 16, 1891; the congress will assemble Wednesday, June 17, and continue one week, namely, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday morning (with rest Saturday afternoon, and Sunday), Monday and Tuesday; closing on Tuesday, June 23.

The congress will accept as members all homœopathic physicians in good standing in recognized homœopathic medical societies; and from places where such societies do not exist, physicians with suitable credentials. Delegates will be received from any and all homœopathic institutions, and will be expected to prepare reports of them. Visitors will be admitted, whether physicians or laymen, who may be interested in the subject of homœopathy.

The officers of the congress will include representatives from all the important homœopathic medical societies; and the committee request that the names of the president and recording secretary of such societies be forwarded to them before May 1, 1891.

The congress will secure statistics of the present status of homœopathy and its progress in the last five years, as far as possible from all parts of the world. This will include the number of its practitioners, its institutions, national societies, State societies, local societies and clubs, general hospitals, special hospitals, infirmaries and dispensaries, colleges and medical schools, training schools for nurses, and medical journals. Their scope, organization, government, how to be conducted, methods of support, form of reports, and various matters of importance to each kind of institution, will be carefully considered. Essays and discussions will be prepared on the materia medica, homœopathic therapeutics in surgery, and in special forms of disease, such as insanity, disease of the nervous system, of women, of children, of the chest, throat, eye and ear, alimentary tract, kidneys, etc.

In arranging these many subjects to the best advantage, the committee ask your suggestions and assistance. All communications may be sent to the chairman, T. Y. Kinne, M. D., Paterson, N. J., or to the secretary, Pemberton Dudley, M. D., corner of Fifteenth and Master Streets, Philadelphia.

By order of the joint committee the chairman and secretary are under instructions to make up and submit to the other members of the committee a list of subjects, and of writers and debaters, to be appointed. At as early a day as possible this duty will be performed, and in due time, thereafter, another circular will be issued, embracing a program for the congress.

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS RECEIVED.

A **CLINICAL MATERIA MEDICA**, by the late E. A. Farrington, M. D., edited by Clarence Bartlett, M. D., revised by S. Lillenthal, M. D.; second edition. Hahnemann Publishing House. The study of *materia medica* is the study of the tools or implements with which the therapist does his work.

To the homoeopathist the term conveys a meaning very different from that understood by physicians of other schools. To the latter it means a knowledge of the origin or habitat of drugs, their nature, physical properties, chemical reactions, incompatibilities, doses and some general notion of their action on the human system in disease.

Such knowledge, excellent and admirable as it may be, is of little avail when the physician stands in the presence of serious disease. In these fundamental facts the homoeopath is unhelpfully often very weak, but on the other hand he possesses a knowledge, both extensive and precise, of the pure pathogenetic effects of drugs on the human system in health. He may know little or nothing of the natural history of a drug, but he develops a surprising amount of information concerning the pains it produces in various portions of the body, their aggravations, ameliorations, characteristics and direction; knowledge, which if less imposing than the other, yet is at once available under the law of cure for the restoration of health to the sick and suffering.

When it is considered that every drug in the *materia medica* has a long list of symptoms, in many cases running up into the thousands, and consisting of a most confusing and sometimes apparently conflicting mass of details, it will readily be perceived that the task of mastering it is no light one, and the fact easily realized that many years must be devoted to its accomplishment. The student about to take it up may well view with trepidation the portly quartos containing the treasure which he is to dig out, and as he glances at the apparently trackless sea of symptoms before him, may well breathe a wish that kind providence had introduced a more apparent order into this chaos, or at least left some chart, some compass, as a guide. Apparently it would have been a great advantage, but there have been some who have wished that man had been born with a tail twenty feet long, with an eye in the end of it. Doubtless this, too, would have its advantages. One could go to the theater and view the ballet with his prehensile eye in scorn of the loftiest headgear, and strangle cats with ease and grace at a distance of sixteen feet, not to mention other advantages.

But these desirable things are wished for in vain; we must take both man and the *materia medica* as we find them. Nor is this seeming disorder an unmixed evil; for the very study and

effort which the student must make to systematize this mass of disorderly details is a discipline that fixes many facts in the mind. Various methods, systems and modes have been from time to time devised, to facilitate the study of *materia medica*, but no method has ever been advanced that will take the place of hard work.

The student should understand at the start that it is not possible to memorize the *materia medica*, nor even any very considerable portion of it. If it were possible, it would not be desirable. In a work so vast the memory can not be depended upon entirely, but must be supplemented by a knowledge of how to use books skillfully.

After learning the characteristic symptoms of as many drugs as possible, the student should next learn how to use his books, both the repertories and the *materia medicas*. A skillful use of these makes it useless to burden the memory with the myriads of secondary and less characteristic symptoms which are found in the proving of every drug. As comparison is the essence of *materia medica*, the student should early begin to compare one drug with another, marking their similarities and differences.

Barring the *Organon*, which should precede and accompany all study on this subject, like the base notes in an organ piece, one of the best books to begin on is the *Clinical Materia Medica* of Farrington, the second edition of which has just been issued. It is adapted to the beginner on account of the interesting and colloquial style, on account of the running fire of comparisons which the author keeps up so plentifully, that it makes it impossible to study one remedy without at the same time becoming acquainted with something about many others, and because he dwells on the salient features only or chiefly of each drug, so that as much as possible of it may safely be memorized. The value of this edition has been very materially increased by a quite complete therapeutical index, as well as an index of the remedies. The drugs from the three kingdoms of nature are considered separately, and are further subdivided, for convenience of study, into natural orders and families. Farrington's *Materia Medica* is not a book to be thrown aside, however, when the student, having passed the grub period, begins to use his knowledge as a practitioner; with the aid of the therapeutical index, many a valuable hint will there be found that had escaped the invisible granaries of his brain.

K. .

Further notes on the Chigger, by Dr. H. M. Whelpley. Reprint from the *Popular Science News*.

"Imperforate Auditory Canals," by Seth S. Bishop, M. D. Reprint from *Jour. Amer. Med. Asso.*

"The Physician's Visiting List" for 1891, by P. Blakiston, Son & Co., Philadelphia. This is the fortieth year of the publication

of this annual necessity. It contains the usual almanac, poisons and antidotes, dose table, list of new remedies, etc., besides the blanks for recording the daily business of the physician. Price, according to size, \$1 to \$3.

“SAUNDER’S POCKET MEDICAL LEXICON, OR DICTIONARY OF TERMS AND WORDS USED IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY, by John M. Keating, M. D., editor of *Cyclopædia of Diseases of Children*, etc. W. B. Saunders, publisher, Philadelphia, Penn.

This new and comprehensive work of reference is the outcome of a demand for a more modern handbook of its class than those at present on the market, which are of but trifling use to the student by their not referring to the hundreds of new words contained in current literature, especially those relating to electricity and bacteriology.

“The Medical Review Visiting List,” published by J. H. Chambers & Co., St. Louis, has also been received. It contains about the same matter as Blakiston’s List, and in addition a diet table for diabetics, and a diagnostic table of eruptive fevers. The weekly call list is not dated, so the list will prove especially useful to students graduating in March next, or to physicians who are away from home a month or more at a time.

Our thanks are due the secretary, Pemberton Dudley, M. D., for a copy of the transactions of the forty-third session of the American Institute of Homœopathy, held at Waukesha, Wis., June 16–20, 1890.

Third annual report of the Associated Charities of Denver, Colo.

Report of 300 cases of Intubation of the Larynx, by F. E. Waxham, M. D.

Homœopathic League Tract, No. 31. The Power of the Infinitesimal.

Report of the Bureau of Organization, Registration and Statistics of the American Institute of Homœopathy, by Thomas Franklin Smith, M. D., chairman.

It would be a pleasure to have a full report of the institutions employing homœopathy, but, perhaps, the chairman is not to blame. He certainly sends out circulars enough, but the answers probably do not reach him.

The Treatment of the Morphine Disease, by J. B. Mattison, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y. Reprinted from *The Therapeutic Gazette*.

To the Legislators of the Southern States: An Appeal of the Southern Homœopathic Medical Association for non-sectarian

medical legislation. Prepared by a committee appointed at the Birmingham meeting.

Acute Glaucoma, by A. B. Norton, M. D., of New York. Reprint from *Northeastern Medical Gazette*.

Can Headaches and Asthenopia, Resulting from Hyperopia, be Relieved Without Glasses? by A. B. Norton, M. D. Reprint from *Jour. of Ophth. Otol. and Laryn.*

The *Cosmopolitan Magazine* of New York, issues a very handsome Christmas number of 150,000 copies. This journal is becoming exceedingly popular, and is now to be found in the houses of the best people all over the land.

"King's Journal Directory" for 1891, containing a complete list of medical, dental, pharmaceutical, chemical, microscopical, sanitary, veterinary and medico-legal journals, both home and foreign, will be ready for delivery on or before January 1, next. Orders should be sent promptly, as the book is sold by subscription only. Price, 50 cents post-paid. Address, Dr. F. King, publisher, P. O. Box 587, New York.

The Directory will be sent to libraries and managers of advertising departments free.

GOSSIP.

** We are glad to note that Mr. George E. Halsey's pharmacy at 88 State Street, was only slightly damaged by fire last month. The blaze was caused by electric wires connecting with his triturators. The delay was not serious, and business is running smoothly again. We were quite surprised to see upon his packing table a large order, ready for shipment to Japan. He informs us that he shipped a large order to Barisal, Bengal, lately, so the system is spreading out.

RECENT DEATHS.

Dr. C. E. Low, of Brooklyn, N. Y., died October 16, 1890.

E. H. Sheldon, Esq., for many years one of the trustees of Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, died in New York City December 18.

Our sympathies are extended to Dr. S. E. Hulett, of Palatine, Ill., who recently lost a son with scarlet fever; to Prof. A. K. Crawford, whose father died this month, and to Dr. E. J. Abell, of Coal City, Ill., whose wife died suddenly December 16.

THE FIELD.

ALABAMA.—The Southern Homœopathic Convention adjourned November 14, after a three days' session. Considerable business of interest, principally to the profession, was transacted. The convention has been largely attended, and a more able body of men has never congregated. The next meeting will be held in Nashville, Tenn. The annual election resulted as follows: Dr. H. R. Stout, of Jacksonville, Fla., president; Dr. S. M. Angell, of New Orleans, vice-president; Dr. C. R. Mayor, of New Orleans, recording secretary; Dr. Wells Lefevre, of Montgomery, corresponding secretary. Dr. J. Engelbach, of New Orleans, was re-elected treasurer.

The board of censors elected is as follows: Dr. S. S. Stearnes, of Washington, D. C.; Dr. Lizzie Gray Guthers, of St. Louis; Dr. Louis A. Falligant, of Savannah, Ga.; Dr. W. W. French, of Chattanooga; Dr. Rich, of Savannah, Ga.

CALIFORNIA.—Dr. P. B. Morgan, of San Rafael, has been appointed Professor of Physical Diagnosis and Lung Diseases in the Hahnemann College, San Francisco.

DELAWARE.—The Clover Ten, a juvenile organization of the Homœopathic Hospital Workers, of Wilmington, gave an entertainment November 26.

The annual meeting of the lady managers of the Homœopathic Hospital was held at the hospital November 16. Mrs. William M. Field and Mrs. Samuel Bancroft, Jr., were elected to the board of managers to fill the vacancies caused by the death of Mrs. J. Taylor Gause and the resignation of Mrs. George W. Stone. The trustees' annual report was read and showed that during the year there had been admitted to the hospital for treatment, 146 patients. In the Free Dispensary 933 patients were treated and 324 patients have received treatment in the Ear and Eye Dispensary. The hospital was reported to be fully equipped and in a good financial and sanitary condition.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—The Staff of the Homœopathic Free Dispensary was organized in November, with the following attending physicians: B. F. Gibbs, M. D., chief; Grace Roberts, M. D., secretary; Reginald Munson, M. D.; Kate D. Barston, M. D.; Malcolm Cameron, M. D.; Edward Roome, M. D.; Henry Krogstadt, M. D.; Ralph Jenkins, M. D.; Marvin A. Custis, M. D.; William H. Heron, M. D.; Leigh G. Baker, M. D.; visiting surgeon to eye, ear and throat clinic, W. R. King, M. D. Consulting board: G. W. Pope, M. D.; C. B. Winslow, M. D.; S. J. Groot, M. D.; Lewis Rauterberg, M. D.; J. B. G. Custis, M. D.; F. A. Gardner, M. D.

A number of city physicians, November 28, formed a Wash-

ington auxiliary to the Alumni Association of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia. Officers were elected as follows: President, Dr. T. S. Verdi; vice-president, Dr. C. B. Gilbert; secretary, Dr. W. R. King; treasurer, Dr. L. B. Swormstedt. The annual meeting will be held in March of each year.

The Ladies' Aid Association of the National Homœopathic Hospital held their quarterly meeting, November 20, and made arrangements for providing a Thanksgiving dinner for the inmates of the hospital.

The financial condition of the hospital was reported to be in a flourishing condition. The president called attention to the need of a new kitchen and laundry, the present ones being wholly unsuitable. Mrs. Dingman, for the board of trustees, reported that since April 15, there have been admitted to the hospital 129 patients: Discharged cured, 54; discharged improved, 37; born, 3; died, 7; white, 112; colored, 17 male, 51; female, 78; pay patients 50; free, 79. Dispensary—new patients, 1,078; old, 1,471; total, 2,478. During May 3 operations were performed, all successful; during June, 8, 1 death (a desperate case), Surg.-Gen. Hamilton, Drs. Taber Johnson, Cuthbert and Riggs attending.

J. J. Atchison, of the National Homœopathic Association, wants \$11,000, \$4,500 of which is to pay its indebtedness.

ILLINOIS.—The Chicago Academy of Homœopathic Physicians held a very largely attended meeting December 4. Dr. J. S. Mitchell read the first paper, entitled "Recent Experiences in Carcinoma." Dr. R. N. Tooker followed with "Some Mistakes of Hahnemann." The third paper was an exhaustive treatise on "Wet Dressings," by Dr. A. H. Wales. The discussion was opened by Drs. Knoll, Mitchell and Grosvenor. The following are the officers elected for the following year: President, R. N. Tooker, M. D.; vice-president, Dr. A. H. Wales; secretary, Dr. Emmet L. Smith.

IOWA.—The homœopathic physicians of Des Moines have been considering the subject of starting a hospital, to be conducted according to the methods of that school of medicine, for some time. The preliminary plans are nearly completed, and the institution, it is announced, will soon be ready to receive patients. It will be known as the "Des Moines Institute of Homœopathy and Hospital," and will be under the immediate supervision of Mrs. J. Bartlett, 613 Lyon Street, at which place the business will be temporarily carried on. The medical staff is composed of Drs. W. H. Dickinson, George Royal, Alice A. Goodrich, D. W. Dickinson, Nellie R. Harris, W. S. Simpson and Charles W. Eaton, who is the secretary of the institution.

The State Homœopathic Hospital at Iowa City is appealing to the citizens of the State for aid.

MAINE.—The *Bath Times* (November 18) says: "The report that a public hospital at Bangor was to rule the homoeopaths out entirely has been circulated, but it seemed incredible that such a piece of shortsightedness was contemplated. There is now no doubt but what the report was true, and that it will wreck the whole plan, needs not to be stated. It is inevitable." Says the *Bangor Whig*: "Unquestionably the overwhelming preponderance of public sentiment is in hearty accord with the plan originally proposed, namely, an institution that shall not be exclusively for any particular sect or medical school, but open to all. Indeed this is the only basis upon which the project can be carried to a successful consummation, much of the money that has been pledged having been subscribed in the belief that the hospital would be conducted upon this broad catholic spirit." Now, gentlemen, return to your senses. This is a free country, and any attempts at monopoly in any form of business will react against you, most surely.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The Hahnemann Club of Lowell held its regular monthly meeting November 18. Dr. Leland read an interesting paper, which was followed by a half-hour's discussion. The proposed plan for a new city hospital was brought up and it seemed to be the unanimous opinion of all that homoeopaths should have a share in the management of an institution of such a nature if it is to be supported by general taxation. An adjournment was taken, the next meeting to be held in Dr. Warner's office, when Dr. Hill will read a paper.

The sixth annual report of the trustees of the Westboro Insane Hospital has been issued. The report of the treasurer shows the expenditure for the current year ending September 30, 1890, to have been in cash, \$101,554.36, and in excess of debts due above those of last account, \$773.15; total, \$102,327.51. The receipts for the same period have been, in cash, \$87,929.76; and in increase of amounts due for board of patients above those of last account, \$1,474.70; total, \$89,404.46. Excess of expenditure above receipts, \$12,923.05.

The yearly average of patients was 474.69, making an average weekly cost of \$4.0008 against \$3.948 last year.

The report of the superintendent, Dr. N. E. Paine, gives these statistics: Patients September 30, 1889, 503 (307 women); admissions, 310 (177 women); whole number of cases, 813 (484 women); discharged recovered, 104 (55 women); much improved, 76 (50 women); improved, 47 (29 women); unimproved, 25 (14 women); deaths, 53 (26 women); total discharges, 305 (174 women); patients September 30, 1890, 508 (310 women); number of different persons, 802 (474 women); daily average, 474.69 (290.41 women).

Result of treatment in percentages: Recoveries to total number discharged, 34.09; recoveries to total number discharged, (less 13 inebriates) 29.89; recoveries to whole number treated, 12.79; recoveries to whole number treated (less 13 inebriates), 11.19; recoveries to admission, 33.55; deaths to discharges, 17.37; deaths to whole number treated, 6.50.

In December, 1840, three physicians assembled in Boston and formed the Homœopathic fraternity. As its numbers increased and its circle widened, it was called the Massachusetts Homœopathic Fraternity. Later it received the name of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society, and in 1856 it was incorporated by the Legislature of the State. It is now fifty years since this beginning of the society, and it seems fitting that its semi-centennial anniversary should be marked in an appropriate manner. For this purpose a special committee of arrangements have been appointed by the society. When we consider that within a few years the State has established a homœopathic insane hospital at Westboro, which contains over 500 patients; that it has in the last year given \$120,000 for the enlargement of our Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital; that a single legacy has this year been given exceeding in amount \$150,000, and which will be used for the support of the hospital; that the city has contributed a large site of land on which to erect a homœopathic dispensary, and that generous donations have been given therefor; that five hospitals have been established in various cities in the State, in which both homœopathic and allopathic treatment are equally provided; that a medical school has been established in connection with Boston University, which has proved very successful, and has added large numbers of well-educated physicians to our ranks; we have many causes for gratitude and rejoicing.

The committee proposed, therefore, that on the 23d of December 1890, a banquet should be held at the Hotel Vendome, in Boston.

MICHIGAN.—The homœopathic physicians have become tired of being crowded out of St. Mark's Hospital, Grand Rapids, and November 21 submitted a petition signed by 2,000 of the most prominent citizens of Grand Rapids, asking that all reputable physicians be treated alike at the hospital. The board of directors are considering the petition.

The Bay City Free Homœopathic Dispensary was opened November 27. Physicians in attendance: Drs. Copeland, N. R. Gilbert, H. Gilbert, Dickinson, Nottingham, Loomis and Rhodes.

MISSOURI.—It is about three years since the Kansas City Homœopathic Hospital was opened upon a small scale. It now occupies and has for six months a double three-story building,

with accommodations for twenty patients, being under the immediate charge of Drs. M. Edgerton, J. F. Elliott, W. D. Foster, W. H. Weinens and H. E. Neumeister.

The managers have in contemplation the building of a hospital on a larger scale during the year 1891, and establish in connection with it a school for nurses. The prospects are good for the accomplishment of their objects, as the homœopathic physicians of the city are united in this matter.

The Homœopathic Medical Society (St. Louis,) held its regular weekly meeting December 6. About twenty members were present, Dr. W. C. Richardson occupying the chair. According to the usual custom, an essay was read and discussed. "Hypnotism" was the subject, Dr. W. A. Edmunds being the reader.

NEW JERSEY.—The Homœopathic Hospital at Camden has been closed and the hospital work abandoned. The reason for this is the lack of interest taken in the work of the hospital by the homœopathic physicians of Camden. The public dispensary in connection with the hospital will be kept open, as the city pays \$900 a year to keep up the dispensary work. The Homœopathic Hospital was incorporated February 5, 1885, and occupied rented quarters until March 22, 1888, when the building at West and Stevens Streets was purchased for \$8,000, and remodeled for hospital purposes.

NEW YORK.—The *Middletown Mercury* of November 18, says: "Monday morning's *New York World* devoted over three columns to an article concerning the State Homœopathic Hospital for the Insane, in this city. The article was evidently written or inspired by some one not friendly to the institution, for its evident purpose was to prejudice the public mind against the Middletown Hospital. The writer was, however, forced to tell enough of truth concerning the hospital and its management to satisfy all fair-minded persons that the Middletown Hospital is as well managed as any such institution can be. Even the author of the *World's* article admits that while the patients do not enjoy the same liberty as those whom it is not necessary to subject to restraint, they are given ample opportunity for exercise in the open air, and that while not as sumptuously lodged or fed as guests at first class New York hotels, they are given good beds and abundant supplies of wholesome food. The attempt to contrast the treatment of pay and county patients and to make it seem that the latter suffer because of favors shown the former is a sorry failure, for all who know anything of hospital management know that the exact reverse is the case and that the county patients enjoy many comforts and luxuries which could not be possible except for the income which the hospital derives from the private or pay patients which it shelters. A few

more such attacks on the Middletown Hospital and its management, as the one made by to-day's *World*, would do more to commend the institution to public favor as a carefully, intelligently, humanely and well managed hospital for the insane, than twice as many articles written for the aroused purpose of praising it and lauding its managers."

The sixteen members of the class of 1890 in the Training School for Nurses of the Homœopathic Hospital, in Brooklyn, received certificates at Association Hall, November 21, in the presence of a large audience. William W. Goodrich, president of the board of trustees of the hospital, opened the exercises. Gen. Stewart L. Woodford spoke of the opening of a new profession for women when the scientific training of nurses was begun fifteen years ago, saying it was paving the way for the entrance of women into the medical profession. Dr. Charles L. Bonnell, the head of the medical staff of the hospital, also spoke. Certificates and diplomas were presented by Dr. Lewis, who said that there were 34 students in the school, and out of 115 applicants last year only 22 were accepted. They had to have good minds in sound bodies and irreproachable morals. Certificates of graduation were presented to the following graduates: Alice E. Chumard, Emma Coles, Elsie M. Donelson, Clara J. Flett, Kittie Eiller, Johanna Fluhmann, Jeannette H. Garner, Adelaide Z. Haas, Ella H. Gerould, Emma Harned, Helen G. Hill, Emma McLeese, Wilhelmina O. Little, Emily A. Orser, Charlotte E. Paxton, Minnie E. Scott.

The following graduates of two years' standing received diplomas: Ellen L. Archer, Amanda E. Burdick, Jennie M. Clark, Josephine C. Croquet, Emma L. Clark, Ellen L. Fickett, Ella McLeese, Carmelita Jennings, Estelle L. Moulton, Julia Peterson, Mary D. Weaver.

A meeting of the trustees of the Brooklyn Homœopathic Hospital was held in that institution for the purpose of electing three trustees.

Mr. Goodrich, on behalf of the nominating committee, presented the names of William H. Burger and W. S. Taylor, to serve till December, 1893, in place of Joseph Inness and Albert H. Smith. They were unanimously elected.

Mr. Goodrich then presented the name of James H. Fuller as an addition to the roll of trustees serving till December, 1892. Mr. Fuller was elected without a dissenting vote.

There are 125 inmates of the hospital at present. The current expenses of the past year amounted to a trifle over \$31,000. A donation of \$5,000 from the late C. Ruscitz, provided for in his will; one from the late Miss Waterbury, provided for in her will, of \$2,500, and other donations to the amount of \$4,500 have been received during the past year. Six hundred patients have

been treated during the past year, being inmates of the institution; 10,000 cases altogether were treated in the hospital, and over 20,000 prescriptions were dispensed. Among the patients treated were 1,398 ambulance cases, the institution using two ambulances of its own.

A Homœopathic Hospital fair was held in Brooklyn, December 4, 5 and 6, and it is said a large sum was realized.

New York, November 26, 1890.

To the Editor of the Tribune:

SIR.—Since the subject of inoculation by a certain lymph for the cure of lupus and tuberculosis has been made public by the brilliant and learned Prof. Koch, I have read with some amazement, and no little interest, the reliable details cabled to the *Tribune*. One thing that surprises me more than any other has been the authoritative statements that only infinitesimal doses of the fluid have been used in the inoculations, and with wonderful success. In view of the opposition which I have always supposed the allopathic physicians offered to the "small doses" of the homœopaths, this new departure strikes me as rather remarkable. For the good of humanity, let us hope this to be the dawning of a new era—that the allopaths will withdraw from their *materia medica* the nauseating doses now in vogue and substitute the practice of "small doses," whether they follow the theories of the homœopaths or originate new ones of their own.

A. R. GRIFFITH.

PENNSYLVANIA.—November 21, at the special meeting of the Allegheny Common Council, there was quite a wrangle over the proposition to give the Allegheny General Hospital \$10,000. An amendment was offered to the first section of the ordinance, providing that there be three homœopathic physicians on the hospital staff, and that one-sixth of the charity patients be under the care of homœopathic physicians.

After considerable discussion the ordinance and amendment were sent back to the finance committee.

The Pittsburgh Homœopathic Hospital has been severely censured for not admitting a newsboy afflicted with diphtheria. We know of no good reason for admitting patients with contagious diseases.

Two Bradford doctors have been arrested for an alleged bungling job. It is claimed that during an operation they cut a man's artery, under the impression that it was a muscle, and he died.

The homœopathic physicians of Allegheny want a share of the experience to be gained at the general hospital.

Dr. George A. Mueller said: "It is a big thing for the city to spend \$10,000 per year for a hospital, but it is well spent. It

is not, however, right that one school of physicians should gain all the benefit of experience at the hospital. We can not attend a patient there now unless we pay \$15 a week for a room. What we want is a right to attend patients there in the wards, and have a share of the charity patients."

The homœopathists propose to make a big fight for what they call their rights. The charter members of the proposed Reading Homœopathic Medical and Surgical Hospital held a meeting November 19, and elected the following officers: President, Isaac McHose; vice-president, J. G. Leinbach; secretary, C. H. Ruhl; treasurer, James L. Douglas. The following committees were appointed: On rules and regulations for the government of the hospital, C. H. Ruhl, George A. Leinbach and Dr. E. R. Scholl; temporary committee on property to secure a suitable building for hospital purposes, Jerome L. Boyer, J. B. Fricker and Dr. Scholl. This committee will report at the next meeting of the society, which will be held at the office of Dr. E. R. Scholl on Wednesday evening, December 17.

The ladies' auxiliary of the Homœopathic Dispensary Association held its regular monthly meeting November 19, at the residence of Mrs. Emily Kutz, 148 South Fourth Street. The election of officers also took place.

The Homœopathic Dispensary Association of Reading held a meeting November 25 at the office of Dr. W. F. Marks, and extended a vote of thanks to C. H. Ruhl, Esq., for gratuitously rendering his professional services in procuring the charter for the homœopathic hospital. Various topics in relation to dispensary and hospital work were discussed. Since the commencement of the dispensary year, September 15, 1890, 447 patients received attention at the dispensary rooms.

RHODE ISLAND.—An annual reception was given by the managers of the Ladies' Rhode Island Homœopathic Aid Association at the Narragansett Hotel Friday evening, November 21. Reeves' Orchestra furnished music for dancing.

WASHINGTON.—The Homœopathic Medical Society of King County held a meeting November 9. Three names were reported for membership. A paper on a sepsis was read by Dr. Walsh and thoroughly discussed by the members afterward.

The society then passed the following resolution:

WHEREAS, It is currently reported that a number of physicians are practicing medicine in this city and county who have not complied with the existing laws regulating the practice of medicine and surgery in this State, and who have failed to make application to the State Board of Medical Examiners for a license; therefore be it

Resolved, That the president of this society be, and hereby is, instructed to ascertain if any such physicians are homœopaths, and if there are any such that he take immediate steps to compel them to comply with the laws governing the practice of medicine and surgery in this State.

FOREIGN.—Nearly a hundred years ago Hahnemann, the inventor of homœopathy, asserted that all disease was produced by the presence, in the human system, of a minute insect, and that the morbid symptoms caused by this insect could be cured by remedies almost infinitely weak. This theory of the origin of disease has been long since abandoned by homœopaths, and there are many homœopathic physicians who have ceased to believe in the efficacy of infinitesimal doses. But there are eminent physicians to-day who do not hesitate to assert that all diseases are the work of microbes, and who have found that these microbes can be killed by extremely attenuated preparations made by the artificial cultivation of other microbes. Of course the microbe of modern physicians is not the imaginary mite to which Hahnemann attributed all disease, but it is certainly a curious coincidence that the facts of modern science should correspond so closely to the dreams of the father of homœopathy.—
From the European edition of the Herald.

PAQUELINS THERMO-CAUTERY.

This very useful instrument does not enjoy so good a reputation for reliability as it deserves. It is said, that however well it works before an operation it is very liable to not work at all at the critical moment when it is wanted. At the instrument stores it has the same bad name, and complaints are numerous. It is, however, very reliable and certain if the operator observes the following precautions:

Use gasoline of the density sold for vapor stoves instead of benzine.

Never put more gasoline in the bottle than is sufficient to thoroughly moisten the sponge which should be there.

Never cool the cauterizing points by immersing them in cold water. Let them cool slowly by radiation.

If a platinum point does not work satisfactorily heat it in a clean alcohol flame to dull redness; let it cool slowly, and then try it. It will probably be all right.

Be careful not to blow the gasoline vapor through the platinum point while the latter is cold.

J. B. S. K.

List of Homoeopathic Physicians.

ALABAMA.

Ballard, A. N., Birmingham	Lyon, George G., Mobile
Boyd, P. S., Sheffield	Meadow, J. M., Anniston
Clapp, —, Birmingham	Meadow, J. D., Anniston
Dearth, J. K., Jasper	Meadow, A. E., Blocton
De Derky, F. F., Mobile	Myers, —, Mobile
Duffield, A. M., Citronelle	Rountere, J. A., Hartzell
Faber, Jules, Birmingham	Shepherd, Mrs. L. B., Citronelle
Henry, J. H., Montgomery	

ARIZONA.

Ingalls, Mrs. E. A., Phoenix.

ARKANSAS.

Adams, E. E., Big Flat	Ellis, C. F., Eureka Springs
Ayres, E. D., Little Rock	Green, W. E., Little Rock
Bridges, J. C., Ozark	Hadden, W. T., Bloomfield
Brinks, W. J., Hackett City	Hallman, V. H., Hot Springs
Brooks, J. B., Hot Springs	Hoffman, J. R., Texarkana
Bull, John, Little Rock	Hughes, W. B., Texarkana
Burns, J. W., Little Rock	Johnson, S. W., Laconia
Chambers, R. O., Bentonville	Le Fevre, W., Hot Springs
Cressy, John, Hot Springs	Mason, S. R., Devall's Bluff
Curtis, C. C., Hot Springs	Neal, D. B., Little Rock
Davis, J. D., Eureka Springs	Nixon, E. E., Hot Springs
Daily, J. C., Fort Smith	Penington, J. C., Rogers
Dake, C., Hot Springs	Runyan, J. F., Siloam Springs
De Wolf, J. G., Eureka Springs	
Dobbins, W. A., Desarc	

CALIFORNIA.

Adams, M. H., Orange	Barnes, A. H., San Francisco
Adams, Mrs. J. D., Oakland	Barnwell, J. H., Los Angeles
Albertson, J. A., San Francisco	Barrows, Jenny E., San Francisco
Alumbaugh, W. E., Vacaville	Beach, G. H., San Francisco
Arndt, H. R., San Diego	Beach, Eliza, Pasadena
Arnold, R., Oakland	Beckwith, E., Santa Rosa
Arthur, Chas., Pasadena	Bennett, H. J., Sacramento
Averill, Mrs. M. B., San Diego	Bennett, William, San Francisco
Avery, M. N., Los Angeles	Bird, O. B., Los Angeles
Avery A. C., San Jose	Bishop, A. B., San Jose
Badger, Alice, San Francisco	Black, Kate S., Pasadena
Bailey, Anna E., San Francisco	Boal, J. Mills, Los Angeles
Bailey, S. E., San Diego	Boericke, William, San Francisco
Baker, B. L., San Francisco	Bouldin, J. W., Azusa
Baker, J. D., Monrovia	Bowen, Amy, San Francisco
Balch, E. T., Santa Barbara	Boynton, E. H., Los Angeles
Ballard, E. R., San Francisco	Bradley, E. W., Oakland
Ballard, J. S., San Francisco	Bradley, H. L., Fairfield
Ballard, Laura, San Francisco	Bradley, L. H., Merced
Ballou, E., Santa Monica	Breyfogle, E. S., San Jose
Bangs, F. H., Arcata	Bronson, C. W., Alameda
Barbour, N. R., Lockeford	Brown, J. F., Riverside
	Bryant, B., San Jose

- Buell, E. C., Los Angeles
 Bulson, C. H., Stockton
 Burdick, P. S., Oakland
 Burleigh, G. W., Los Angeles
 Burritt, Alice, Oakland
 Button, Julia F., Oakland
 Caldwell, J. E., Healdsburg
 Callen, J. A., Oakland
 Capps, Wm., San Diego
 Cartwright, R., Grass Valley
 Carpenter, H. F., Santa Clara
 Cauch, R., Carpenteria
 Chaffee, J. D., Garden Grove
 Chamberlin, Mrs. M. A., Santa Cruz
 Chapman, S. E., Watsonville
 Charles, E. W., San Francisco
 Chesbro, H. R., Gilroy
 Clark, C. F., Winters
 Clark, N. C., San Bernardino
 Clarke, E. A., Los Angeles
 Conner, C. E., Galt
 Clay, J. C., Westminster
 Cook, C. H., San Bernardino
 Cook, A. G., Los Angeles
 Coombs, J. L., Grass Valley
 Cone, H. C., Fresno City
 Cornell, J. M., San Francisco
 Coxhead, T. C., Oakland
 Crank, F. De W., Pomona
 Cronemiller, M. M., Sacramento
 Cross, L. E., Stockton
 Cross, S. N., Stockton
 Crooks, E. W., Santa Barbara
 Currier, C. B., 921½ Geary st., San Francisco
 Curtis-E. D., Sacramento
 Curtis, R. H., San Francisco
 Daily, R. C., Visalia
 Daily, J. S., Los Barras
 Damkroeger, H., San Francisco
 Dart, George, Oleander
 Davis, G. E., San Francisco
 Davis, W. H., Los Angeles
 Davis, W. N., Los Angeles
 Davis, George B., Petaluma
 Davis, S. F., Pomona
 Dean, T., Ellis
 DeCailhol, E. A., Los Angeles
 Dele Metyr, E. B., Oakland
 Dewese, J. E., San Francisco
 Denninger, P. G., San Jose
 Dewey, W. A., San Francisco
 Dewey, Merry, San Francisco
 Dickson, C. B., Los Angeles
 Dickinson, W. H., Woodland
 Dixon, G. M., Sacramento
 Docking, T., San Diego
 Dodge, H. T., San Francisco
 Dorman, C. A., East Oakland
 Dorsey, R. L., Los Angeles
 Downs, G. W., Tustin
 Downs, J. M., Compton
 Eckel, J. N., San Francisco
 Eddy, O. L., Pasadena
 Edmonds, Mrs. M. E., San Francisco
 Ehle, H. B., San Francisco
 Ely, W. A., San Rafael
 Este, Mary S., Vernondale
 Fellows, Isaac, Los Angeles
 Fenton, S. A., Oakland
 Fetterhoff, H. R., Los Angeles
 Fetterman, W. W., Benton
 Fichtner, G., San Francisco
 Finch, L. E., Santa Anna
 Fink, V., Palmdale (Trego P. O.)
 Flint, L. V., Santa Cruz
 Floto, J. H., San Francisco
 Flower, Carrie B., Los Gatos
 Fluno, F. G., San Francisco
 Forbes, C. F., San Francisco
 Fouchy, A. B., San Francisco
 Frazer, E. J., San Francisco
 Freeman, F. C., Redwood
 Freeman R. E., Santa Clara
 French, H. C., San Francisco
 Fuller, J. P., Modesta
 Gamber, B. F., San Diego
 Gamble, W. B., Santa Cruz
 Gehricke, F. C. B., Pasadena
 Gleason, F. S., South Riverside
 Gleason, J. C., South Riverside
 Goss, Alice M., San Francisco
 Goss, Carrie A., Sacramento
 Graham, Miss R. A., Elsinore
 Grant, E. F., Lodi
 Green, F. P., San Francisco
 Green, O. W., Los Angeles
 Gregory, L., San Jacinto
 Grigsby, A. C., Petaluma
 Griswold, C. H., San Jose
 Griswold, W. F., San Francisco
 Grouvard, L. M., Santa Anna
 Grove, M. F., Healdsburg
 Guild, Mrs. C. L., Santa Barbara
 Guild, P. K., Santa Barbara
 Guy, S. S., Visalia
 Hall, W. S., Santa Cruz
 Hart, Charles P., Oakland
 Heath, L. R. W., San Diego
 Heidrich, R., San Francisco
 Hempstead, W. C. F., Oakland
 Hess, A., Alameda
 Hill, M. W., Redlands
 Hill, R. L., Oakland
 Hiller, D. A., San Francisco
 Hiller, F. Jr., San Francisco
 Hinkle, H. C., San Francisco

- Hoffman, J. P., Gilroy
Hodge, J. S., Pasadena
Hodge, Josephine F. N., Pasadena
Holmgren, C. J., San Francisco
Holtz, L., San Francisco
Holyoke, W. P., Los Angeles
Hoppin, H. J., Ventura
Hoppin, Mrs. A. M., Ventura
Houston, W. D., Butte City
Howe, Philip, Pomona
Howe, A. J., San Francisco
Howe, Willella, Santa Anna
Hoy, F. P., Los Angeles
Hood, F. C., Marysville
Hughson, W. A., Sacramento
Hummer, J. N., San Jose
Hurlburt, E. T. M., Sebastopol
Hurlburt, M. L., Pasadena
- Ingersoll, C. S., San Francisco
Ingersoll, A. E., Eureka
Ivancovich, George, Petaluma
- Jackson, R. S., Los Angeles
Janes, S. M., San Francisco
Jarvis, J., Riverside
Jenks, George H., San Francisco
Jessen, H. C., Santa Barbara
Johnson, A. K., San Bernardino
Johnson, L. F., National City
Jones, W. R., Saticoy
- Keith, W. E., San Jose
Keller, F., Oakland
Kelley, L. E., Oakland
Kellogg, Mrs. J. L., San Francisco
Kiger, T. C., Los Angeles
Kimball, Edwin, Hayward
King, J. C., Banning
King, J. L., San Francisco
Kirkpatrick, J. C., Los Angeles
Koeberle, T., Los Angeles
Krill, F. A., San Luis Obispo
- Lane, D. E., Alhambra
Lambert, L. D., San Jose
Lancaster, J. L., San Francisco
Lanthurn, E. P., San Rafael
Larkey, A. S., Walnut Creek
Lashlee, H. B., Marietta
Ledyard, W. E., San Francisco
Leffingwell, J. S., San Francisco
Liljeroth, Miss Anna, San Francisco
Lillienthal, J. E., San Francisco
Lillienthal, S., San Francisco
Loewen, C. S., San Francisco
Long, G. E., Merced
Long, G. L., Fresno
Longshore, R. H., National City
Love, Minnie C., San Francisco
Low, S. P., Oroville
- Lowrey, E. N., San Francisco
Loomis, W. H., Alameda
Lyle, H. C., Ukiah
- MacDonald, W. W., Watsonville
Macomber, H. K., Pasadena
Magee, F. J., Santa Clara
Martin, G. H., San Francisco
Martin, J. T., Woodland
Mattner, E. H., San Francisco
McClelland, J. L., Fresno
McClelland, S. J. B., Fresno
McNeil, A., San Francisco
Manning, C. E., Los Angeles
Merrill, Chas. G., San Francisco
Mertzmann, B. F., San Diego
Meyers, H. T., San Diego
Miller, Eliza M., Los Angeles
Miller, John J., San Jose
Michner, J. C., Pasadena
Mitchell, E. P., Los Angeles
Mitchell, J. A., Delano
Mohn, G. F., Los Angeles
Moliere, J. W., San Francisco
Morgan, P. B., San Rafael
Morgan, Addison, San Diego
Morgan, Jennie M., Santa Cruz
Morse, S., Lemoore
Munson, Mary F., Los Angeles
- Nellis, J. G., Garberville
Nichols, Sophia, Petaluma
Nicholson, I. E., Oakland
- Oliver, C. A., Chico
Ostrander, J. A., Oakland
Owens, J. B., Los Angeles
Owens, J. S., Los Angeles
- Packson, Mrs. R. S., Los Angeles
Paine, F. C., San Diego
Palmer, G. H., San Francisco
Patterson, Annie J., San Diego
Pease, G. M., San Francisco
Peckham, J. J., Los Angeles
Peltou, H. S., Bakersfield
Pepper, C. T., Los Angeles
Perrin, T. A., San Jose
Peterson, A. C., San Francisco
Philbrook, E. B., Pasadena
Pierce, R. E., San Jose
Pinkham, C. E., Sacramento
Phelps, Joshua, Santa Barbara
Pleasants, G. W., Willow Ranch
Poulson, P. W. E., Oakland
Powers, C. H., Fresno
Pratt, L., San Francisco
Pritchard, W. E., San Francisco
Pugh, George E., Los Angeles
Pyburn, George, Sacramento

Raymond, Jonas C., Oakland
 Reed, Julia F., Los Angeles
 Reynolds, I. W., Los Angeles
 Riddle, S. S., San Jose
 Risdon, Mrs. C. A., Oakland
 Robinson, J. B., Santa Paula
 Robinson, T. B., Santa Barbara
 Rodes, Joseph, San Diego
 Ruby, W. S., Riverside
 Rudolph, S. F., Oakland
 Russell, E. H., Santa Monica
 Russell, W. W., Marysville
 Salisbury, S. S., Los Angeles
 Saltonstall, Florence, S. Francisco
 Sanborn, F. C., Galt
 Samuel, L., Sutter Creek
 Sapp, J. A., San Jacinto
 Sargent, C. S., Stockton
 Savage, S. L., Santa Rosa
 Saxton, C. P., Forest City
 Schermerhorn, R., Anna, Fresno
 Schulz, R., Cotton Wood Valley
 Scott, Mrs. C. V., Menlo Park
 Seeley, C. M., Petaluma
 Selfridge, J. M., Oakland
 Selfridge, G., Oakland
 Selfridge, C. M., Santa Rosa
 Shepherd, J. S., Petaluma
 Sherman, C. C., Riverside
 Shorb, A. S., Los Angeles
 Simon, D. A., San Francisco
 Simpson, William, San Jose
 Sinclair, Jas., San Luis Obispo
 Skewes, T. J. D., San Diego
 Small, A. E., Jr., Oakland
 Smith, E. D., San Francisco
 Smith, W. J., San Francisco
 Smith, A. M., Eureka
 Smith, S. H., San Francisco
 Snell, M. C., Oakland
 Southard, W. F., Oakland
 Southworth, A., Pomona
 Spranger, F. X., Santa Cruz
 Stambach, H. L., Santa Barbara
 Stambach, Ida, Santa Barbara
 Steele, J., Los Angeles
 Stewart, G. T., Los Angeles
 Stiles, W. H., San Bernardino
 Stiles, V. W., Riverside

Stipp, H. P., Sonora
 Stratton, D. E., Chinese Camp
 Swayze, O. W., Lakeport
 Taubner, C., Sacramento
 Taylor, R. F., Napa City
 Tennant, C. E., North San Diego
 Terry, P. A., San Francisco
 Thompson, C. H., Santa Rosa
 Thomsen, N. L., Tulare
 Thomson, H. L., San Francisco
 Thornton, J. M., Meeker
 Tisdale, C. L., Alameda
 Tisdale, T. P., Alameda
 Townsend, John, San Francisco
 Ulrich, Ed., San Jose
 Underwood, Helen J., San Jose
 Van Norman, E. V., San Diego
 Vetterling, H. C., Santa Cruz
 Walker, Geo. S., Cucamonger
 Ward, J. W., San Francisco
 Way, E. H., Riverside
 Weirich, E. W., San Francisco
 Wells, Sarah E., San Francisco
 Wells, E. W., Eureka
 Werder, Max J., San Francisco
 West, R. B., Riverside
 Weymouth, A. B., Los Angeles
 Wheeler, A. E., Los Angeles
 Wheeler, A., San Francisco
 Whitlock, E. A., Los Angeles
 Whittesey, A., Verdugo
 Whittlesey, J. A., Los Angeles
 Whitworth, G. F., ———
 Wilbur, C. E. St. Helena
 Wilcox, G. W., Woodland
 Wilson, Mrs., M. D., Oakland
 Wilson, M. T., San Francisco
 Williams, Albert, Los Angeles
 Woodman C. S., Grass Valley
 Worcester, S., San Diego
 Worth, S., San Francisco
 Wren, E. K., Placerville
 Wright, H. B., San Francisco
 Wright, A. S., Santa Rosa
 Wrightman, A. B., Napa
 Young, J. M., Oakland

COLORADO.

Allen, W. C., Colorado Springs
 Anderson, J. W., Denver
 Bartlett, R., Boulder
 Bateman, T., Denver
 Beckwith, T. R., Silverton
 Benbow, T. A., Colorado Springs
 Bird, W. H., Ophir

Bishop, Marion S., Canyon City
 Boyle, V. P., Denver
 Brace, C. C., Boulder
 Bradley, H., Idaho Springs
 Brett, W. L., Denver
 Brooks, John F., Gardner
 Browne, Geo. E., Las Animas
 Browne, S. T., Leadville

Burnham, N. G., Denver
Burr, W. A., Denver
Button, H. P., Denver

Calvert, W. J., Denver
Clark, A. J., Loveland
Clark, Edwin J., Longmont
Clark, U. S., Denver
Clarke, Stella M., Denver
Cole, A. L., Glenwood Springs
Cook, P. M., Denver
Cooke, W. H., Denver
Cooper, H. T., Colorado Springs

Davis, W. J., Denver
DeLap, S. C., Trinidad
Dorsey, G. M., Tin Cup
Dunn, R. H., Pueblo

Enos, C. W., Denver

Foster, J. M., Denver
Freyermuth, E. G., Denver
Fulton, F., Monte Vista

Grassmock, L., Gunnison
Glanville, W. W., Florence
Goodhue, W. S., Salida
Gray, G. E., South Pueblo

Harris, J. W., Denver
Hart, C. N., Denver
Hershey, J. B., Leadville
Higgins, G. C., Colorado City
Hoag, S., Denver
Holly, J. M., Leadville
Holmes, Esther, Colorado Springs
Huffaker, J. W., Denver

Ingersoll, L. J., Denver
Irvine, J. C., Denver

Johnston, J. C., Denver
Judkins, C. W., Aspen

King, E. H., Denver
Kinley, J. B., Denver
Kneeland, W. C., Denver

Lawrence, G. W., Colorado Springs

Lewis, E., Denver
Leonard, Harriet, Denver
Low, S. D., Denver

Marsh, A. E., Greeley
Marsh, L. E., Greeley
Meyer, Paul, Golden
Miller, C. P., Ft. Collins
Morris, N. K., Denver
Morrow, J. H., Denver
Morse, J. N., Sterling
Mulford, C. H., Greeley

Nash, H. W., Pueblo
Nash, E. O., Pueblo
Nelson, C. Q., Canon City
Norton, Annie E., Denver

Ordway, L. S., Denver
Ordway, Mrs. L. S., Denver
Owen, W. R., Pueblo

Pease, W. A., Julesburg
Price, R. F., Denver
Pugh, G. E., Tomichi

Shannon, S. F., Denver
Smythe, S. S., Denver
Smythe, F. D., Denver
Stockdale, Laura, Denver
Stringfellow, E., Denver
Sullivan, R. B., Colorado Springs
Sykes, D. A., Leadville

Todd, L. W., Hotchkiss

Underwood, Mrs. C. H., Ft. Collins
Von Scoyoe, L. G., Colorado Springs
Voice, Thomas, Denver

Walker, Charles E., Denver
Walker, J. M., Denver
Warren, Dwight, Ft. Collins
Wheeler, B. A., Denver
Wilcox, M. A., Pueblo
Wilms, F., Yuma

Yokum, G. D., Alma

CONNECTICUT.

Adams, C. B., New Haven
Adams, M. J., New Haven
Allen, A. H., New London
Allen, J. H., Rockville
Anderson, W. D., New Haven
Ayers, C., Stamford
Ayer, A. D., Madison

Babcock, W. D., East Hampton
Baldwin, A. H., Norwalk
Barber, O. M., Mystic
Barnum, F. L., New Haven
Beach, C. L., Hartford

Beebe, W. B., Bridgeport
Bell, W. C., Middletown
Bishop, H. M., Norwich
Blachlock, —, Stamford
Bliss, L. A., East Woodstock
Bowen, G. A., Woodstock
Brewer, E. P., Norwich
Brigham, L. L., Hartford
Brockway, T., New Britain
Bronson, B. F., Bridgeport
Brown, G. W., Winsted
Buckley, William, Danbury
Bucklyn, J. K., Mystic Bridge

- Bunnell, W. P., New Britain
 Burr, F. L., Rocky Hill
 Carter, E. H., Falls Village
 Case, E. E., Hartford
 Chase, S. E., East Killingly
 Cheney, B. H., New Haven
 Coburn, J. M., Brooklyn
 Cole, H. P., Bridgeport
 Colegrove, C. H., Willimantic
 Collard, G. W. A., Bridgeport
 Congdon, C. F., Salem
 Cooley, G. P., New Britain
 Creemer, Lucy M., New Haven
 Darling, J. H., Thompsonville
 Davison, E. S., Hartford
 Dodson, J., Bristol
 Dorman, C. A., New Haven
 Durgin, E. H., Putnam
 Gidman, B. C., Norwalk
 Goodrich, E. P., Hartford
 Goodrich, L. A., Hartford
 Green, George S., Hartford
 Gregory, E. P., Waterbury
 Griffin, S. M., Danbury
 Hall, E. C. M., New Haven
 Hinckley, W. F., Naugatuck
 Hitchcock, D., Norwalk
 Hitchcock, W., Norwalk
 Hoag, A. H., Bridgeport
 Hoag, C. S., Bridgeport
 Holcomb, N. W., Simsbury
 Hooker, E. B., Hartford
 Hull, George S., Bristol
 Humphrey, F. M., Danielsonville
 Hutchinson, J. H., New Haven
 Jewett, J. W., New Haven
 Jones, E. C., Hartford
 Keeler, B. E., Danbury
 Kellogg, E. W., Hartford
 Kellogg, F. B., New Haven
 Kellogg, C. W., Middletown
 King, F. E., New Milford
 King, E. C., Unionville
 Lambert, Adelaide, New Haven
 Linnell, E. H., Norwich
 Linnell, J. E., Norwich
 Luscomb, A., Waterbury
 Macdonald, A. P., Danbury
 Main, F. D., Windsor Locks
 Maine, C. O., Stonington
 Mansfield, C. J., Meriden
 McGonegal, G. R., Norwalk
 Miller, Isaac S., New Haven
 Miller, G. L., Putnam
 Morgan, G. S., New London
 Mowbray, J. L., New Haven
 Murray, Mrs. W. H., New Haven
 Monroe, F. H., Meriden
 Newport, E. C., Meriden
 Newton, Sarah B., New Haven
 Oley, S. W., Danbury
 Osborne, A. S., Middletown
 Osborne, J. H., Southington
 Pardee, E. V. D., South Norwalk
 Payne, C. N., Bridgeport
 Peck, S. E., Clinton
 Pelter, P. D., Hartford
 Penfield, Sophia, Danbury
 Phillips, A. W., Birmingham
 Phillips, J. F., Stamford
 Porter, Amelia A., Waterbury
 Pratt, A., Chester
 Pulford, A., Ansonia
 Pulford, C. H., Seymour
 Pulford, F. W., Seymour
 Pulford, W. H., Ansonia
 Pulver, H. J., Torrington
 Putney, W. S., Milford
 Quill, J. D., Meriden
 Rawling, Charles, New Haven
 Richardson, L. E., Hartford
 Roberts, Theo., New Canaan
 Rockwell, J. A., Norwich
 Rodman, W. W., New Haven
 Rodman, C. S., Waterbury
 Rowell, C. E., Stamford
 Rowell, E. E., Stamford
 Royal, George, Rockville
 Russell, J. J., Putnam
 Russeque, H. E., Hartford
 Sage, F. H., Middletown
 Sage, W. H., New Haven
 Sawtelle, F. G., Pomfret
 Sandford, C. E., Bridgeport
 Sherwin, A. P., Suffield
 Shofmeister, J. A., Meriden
 Shipman, L. K., New London
 Skiff, P. C., New Haven
 Skiff, W. C., New Haven
 Smith, C. F., Thomaston
 Smith, F. W., New London
 Smith, E. S., Bridgeport
 Soule, William, Jewett City
 Stark, C. E., Norwich
 Starr, P. S., Hartford
 Steele, H. B., West Winstead
 St. John, B., Torrington
 St. John, T., Thomaston
 Stone, J. S., New Britain
 Styles, E. L., New Britain
 Swan, G., Hartford
 Swift, S. E., Colchester
 Sword, G. P., Thompsonville

Taft, M. Florence, Middletown
 Talmadge, A. L., New Haven
 Taylor, O. B., Manchester
 Thorpe, W. E., Bristol
 Todd, F. O., Danielsonville
 Toune, E. A., Waterbury

Vail, E. S., Litchfield
 Vishno, C., New Haven
 Vishno, C. W., New Haven

Walker, E. J., New Haven
 Watts, P. R., Stafford Springs
 Wheeler, H. D., Norwich
 Wilcox, F. C., Willimantic
 Williams, W. C., Cheshire
 Williams, G. C. F., Cheshire
 Wilson, G. H., Meriden
 Wilson, E. A., Meriden
 Woodward, E. P., Bristol
 Wordin, N. E., Bridgeport
 Wright, G. S., New Hartford

GOSSIP.

* * * While preparations are proceeding in New York for the approaching executions by electricity, the homœopathic physicians of Boston are advocating the use of chloroform for putting criminals to death. What modern humanity asks is something swift, certain, painless and silent, and all these requirements the chloroform fulfills. The condemned man is soothed to sleep, without pain or suspense, and makes the transition to the other life unconsciously. Certainly this method has much to recommend it.

* * * Homœopathy for microbes.—The homœopaths, we believe, have been generally inclined to hold themselves aloof from the bacterial pathology; perhaps from a difficulty of reconciling it with their provings of infinitesimals. Possibly they may now find a *modus vivendi* with the morbidic microbe in the announcement by Dr. Koch, that “certain bodies, such as volatile oils, and certain metallic salts, such as nitrate of silver, and preparations of gold, even in very small doses (1 in 1,000,000, and even less), destroy the tubercle bacilli in a very short time.” Who knows what relations between microscopic and sub-microscopic agencies may yet be developed in the bacteriological laboratory? In the matter of physic it seems already clear that, given the right prescription, the pathogenic microbe, equally with

Man wants but little here below,
 Nor wants that little strong.

The Medical Visitor.

NO. 2. FEBRUARY, 1891. VOL. VII.

HOMŒOPATHIC STATISTICS.

T. S. HOYNE, A. M., M. D., CHICAGO.

From all parts of the country, from time to time, comes the cry, send us some statistics. To meet this demand THE MEDICAL VISITOR prints below a large number of facts, not all by any means, but such as were easily found. The statistics published under Colorado in *The Field* this month are not repeated here.

In 1866 Dr. Crane, of New York City, reported thirteen cases of cholera and thirteen deaths. Other allopathic physicians had nearly as bad reports, while the homœopathic physicians were losing scarcely any. In fact, the charge was made that the homœopaths did not treat any cases!

In 1870 and 1871 the 984 allopathic physicians of New York City lost 30,395 cases, an average of 30.89 deaths to each, while the 156 homœopathic physicians lost by death 2,530 cases, or an average of 16.22 each. In other words, a man's chances of death were doubled by being treated allopathically.

The Munich Hospital treated, during eighteen years, 2,731 patients, with a mortality of only 4.2 per cent.

In Germany, in 1834, there were 88 homœopathic physicians; in 1844, 147; in 1860, 264; in 1873, 298.

In 1849, 1850 and 1851 Dr. Tessier treated homœopathically, in two wards of the Hospital Beaujon, 4,663 cases. The number of deaths was 393, or 8.55 per cent. In the same hospital, and during the same period, there were treated allopathically 3,724 cases, with a mortality of 411, or 11.03 per cent. Why were more cases treated homœopathically than allopathically? Dr. Tessier had 100 beds, and the allopaths, 99. The cases under homœopathic care recovered so much more rapidly, that, with only one more bed, Dr. Tessier treated, in three years, 939 more cases than his opponents.

From 1856 to 1862 M. Liagre treated all his cases allopathically at the Robaix Hospital, with a mortality of 19.26 per cent. In 1863 his treatment was homœopathic, and the mortality 13.70. In 1864, 12.97 per cent. And the Doctor also reported that, while under allopathic treatment, the hospital could receive only 348 patients; after he adopted homœopathy he received 416 in 1863, and 479 in 1864.

In the city of New York there were, during the twelve years ending 1854, four orphan asylums under allopathic treatment and one under the homœopathic. The mortality in the first four was 2.1 per cent, in the homœopathic, 0.68 per cent, in other words the deaths under the regular treatment were three times as great as under the homœopathic. The average number in the old school asylums was 3,568.5, and in the new school, 3,075.

Of two asylums for foundlings and miserable, sickly orphans in New York, one under allopathic treatment admitted, during four years ending 1856, 10,129 children, and the deaths numbered 585, or 1 in 17. In the other, under homœopathic treatment, 1,210 were admitted during the same period of time. Thirty deaths, or 1 in 40, occurred in the four years.

Dr. E. C. Franklin had charge of a general hospital at Mound City during the Civil War, and the mortality was only 7 per cent, whilst under the allopathic it varied from 12 to 25 per cent.

Dr. Franklin had 39 cases of typhoid fever and lost 2. His opponent had 10 cases and lost 7.

Dr. Franklin had 13 cases of pneumonia and lost none. His opponent had 23 and lost 12, and so on through the list. Dr. Franklin treating 833 cases altogether with a loss of 5 only, while Dr. Paddock treated 990 and lost 120. In other words, if those 990 had been treated according to the laws of similia there would have been only 6 deaths instead of 120. [See also Colorado in this number.]

In 1853 Dr. Holcombe and Dr. Davis, of New Orleans, treated 345 cases of yellow fever, with a loss of 1 in 18. The allopaths had between 800 and 900 cases, with 280 deaths, a mortality ranging from $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$.

In 1832 Dr. Francis Goding, of Barbadoes, treated 308 cases of yellow fever, with a mortality of only 3.23 per cent.

In 1843 Dr. Elias P. Phelps, of Fonda, N. Y., was publicly prosecuted for, First, that he practiced homœopathy; Second, that he wrote and caused to be published certain articles derogatory to the regular practice. The case was tried December 20, 1843, and resulted in the Doctor's favor.

In 1881 the Minneapolis physicians discovered that 18 homœopaths lost 7 cases of typhoid and 4 of diphtheria, while 36 allopaths lost 112 cases of typhoid and 15 of diphtheria. In the same year, month of December, there were 106 deaths from pneumonia. The old school lost 97, the new school 7 and other physicians 2. In other words, the allopaths lost $\frac{9}{10}$ of all fatal cases, and the homœopathic loss was to theirs as 1 to 14.

For eleven years Dr. Biggar, of Cleveland, had charge of the Cleveland, Ohio, workhouse; 11,789 patients were treated, with 35 deaths. A comparison with other workhouses gave this institution a ratio of mortality 36 per cent better than the Detroit workhouse, 57 per cent better than the Allegheny, and 450 per cent better than the Ohio penitentiary.

In 1881, in Cleveland, the ratio of deaths to each allopathic physician was 16.54, and for each homœopath, 7.48, a percentage of 121.12 better than the old school.

In 1872 Dr. H. M. Paine, of the Atlantic Mutual Life Insurance Company, reported number of policies to homœopaths, 5,105; to allopaths, 4,718; total, 9,823. Homœopathic losses, 51; allopathic losses, 58; ratio of homœopathic mortality, 100; allopathic, 123; percentage saved by homœopathic treatment, 18.70.

In 1872 the Homœopathic Mutual Life Insurance Company reported 15 deaths in 3,229 homœopathic risks, less than $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent, and 16 deaths in 999 allopathic risks, or over $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent—in other words three times as many deaths. The report for the next year showed the same ratio. Homœopaths insured 4,470, and 32 deaths; allopathic risks, 1,437, and 37 deaths.

In 1874, in Syracuse, N. Y., 37 cases of small-pox were treated homœopathically, and 6 died, while 24 patients were treated allopathically, and 10 died.

In 1876-77, in Philadelphia, 701 cases of scarlet fever were treated allopathically, with 77 deaths, or 1 death to $9\frac{8}{7}$ patients, while the homœopaths treated 246 cases, and 17 died, or 1 death to $14\frac{8}{7}$.

In 1864, in Leicester, England, over 80 cases of small-pox were treated homœopathically, with only 4 deaths—5 per cent. Usual allopathic loss, 25 to 40 per cent.

In 1859, in the Leopoldstadt Hospital, 807 cases were treated by homœopaths, with 30 deaths, or over 3.5 per cent. In 1861, in the same hospital, 818 cases were treated in the same way, with a mortality of 2 per cent.

In 1851 the homœopathic physicians of Rio de Janeiro treated 3,256 cases of yellow fever, with 227 deaths, a mortality of 6 per cent.

Albany City Hospitals, 1883.—Homœopathic mortality, 5.33 per cent; allopathic mortality, 7.26 per cent.

Brooklyn Hospitals, 1883.—Homœopathic mortality, 8 per cent; allopathic mortality, 9.48 per cent.

Buffalo Hospitals, 1883.—Homœopathic mortality, 5 per cent; allopathic mortality, 14.43 per cent.

Denver Hospital.—Allopathic mortality, 1880, 11.97 per cent; homœopathic mortality, 1881, 7.34 per cent; allopathic mortality, 1882, 8.90 per cent; homœopathic mortality, 1883, 6.03 per cent.

Cleveland, Ohio, 1881.—Allopathic mortality, 16.54 per cent; homœopathic mortality, 7.48 per cent.

“In the ‘Hygea,’ Vol. 18, part 2, published by Dr. Kurtz, you will find in his table of comparison between the allopathic hospitals of Paris, Berlin, Gottengen and Stuttgart, and the homœopathic hospitals of Vienna, Munich and Leipsic, that the average duration of all the diseases in the allopathic was from 28 to 29 days, while in the homœopathic it was only 20 to 21 days.

“By examining the records in particular diseases Dr. Louis, (O. S.) of France, found the average duration of lung fever to be 21 days under allopathic treatment, while Tessier and Henderson proved that under homœopathic treatment it was only 12 days. The official records of 21 old-school hospitals of Europe show that 11 per cent of all patients die, while of 15 homœopathic hospitals only 6 per cent die.

“In New York the death rate is 19 to 9 in favor of homœopathy; in Boston the death rate is 17 to 9 in favor of homœopathy; in Philadelphia the death rate is 19 to 13 in favor of homœopathy; in Newark, N. J., the death rate is 21 to 11 in favor of homœop-

athy; in Brooklyn the death rate is 22 to 10 in favor of homœopathy [1880].

“In the record furnished by Dr. Routh, the celebrated allopathic physician, we find this comparison of four of the most serious diseases, which we meet with very often, in all climates and all ages: Inflammation of the lungs, homœopathic loss 5 per cent to 23 per cent allopathic; dysentery, homœopathic loss 3 per cent to 22 per cent allopathic; pleurisy, homœopathic loss 3 per cent to 13 per cent allopathic; inflammation of the bowels, homœopathic loss 3 per cent to 13 per cent allopathic. And in the year 1854 the result in asiatic cholera was even more startling, homœopathic loss 16.4 per cent, allopathic loss 59.2 per cent.

“For the year 1877 the record of twenty-eight State Insane Asylums under allopathic control, the average per cent of cures was .09 per cent, while the New York State Asylum, at Middletown, under homœopathic control, cured 20 per cent.

“Of the thirty-eight hospitals under homœopathic control, twenty-seven treated during the year 1880, 14,749 patients, with a loss of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.”

In 1836 Dr. Fleischman treated in the Vienna Hospital 752 cases of cholera; of these 488 recovered, and 244 died—or one in three. The allopathic mortality was twice as great—two in three. In Naples, in 1884, the allopathic mortality in this disease was over 80 per cent—10,203 cases and 5,385 deaths.

The homœopathic loss in the yellow fever epidemic of 1878 was 5 per cent; the allopathic loss at Memphis was 30 per cent, at Chattanooga 51 per cent, at Vicksburg 20 per cent. In New Orleans the homœopathic mortality was five-sixths of 1 per cent. The Southern Homœopathic Relief Association reported 5,640 cases, with a mortality of 5.3 per cent. Dr. Kellogg, of New York, when examiner of the Homœopathic Mutual Life Insurance Company, made the statement, which was never contradicted, that 4,071 allopathic physicians reported 72,802 deaths, while 810 homœopaths reported 8,116, thus showing that the allopath loses by death annually more than seventeen patients, while the homœopaths lose only ten.

The *Medical Record* of March 2, 1889, gives the death rate of typhoid fever at the Pennsylvania Hospital, one of the best, as

19.5 per cent, and that of the Melbourne and Alfred Hospitals, Melbourne, for 1886, 1887 and 1888 at 14.9 per cent, while the official statements for homœopathic hospitals vary from 8.8 per cent at the Homœopathic Hospital of Melbourne for the same three years, and when half the patients were typhoid up to 13.3 per cent. The published death rate for pneumonia at the Montreal, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and New Orleans hospitals varies from 20.4 per cent in the former to 38 per cent in the latter, while the highest death rate in homœopathic hospitals is less than 10 per cent.

Westboro, Mass., Insane Hospital for 1890 reports percentage of deaths 6.51 per cent.

OLD SCHOOL—POUGHKEEPSIE, BUFFALO AND UTICA STATE HOSPITALS.

YEAR.	Whole number treated.	No. of Deaths.	Per cent of deaths on number treated.	Whole number discharged.	Number discharged re-covered.	Per cent of re-covers on number discharged.
1883.	2,017	131	6.49	776	240	30.92
1884.	2,187	148	6.76	872	242	27.75
1885.	2,251	117	5.19	922	247	26.78
1886.	2,364	122	5.16	967	217	22.44
1887.	2,367	152	6.41	1,014	233	27.81
1888.	2,371	144	6.07	919	260	28.29
1889.	2,512	153	6.09	963	317	32.91
1890.	2,809	181	6.44	923	361	38.90

NEW SCHOOL—THE MIDDLETOWN STATE HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL.

YEAR.	Whole number treated.	No. of Deaths.	Per cent of deaths on number treated.	Whole number discharged.	Number discharged re-covered.	Per cent of re-covers on number discharged.
1883.	410	18	4.39	150	69	46.00
1884.	423	21	4.96	141	68	48.22
1885.	486	27	5.55	131	66	50.38
1886.	568	17	2.99	157	80	50.95
1887.	642	22	3.42	187	96	51.33
1888.	672	36	5.35	213	100	46.94
1889.	709	15	2.11	195	101	51.79
1890.	802	30	3.74	196	105	53.57

	Cases.	Deaths.
Military Hospital of Vienna, 1828.....	45	1
“ “ “ Tulzyn.....	165	6
“ “ “ Naples.....	200	2
Hospitals for Infants, Petersburg, 1829 to 1830..	409	16
Civil Hospital of Leipsic, 1833.....	118	4
“ “ “ “ 1834.....	120	5
“ “ “ “ 1835.....	103	11
“ “ “ “ 1836.....	119	5
Polyclinique “ “ 1833.....	1086	17
“ “ “ “ 1834.....	465	7
“ “ “ “ 1835.....	285	9
“ “ “ “ 1836.....	261	5
“ “ “ “ 1833 to 1841.....	4665	127
“ “ “ “ 1846 to 1847.....	742	6
“ “ “ “ 1847.....	777	7
“ “ “ “ 1848.....	973	6
“ “ “ “ 1849.....	1088	5
“ “ “ “ 1850.....	1190	5
Hospital of Munich, 1836 to 1837.....	249	5
Polytechnique “ 1837 to 1843.....	6000	59
Hospital of Vienna, 1832 to 1834.....	5461	267
“ “ “ “ 1835 to 1840.....	6531	407*
“ “ “ “ 1840.....	953	63
“ “ “ “ at the dispensary, 1840... ..	4367	19
“ “ “ “ 1840 to 1844.....	1157	63
“ “ “ “ 1845.....	985	74
“ “ “ “ at the dispensary, 1845... ..	6610	0
“ “ “ “ 1846.....	1158	62
“ “ “ “ 1847.....	1164	80
“ “ “ “ 1848.....	1187	88
“ “ “ Linz, 1843.....	575	50
“ “ “ “ 1844.....	592	27
“ “ “ “ 1845.....	655	18
“ “ “ “ 1846.....	700	28
“ “ “ “ 1847.....	801	23
“ “ “ “ 1848.....	838	44
“ “ “ “ Guns, 1833 to 1841.....	738	29
“ “ “ “ Gyongyos, 1841 to 1847.....	452	24
“ “ “ “ Kremsier, 1845 to 1846.....	221	8
“ “ “ “ 1846.....	480	19
“ “ “ “ 1847.....	471	30
“ “ “ “ Krems, 1849.....	520	7
Military Hospital of Weiskirchen, 1848.....	825	17
Hospital of Nechenitz, 1846 to 1848.....	404	10
Dispensary of Leeds, 1845 to 1851.....	6795	83

A total in all these institutions of 61,603 cases and 1,610 deaths, a trifle over two and one-half per cent.

The above figures were published in 1853, at which time there were also reports from a homœopathic hospital in New York of 25,552 cases treated, with 1,150 deaths, and of an allopathic hospital with 17,282 cases treated and 1,924 deaths; or four and one-half per cent death rate in one, and over eleven per cent in the other.

*In this number are included 742 cholera, 819 typhus, 300 pneumonia, 224 pleurisy, 98 phthisis pulmonalis. The mortality in Austria was very great at that time.

Dr. Routh (an allopath), in 1851, gave the statistics of the hospitals in London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Liverpool, Vienna, Leipsic, Linz and other places, with the following result:

	Cases.	Deaths.	Mortality per cent.
Allopathic hospitals.....	119,630	11,791	10.5
Homœopathic "	32,655	1,865	4.4

For six years, from 1883 to 1888, the State Asylums for the insane at Buffalo, Utica and Poughkeepsie, N. Y., all allopathic, treated 13,557 cases of insanity. The death rate was 6. The percentage of recoveries on number discharged was 27.23.

For six years, from 1883 to 1888, the State Asylum for the Insane at Middletown, N. Y., homœopathic, treated 3,201 cases of insanity. The death rate was 4.4. The percentage of recoveries on number discharged was 48.92.

A comparison of the official figures of the mortality in the Ohio penitentiary, at Columbus, Ohio, since 1885, shows under allopathic treatment, 1885, 39 deaths; 1886, for seven months, 18 deaths. Under homœopathic treatment, 1886, for five months, 3 deaths; 1887, for twelve months, 18 deaths; 1888, for twelve months, 19 deaths; 1889, for twelve months, 20 deaths.

In other words, in the space of nineteen months there were 57 deaths under allopathic treatment, while for the next forty-one months, in the same place and with an increased number of prisoners, the deaths under homœopathic treatment were only 60.

Under allopathy, in nineteen months, there were 3 deaths per month. Under homœopathy, in forty-one months, and a larger population, $1\frac{1}{4}$ deaths per month, or, say 3 in 2 months—a saving of one-half in human life.

The subjoined figures are from the reports of the asylums for the insane, and a little comparison will reveal the fact that where homœopathic treatment is practiced the percentage of deaths is about one-half less, while the percentage of recovery of sanity is about three times greater than where allopathy is practiced:

Harrisburg, Penn., allopathic, average percentage of deaths for five years, 7.4; average percentage of recoveries for five years, 4.37.

Norristown, Penn., allopathic, average percentage of deaths for five years, 7.59; average percentage of recoveries for five years, 5.85.

Danville, Penn., allopathic, average percentage of deaths for five years, 4.82; average percentage of recoveries for five years, 4.96.

Dixmont, Penn., allopathic, average percentage of deaths for five years, 8.33; average percentage of recoveries for five years, 5.84.

Middletown, N. Y., homœopathic, average percentage of deaths for five years, 4.26; average percentage of recoveries for five years, 15.1.

Westboro, Mass., homœopathic, average percentage of deaths 4.4; average percentage of recoveries 12.79.

Iona, Mich., homœopathic, percentage of deaths, September 30, 1886, to June 30, 1888, 3.6; percentage of recoveries September 30, 1886, to June 30, 1888, 12.

A NEW INSTRUMENT FOR TRACHEOTOMY.

BY J. B. S. KING, M.D.

A very ingenious and novel instrument for the rapid and safe performance of tracheotomy has been invented by Dr. L. Oliveri, of Genoa, Italy, now of Chicago. It consists of a sharp hook grooved on its back to the extreme point, and bearing on its rear end a slender hinged arm or lever, which carries a very light and delicate wind-wheel. The point is inserted just below the cricoid cartilage, and the moment it pierces the trachea the air rushes along the groove and sets in rapid motion the little wheel, thus informing the operator the instant the point has reached the proper place. A deceptive or false incision is thus rendered impossible, at a time when the saving of a few minutes or even seconds are of the highest importance to the welfare of the patient. The more exhausted the patient the feebler is the current of expired air, and hence the value of the delicate wind-wheel in such cases.

The wound is now enlarged by running the back of a probe-pointed bistoury along the grooved hook until it enters the wound, and thus cutting downward or away from it to the necessary extent. The hook and bistoury are now removed. A combined conductor and dilator, which is a part of the instrument, is now used for introducing a canula. This conductor is so constructed

that it can be inserted in a very narrow wound, which it dilates by giving it a half turn. It places the canula in the proper position and leaves it there. Should there be the slightest delay in this part of the operation, the conductor is constructed so that the patient can breath freely through it until it is extricated. The conductors and canulæ are of three different sizes, suitable to patients of different ages.

When it is remembered that tracheotomy is an operation that has frequently to be performed with haste to save the patient from imminent death, it will be seen that an instrument that makes it possible to perform it with certainty in three rapid motions is worthy the attention of all physicians. It is a difficult task to explain any mechanical appliance without illustrations, but if the above is not clearly understood, Dr. Olivieri will show the instrument and its *modus operandi* to any one desiring to see it at his office, 242 Wabash Avenue.

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS RECEIVED.

Funk & Wagnalls, 18 Astor Place, New York City, are hard at work upon "The Standard Dictionary of the English Language," which promises, from the few pages already sent out for review, to be the work sought for by publishers and scholars generally. To secure accuracy a full corps of editors in all departments has been selected.

Sixth Annual Report of the Trustees of the Westboro Insane Hospital for the year ending September 30, 1890. This report was referred to in a former number.

Lee & Shepard, of Boston, favored the editor with one of the handsomest calendars he had ever seen. It was called "All Around the Year—1891," and was fitted with rings, chain and tassels.

Chicago and the National Waterway, by George P. Englehard; an address delivered before the Hamilton Club, Chicago.

Hahnemann's Analysis Sheet, by M. A. A. Wolf, M. D., Gainesville, Tex. Sample sheet, 5c; 25 sheets, \$1. A very useful sheet in checking up the symptoms of the different remedies. If the price were lower, say \$2 per hundred, the sale would be greatly increased.

Abnormal Intra Thoracic, Air Pressures and Their Treatment; address at the seventh annual meeting of the American Climatological Association on September 2, 1890, by Charles Dennison, A. M., M. D., of Denver. Reprint from the *Sanitarium*.

The most beautiful frontispiece ever produced in an American magazine appears in the January number of the *Cosmopolitan*. It is a reproduction in colors of Francois Flameng's famous picture, "The Cake Seller," and can scarcely be distinguished from the imported photogravure which is exhibited in the dealers' windows at the price of \$7 a copy. It is one of the most charming of subjects, and is well worth framing and preservation. The *Cosmopolitan* has become noted of late for its frontispieces, and this very much excels its previous efforts.

"BOENNINGHAUSEN'S THERAPEUTIC POCKET BOOK FOR HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIANS TO USE AT THE BEDSIDE AND IN THE STUDY OF THE MATERIA MEDICA;" a new American edition, by Dr. Timothy Field Allen. Published by Boericke & Tafel, Philadelphia.

No homoeopathic physician who conscientiously studies his materia medica and his cases can get along without this Pocket Book. It gives in a nutshell the rank and the relationship of the great majority of our remedies, Dr. Allen having added a large number of the new remedies to this edition. How well he has performed this labor time will demonstrate. For over a quarter of a century Boenninghausen's work has been constantly at our hand for quick reference, especially as regards the aggravations and ameliorations of our remedies. The only real fault to be found with the present volume is that the very copious index of former editions has been ruthlessly cut to pieces, thus compelling the practitioner to waste his time in finding special symptoms. As all sections are alphabetically arranged, this is not as serious an error as it might be. The book is issued in flexible leather, of convenient size for the pocket, and sells for \$3.20 net.

RECENT DEATHS.

Dr. George E. Belcher, of New York City, died November 4, 1890, at the age of seventy-two.

Dr. William A. M. Culbert, aged sixty-eight years, of Newburg, N. Y., died on November 10, 1890, of Bright's disease.

Dr. C. M. Dinsmoore, of Omaha, died of diabetes on December 8, 1890.

Dr. G. M. Teele, of Boston, Mass., aged forty-one, died November 18, 1890.

We regret to announce that Dr. Thomas Lowe, of Slayton, Minn., lost his only child, a daughter, aged fifteen months, in the latter part of December.

Dr. Joseph C. Cowperthwaite, aged seventy, died at Iowa City, January 2.

Dr. W. L. Brett, of Denver, Colo., died of consumption January 1.

Dr. Chas. E. Toothaker died at Philadelphia — 1890.

GOSSIP.

* * * Owing to the length of "The Field," and the article on "Homœopathic Statistics," the surgical department has been omitted this month.

* * * Subscribers who are in arrears for more than two years will be drawn upon. Please honor the drafts. There is talk in New York of arranging a dead beat list. The MEDICAL VISITOR can furnish quite a number of names. This list will be furnished to all pharmacies and editors.

* * * Extra copies of this number can be obtained from the editor for 15 cents each, or two copies to one address for 25 cents.

* * * Carefully preserve this number for future reference, you do not know how soon you may need the figures it contains.

THE FIELD.

CALIFORNIA.—The organization of a Southern California Homeopathic Medical Society was perfected on December 9, the meeting being held at Los Angeles.

Dr. E. A. Clarke acted as president *pro tem.*, and Dr. E. C. Buell as secretary. Elections were had, resulting as follows: President, Dr. H. R. Arndt, of San Diego; first vice-president, Dr. E. A. Clarke, of Los Angeles; second vice-president, Dr. J. B. Stiles, of San Bernardino; secretary, Dr. Bleeker, of Pasadena; corresponding secretary, Dr. Lummis, of Los Angeles; treasurer, Dr. H. S. Stambach, of Santa Barbara; board of censors, Drs. Hodge, of Pasadena; Van Norman, of San Diego; Salisbury, of Los Angeles; Way, of Riverside, and Johnson, of San Bernardino. The chairmen of the bureaus were appointed by committee, as follows: Materia Medica, A. E. Wheeler, of Los Angeles; gynaecology, E. V. Van Norman, of San Diego; surgery, Dr. E. C. Buell, of Los Angeles; clinical medicine, Dr. M. D. Lummis, of Los Angeles; specialties, Dr. Joseph Rodes, of Pasadena. The meetings of the society will be annual and semi-annual, the first taking place in Los Angeles on the second Wednesday in April, 1891.

COLORADO.—December 22d, the county commissioners at Denver appointed a lot of allopaths to serve at the county hospital. The fifty-five homeopaths of Denver protested against this action at a meeting held December 23.

Dr. J. W. Anderson presented a comparative statement of the cost for the past year of running the county hospital, with estimated expense under the new plan, together with a plan for the homeopaths to take the hospital and cut down the medical expenses nearly one-half, and promising better results than that of last year. The responsibility of treatment to be assumed by the leading homœopaths of the city.

Dr. P. M. Cooke presented reports from various large county hospitals of the country under either or both schools of treatment, by whose official reports he showed that a still larger saving could be secured under new school treatment by the consequent lessening of the number of days patients were confined to the hospital.

Dr. W. A. Burr reported that he had, with his colleague, Dr. Enos, inspected the vital statistics in the health office, and found, that after making all due allowances for the differences in the number of physicians of the two schools, still, that under "regular" treatment one-third more cases had died than under homeopathic, and that these cases might have been alive and probably well if they had not been so "regular."

A committee consisting of Drs. Wheeler, Smythe, Freyer-

muth, Hart and Burr was appointed by the club to notify the commissioners that they had a proposition to submit, and asking for a hearing. Ample notice was to be given that there might be no chance for assertions of wire-pulling or any undue influence used.

The committee was also instructed to state that the hospital would not be turned into a school of instruction for the personal profit of the teachers, nor would the submission of unwilling patients to the inconsiderate gaze of students be tolerated, and that the resident physician should be a graduate of two or three years' standing, not a young student.

While the majority favored the old plan with a responsible head, if the commissioners were determined to give the new plan a trial they felt that they were confident of making a success of that.

Dr. Cooke presented a petition signed by many of the leading citizens and taxpayers for the appointment of a homoeopathic medical staff to the hospital.

Adjourned to meet the first Tuesday in January.

To a reporter Dr. W. A. Burr gave the following figures for 1880 and 1881.

	Allo- pathy, 1880.	Home- opathy, 1881.
Number on hand January 1	49	82
Number admitted	562	649
Number discharged	463	586
Number born	5	8
Number died	76	53
Number remaining	77	100
Average daily attendance	60	72
Number of jail and outside patients	161	235
Total number treated	777	974
Mortality rate at hospital, with the number discharged as a basis . . . . .	.14	.08
Cost of drugs and surgical supplies in hospital	\$1,388 16	\$780 71
Hospital druggist's salary	450 00	.....
Cost of prescriptions for jail and outside patients	241 27	.....
Total cost of drugs and surgical supplies and drug- gist's salary	2,074 43	780 71
Cost per patient from the above figures	2 66	80

Dr. C. N. Hart also presented a few figures.

"According to Dr. Routh, a distinguished allopathic physician who gathered statistics of the mortality of patients suffering from four different diseases, who were treated by allopathic and homoeopathic physicians, less deaths occurred under the treatment of the latter physicians, as the following figures will show."

Dr. Hart then read this table:

Deaths under homoeopathic treatment:

Inflammation of the lungs . . . . .	.5 in each 100
Dysentery . . . . .	.3 in each 100
Pleurisy . . . . .	.3 in each 100
Inflammation of the bowels . . . . .	.3 in each 100

Deaths under allopathic treatment:

Inflammation of the lungs.....	23 in each 100
Dysentery.....	22 in each 100
Pleurisy.....	13 in each 100
Inflammation of the bowels.....	13 in each 100

Dr. Hart continued: "The death rate during the fearful epidemic of Asiatic cholera in England in 1884, according to a document ordered by the House of Commons, showed that 16.4 of every 100 patients treated by homœopaths had died to 59.2 of every 100 treated by allopaths. Although the statistics relating to the treatment of this dread disease at the homœopathic hospital were certified to by Dr. MacLoughlin, an allopathic physician and medical instructor of the general board of health in England, these statistics were suppressed in the general returns made to Parliament. Lord Robert Grosvenor, aware that Dr. MacLoughlin had inspected the homœopathic hospital, and observing that the statistics of this hospital were not included in the general returns made to Parliament, moved for a copy of the returns that had been made to the medical council. This motion was adopted, when the revelation, astounding to those not acquainted with homœopathy, was made. Dr. Homer, a distinguished physician, pronounced the suppression of the statistics as a conspiracy against the truth and humanity. The Dr. MacLoughlin referred to wrote to one of the surgeons of the homœopathic hospital as follows:

"You are aware that I went to your hospital prepossessed against the hospital system, and that you had in me an enemy rather than a friend, and that I must have therefore seen some cogent reason that the first day I went, to come away and advise a friend to send a subscription to your charitable fund, and I need not tell you that I have taken some pains to make myself acquainted with the use, progress and medical treatment of cholera, and that I claim to be able to recognize the disease and to know something of what the treatment ought to be. And that there may be, therefore, no misapprehension about the cases I saw in your hospital, I will add that all I saw were true cases of cholera, in the various stages of the disease, and that I saw several cases which did well under your treatment, which I have no hesitation in saying would have sunk under other treatment."

Another physician presented the Michigan State prison figures.

In October, 1859, the authorities of the Michigan State prison, taking the lead of all similar institutions in the United States, first adopted the homœopathic treatment in the prison hospital. Thinking it may be useful and interesting to the profession and the public to know something of its success during the years in which I was in charge, I will give a sum-

mary of the comparative results, which are to be found recorded in the annual prison reports.

Taking then, first, the facts for three years under each medical system, we have the following result:

	Average No. of convicts per annum.	Total No. of deaths.	Total No. of days' labor lost.	Total cost of hospital stores.
Under allopathic treatment in 1857, 1858 and 1859.....	435	39	23,000	\$1,678
Under homœopathic treatment in 1860, 1861 and 1862	545	20	10,000	500

This improvement was obtained, notwithstanding that I had to contend during the years 1861 and 1862 with epidemics of small-pox, of which there were thirty-two cases; of measles, of which there were thirty cases, and of sporadic cholera, of which there were forty-four cases. Many of these latter were of a very severe type, but all were successfully treated and speedily cured by infinitesimal doses, and without any resort to any kind of "heroic medication."

And here I may remark that the success of the homœopathic treatment was so great that many of its opponents attempted to account for it in other than the right and legitimate way. They affirmed that the good health of the inmates of the prison was owing entirely to the abundant supply of pure artesian water, which had been introduced a short time previous to my appointment. But they failed to see that the water lost its efficacy soon after homœopathic practice was abandoned, and that it did not regain its virtues until that system was again adopted in 1872, all of which may be seen by referring to the prison reports during the ten years, when allopathy was "in" and homœopathy was "out."

Taking another and later comparison, we find that in round numbers:

	Days' labor lost by sickness.	Cost of hospital stores.
Under allopathic treatment in 1870 and 1871.....	24,000	\$1,800
Under homœopathic treatment in 1873 and 1874.....	11,000	900

while the average number of convicts during the last two years was greater than ever before in the history of the prison.

I have omitted the year 1872, because my attendance began in the middle of the year, and I wish to compare only full years.

Thus it will be clearly seen that homœopathy is far in advance of the ordinary method of practice in saving life, in abbreviating suffering or in diminishing expense.

The people of Michigan, in looking over these facts as contained in the prison reports, can not fail to perceive the great advantage of the new practice; and yet it is well known that, in obedience to partisan prejudice and political pressure, an allopathic physician has lately been placed over these unfortunates, who costs the tax-payers of the State large sums of money, and who keeps the prisoners upon beds of sickness many days in the year when they ought to be at work. And thus, in spite of demonstrated facts, this institution is managed, as far as medical treatment is concerned, without due regard to the best interests of the State, in either an economical or humanitarian point of view.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. B. TUTTLE, M. D.

JACKSON, Mich., February, 1876.

The newspapers apparently side with the homœopaths, so all may come out right. Here are some excerpts: The homœopathic physicians of Denver are entirely right in demanding fair treatment at the hands of the county commissioners. If the county hospital is to be turned into a training-school and experimental station for the benefit of allopathic physicians and students, certainly the homœopathic doctors are entitled to equal consideration. As a matter of fact we do not think that the county hospital should be used in the manner proposed under the present plan. Patients received by that institution should not be turned into clinics at the whim of any school of medicine. The county can afford to pay for all the medical attendance it may require, and if the county commissioners are wise they will discard the new system, which has been juggled through by a couple of lobbying specialists who are desirous of enhancing their own importance by securing personal control of two important branches of medical treatment at the county hospital. In the meantime, the homœopaths should continue to insist upon the recognition of their rights.

The county commissioners should lose no time in revoking their foolish and illegal action which turns the county hospital over to an irresponsible board of self-selected physicians of the allopathic school. If the county is to surrender all control of the hospital, the homœopaths should be given an equal representation with their rivals on the so-called board of control. We maintain, however, that the county is morally and legally bound to employ a first class physician to direct the medical affairs of the county hospital, and we hope that a return to the old system will be made immediately.

CONNECTICUT.—Committees representing allopathic, homœopathic and eclectic medical societies recently met and arranged

to present to the next Legislature a bill requiring all practicing physicians in this State to show papers of graduation at some medical college.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—Thirty-eight members were present December 17, when Dr. Stearns called the Clinical Society of Homœopathic Doctors of Maryland and the District to order at Washington. Drs. Corey, Kingman, Macdonald, Moffatt and Gibbs had procured subjects suffering from peculiar diseases, and made interesting diagnoses of the cases before the society. Twenty of the members present came from Baltimore, where the next meeting will be held on the evening of the fourth Wednesday in January.

DELAWARE.—The managers of the Homœopathic Hospital at Wilmington had a Christmas tree at the hospital on Christmas day for the patients and all others connected with the institution.

ILLINOIS.—A new homœopathic medical college, under German-American auspices, will shortly be established in Chicago. A company has been formed for the same with a capital stock of \$30,000. Dr. John Malok, Dr. Louis Hagenor and Emma Quand are backing the enterprise.

INDIANA.—Dr. E. W. Viets, of Plymouth, Ind., was arrested January 2d, and placed under \$700 bonds for an alleged attempted outrage on the thirteen-year-old daughter of Brad Southworth, a marble-dealer at that place.

IOWA.—The semi-annual meeting of the Central Iowa Homœopathic Medical Association was held at the office of Dr. D. R. Hindman, in Marion, December 29. A number of interesting papers was read. Dr. C. H. Cogswell, of Cedar Rapids, was elected delegate to the American Institute of Homœopathy, to be held at Atlantic City next June.

MARYLAND.—Prof. I. T. Talbott, of the Boston University School of Medicine, was entertained at dinner, December 13, as the guest of the faculty of the Southern Homœopathic Medical College. A reception followed in the rooms of the Homœopathic State Society in the new hospital building.

All the homœopathists of the city attended the reception out of deference to the distinguished visitor. An address was made by Dr. Talbott on the homœopathic hospitals of Boston, and on the growth of the practice in popular favor. Addresses were also made by Drs. N. W. Kneass, H. Chandlee, C. H. Thomas, F. C. Drane and Eldridge Price.

Dr. Talbott came here to examine the Johns Hopkins Hospital to get ideas about the construction and appointments of his building. Yesterday he, in company with Dr. Henry Chandlee,

visited the hospital and was shown through the buildings, with which he was greatly pleased.

MASSACHUSETTS.—In 1825 homœopathy was introduced into this country at New York by Hans Gram, who was born in Boston of Danish parentage in 1786. To Dr. Samuel Gregg belongs the honor of being the pioneer of the new school in New England. He was born in New Boston, N. H., in 1799, was graduated from Dartmouth College medical school in 1825, and soon after settled in Medford, Mass. Dr. Gregg was a man of quick professional insight. In the winter of 1837-38 his attention was called to the subject of homœopathy, and after carefully examining it and becoming convinced of its great importance he adopted it. He was at the time in the midst of a large practice, but his patients knew nothing of the new system, and watched its results with great wonder, and often with distrust. But his greater success soon restored the confidence of his patients.

In 1842 he moved to Boston, where he acquired a large and successful practice, which he retained until his death in 1872. Thousands of people still hold in memory his wonderful skill and success. The portrait published was taken from the crayon in the Homœopathic Hospital, which is said to be an excellent likeness.

Dr. Gregg was one of the four founders of the first homœopathic society in New England. At a meeting held at the house of Dr. J. P. Spooner, of Dorchester, December 25, 1840, the homœopathic fraternity was formed. There were present two besides Dr. Spooner; Dr. Wild, of Brookline, and Dr. Flag, of Boston, Dr. Gregg being detained at the last moment. He was, however, the leading spirit, and for years one of the most zealous of the members.

In fifty years the acting membership of four has increased to 230, representing about 800 physicians of this school in the State. The increase of homœopathic physicians in Boston has been in about the same ratio as the general increase. In 1840 there were 3; 1850, 14; 1860, 30; 1870, 52; 1880, 90; 1890, 125. There are about 1,200 practitioners of this school in New England.

The society's name was changed to the Massachusetts Homœopathic Society about 1848, to the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society in 1851, and in 1856 was chartered by the commonwealth under that title. Its members are exempt from jury and militia duty, and enjoy other privileges.

The founders and early members of the society have nearly all passed away, but their names are held in grateful memory and veneration by those who have succeeded to their places. Dr.

J. F. Flagg, one of the most noted of them, was a student under Dr. John C. Warren, and graduated from the Harvard medical school in 1815. Dr. Flagg was one of the founders of American dentistry, and in this profession made for himself a lasting name. He was the first to make great advances in dental surgery, and improved the methods then in use to a remarkable extent. He was an enthusiastic student of homœopathy, it being almost the passion of his life, so great was his faith in it. Dr. Flagg was the first president of the American Institute of Homœopathy. He died in 1853.

Dr. Charles Wild, of Brookline, was another well-known physician of the early period. He was graduated from Harvard College in 1814, and received his medical degree from the same university in 1818, but later adopted the principles of the new school. Dr. Wild was the father of Gen. Edward A. Wild.

Dr. C. M. Weld, of Jamaica Plain, a graduate of the Harvard Medical School in 1837, became a convert to homœopathy in 1840, and was secretary of the fraternity for several years.

The first doctor in Boston of a name that has since become very familiar to the people of this city had a romantic experience before settling down. Dr. William Wesselhoeft was born in Chemnitz, Saxony, in 1794, and was graduated from the university of Jena in 1820. Together with his brother Robert, Charles Follen, Charles Beck and other friends, he became prominent in the political agitation then running through the German universities, and known as Burchenshaften. They were obliged to leave their native land and seek refuge in Switzerland, William becoming demonstrator of anatomy at the University of Basle. The demands of the German Government compelled Switzerland to deny them a retreat, and the refugees came to America. In 1828 Dr. William Wesselhoeft adopted homœopathy, and in 1841 moved to Boston, where he died in 1851. He was the father of Drs. William P. and George Wesselhoeft.

Among the association's best-known and most distinguished members may be mentioned Dr. David Osgood, Dr. Daniel Swan, of Medford; Dr. William Ingalls, of Chelsea, formerly professor of anatomy and surgery at Brown University; Dr. John A. Tarbell, the scholar and author; Dr. J. Lloyd Martin, who removed to Baltimore in 1849, where he died two years ago. Two of the oldest living members of the fraternity are Dr. Hiram L. Chase, of Cambridge, and Dr. David Thayer, of Boston, who joined in 1846 and 1847, respectively.

The semi-centennial anniversary of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society was celebrated in an appropriate manner December 23. The origin of the society dates back to the union, in December, 1840, of three Boston physicians as the homœopathic fraternity. As the number of members increased

and the circle widened it was called the Massachusetts Homœopathic Fraternity. Later it received the name of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society, and in 1856 it was incorporated by the Legislature. The fiftieth anniversary of its founding was marked by a reception and banquet at the Hotel Vendome, December 23, to which were invited not only the members of the society, but some of the most distinguished physicians in the ranks of homœopathy, together with public men who have shown interest in the progress of that branch of medical science, and friends who have taken a prominent part in founding and sustaining this institution devoted to homœopathy. Speeches were made by Drs. Hedenberg, Talbot, Conrad Wesselhoeft and others.

The homœopaths had their fiftieth annual dinner in Boston, December 23d, and showed that Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes' witticisms and criticisms had not been successful in killing them off. They have a dispensary in Boston which has provided for more than 200,000 of her people and given more than 500,000 prescriptions to the poor, and a hospital which has cost more than \$200,000 to build and more than \$300,000 to maintain.

A quarterly meeting of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Western Massachusetts was held at Springfield, December 17. Dr. H. A. Gibbs, of Lee, presided and Dr. J. H. Allen, of Rockville, Conn., was admitted to membership. Papers were read by Dr. Mitchie on "Herpes Zoster;" Dr. P. R. Watts on rheumatism, and Dr. Sawtelle on "Thrombosis."

MICHIGAN.—The Saginaw Valley Homœopathic Medical Society met in Bay City, December 24, in annual session and elected the following officers: President, Dr. J. C. Nottingham, Bay City; first vice-president, Dr. R. M. Lewis, Saginaw; second vice president, Dr. H. W. Dickinson, Bay City; secretary, Dr. W. L. Slack, Saginaw; treasurer, Dr. Harvey Gilbert. At the conclusion of the election, Dr. C. C. Loomis read a paper on the "Centennial of Homœopathy." Other papers were read as follows: "The Physician," Dr. H. Gilbert; "Catarrh and its Sequela," Dr. R. S. Copeland.

NEW JERSEY.—The announcement that the Homœopathic Hospital in Camden has closed its doors, comes with a strange sound to the public ear just now, when homœopathy seems to have reached a stage of prosperity that makes it, as never before, a formidable competitor against the so-called "regular" school of medical practitioners. The reason assigned for the Camden failure is that the homœopathic physicians of the city were disinclined to continue their attendance on the institution without compensation. These Camden doctors ought to learn a lesson from their Trenton brethren, who cheerfully give their services

free to the two hospitals of their respective schools here.
—*Trenton Advertiser.*

NEW YORK.—Dr. James S. Barnard, of Clyde, N. Y., has distinguished himself by successfully performing an unique operation upon Sebastian Brown, who, a year ago, while sitting in his office, suddenly found himself unable to move. He recovered, but similar attacks followed. By a skillful operation Dr. Barnard succeeded in extracting from the lower part of the bowels an apple stem.

The Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of Kings held its regular monthly meeting December 9. Dr. W. M. Butler presided and Dr. H. D. Schenck recorded. The following papers were read: "A Case of Sarcoma of the Choroid," by W. S. Searle; "A Case of Polyuria," by Dr. H. W. Richter; "Can Organic Diseases of the Spinal Cord be Produced by Overdosing with Sulphate of Quinine?" by W. M. Butler, M. D.

These nominations for officers to be elected at the meeting to be held on January 13, next, were made: president, Dr. E. Chapin; vice-presidents, Drs. W. M. Butler, W. B. Winchell and R. R. Martino; secretaries, Drs. W. S. Rich and W. Robinson; treasurer, Dr. A. G. Warner; neurologist, Dr. E. Hasbrouck; censors, Drs. W. S. Searle, W. M. Butler, E. Hasbrouck, W. W. Blackman, J. L. Moffett, H. Willis, H. M. Lewis, C. L. Bonnell, H. S. Lassen, M. E. Clark, B. L. B. Baylis, R. K. Valentine.

The annual meeting of the trustees of the New York State Homœopathic Hospital for the Insane, was held at that institution December 4. The old board of officers were re-elected viz.: Hon. Grinnell Burt, president; Dr. Edward F. Gurnesy, vice-president; Mr. U. T. Hayes, treasurer; Hon. M. D. Stivers, secretary.

The usual inspection of the hospital wards was made by the trustees who, upon re-assembling, reported all parts of the institution in most perfect order, and in the highest possible sanitary condition.

The contract for the erection of the library building, the fund for which was donated by a lady, a former patient in the hospital, was awarded to John A. Lovely, whose figures were \$2,105.

A regular quarterly meeting of the Central New York Homœopathic Medical Society was held December 18, at the Rochester Club, by invitation of Dr. A. B. Carr, the president of the society. The attendance was large. The meeting opened at 10 a. m., and in the absence of the secretary, Dr. R. C. Grant, the vice-president, was selected to fill that position. Sections 74-78 of the Organon were read and discussed during the morning.

At 12:45 p. m. lunch was served by Monsieur Tissier, the steward of the club. The physicians speak highly of the entertainment provided by the steward.

In the afternoon, Dr. Seward, of Syracuse, read an able paper on the "Abuse and danger of Electricity in Medicine with Antidotal and Remedial Treatment of its Consequences." This led to a lively discussion. Dr. Martin, of Baldwinsville, read a paper on "Biliary Calculi and Jaundice," while several interesting clinical cases were reported by Dr. J. G. Schmitt, of this city, Dr. Hussey of Buffalo, and Dr. J. B. Voak of Canandaigua. The applications for membership of Drs. W. G. Brownell and A. C. Hermance, of this city, and Dr. W. W. Johnson, of Pittsford, were received.

The December meeting of the Broome County Homœopathic Medical Society was held at Binghampton. December 17.

Dr. Snyder, chairman of the committee appointed to investigate Dr. Koch's lymph, reported that the committee had kept close watch of the progress being made in the experiments with this new discovery, but they had as yet been unable to secure any of the lymph. At the next monthly meeting it is expected that definite information can be given.

The following interesting papers were read: "Treatment of Diphtheria," Dr. Snyder; "Acute and Chronic Ovaritis," Dr. Fiske; "Treatment of Ovaritis," Dr. Simmons, Susquehanna. General discussions followed the reading of each paper.

Dr. D. P. Bailey and Dr. L. C. Blair, of this city, Dr. H. K. Leonard, New Milford, and Dr. Amos J. Given, Owego, were elected to membership into the society.

The Woman's Homœopathic Hospital and Dispensary has leased the Nassau Institute at Quincy Street and Classon Avenue, Brooklyn, and it will be fitted up for hospital purposes. It contains thirty rooms, twenty-three of which are suitable for bed-rooms. The society proposes to open the hospital in April.

Coroner Schultze, of New York, is much amazed at the action of Dr. J. Oscar Chase in giving the body of a newly-born child of Mrs. William McIntyre to the students of the Homœopathic College. He said that the doctor had no authority to take away the body until the coroner had received it. He would not press the matter, however, as the child's parents had made no official complaint. Mrs. McIntyre, the child's mother, said, yesterday, that she gave the body to the doctor expecting that he would bury it.

The Hospital *Leaflet*, published by the Rochester Homœopathic Hospital, shows a prosperous state of affairs at the hospital. The cash donations for November show the goodly sum of \$1,023.75, besides a long list of provisions and clothing. The report of the work of the hospital for November is as follows:

In hospital November 1.....	33
Admitted during month.....	27
	—
	60
Discharged in November.....	27
Died.....	5
Remaining in hospital December 1.....	28
	—
	60

The Erie County Homœopathic Medical Society met at the Travelers' Club, Buffalo, December 10. Dr. George T. Moseley read a paper on "The Causes and Treatment of Nervous Prostration." Drs. Wilcox, Baethig and Hussey discussed the subject.

The regular monthly meeting of the board of trustees of the Brooklyn (E. D.) Homœopathic Dispensary was held on December 10, at the dispensary building.

President Tompkins presided, and in the absence of Secretary George E. Moulton the proceedings were recorded by Dr. Schenck. On the call for reports from committees the requisitions from the staff for additional instruments and supplies was referred to the Supplies Committee, with power to expend as much of \$100 as might be needed. Mr. Streeter, from the Special Committee on New Building, reported the substantial completion of the improvement ordered in July. The large waiting room or hall for patients has been lengthened some twenty feet and three new clinic rooms have been added, admirably adapted for the uses to which they will be put. One of these rooms is eighteen feet long and is specially prepared for treating patients troubled with diseases of the eye and ear. Another is the surgical clinic room, 12x12. This room is specially built, the partition walls being filled in with brick; the door to the room is built double, the object being to make the room sound-proof. The whole building has been newly painted and all the rooms handsomely decorated. The drug room and dispensary desk, which is under the care of Dr. J. Albro Eaton, is well worth a visit by any parties desiring to see how complete so important a part of dispensary work can be made.

Altogether, the trustees have expended about \$3,000 in these improvements, which, while extensive, are only preparatory to others that will be needed. Dr. Schenck, president of the staff, submitted his annual report of the operations of the dispensary for the twelve months ending November 30. Interesting items were that 4,871 new patients were treated; of these, 1,638 were males, and 3,233 females, while 3,843 were natives and 1,028 were foreign born. The whole number of prescriptions issued was 14,064.

The dispensary was open 304 days, treating a daily aver-

age of 46 and 1.172 per month. In comparison with other institutions of a similar nature this record makes the Eastern District Homœopathic Dispensary rank third in the city and tenth in the United States.

The application of Mrs. Maria N. Hanford, M. D., for membership on the medical staff was received and acted upon favorably. She will be appointed upon the first vacancy.

A meeting of the E. D. Homœopathic Association took place on December 17. President George V. Tompkins was in the chair, and four trustees were elected. They were E. Clifford Wadsworth, M. B. Streeter, Charles H. Russell and W. C. Bryant.

In the twentieth annual report of the Middletown State Homœopathic Hospital for the Insane, Dr. Sheldon H. Talcott heartily extols the national game of base ball as the best form of outdoor amusement that can be provided for patients afflicted by mental disorders. The institution is the only asylum for the insane in the world which maintains among its patients a regularly organized and equipped amateur base ball club as part of its remedial treatment.

The Syracuse Homœopathic Medical Association held its first annual meeting in the Homœopathic Dispensary rooms January 16. There was a large attendance. The treasurer's report showed that the entire expense of the dispensary during the last year had been met by pledges. During the year 493 patients were treated and 2,161 prescriptions filled. Of this number 610 prescriptions were for eye, ear and throat patients, 79 for skin diseases, 383 gynœcological, bladder and kidney, 59 surgical (this clinic only started in September), and the remaining 1,030 prescriptions were in the clinic of general medicine. The treasurer reported that already there had been money given and a fund started for a homœopathic hospital, an institution which every member of the association has deeply at heart, and will use every means to bring to an early maturity.

The twentieth annual report of the State Homœopathic Hospital at Middletown, N. Y., just transmitted to the Legislature, shows that during the fiscal year ended September 30, 1890, the whole number of cases treated amounted to 802, of whom 423 were males and 379 females. During the year 105 patients were discharged as recovered, 38 as improved, 23 as unimproved, while there were 30 deaths. The percentage of recoveries, figured on the number discharged, is 53.57, and the percentage of deaths 3.74. The number of patients in the hospital September 30 was 606, of whom 322 were males and 284 females. The number admitted during the year was 288, of whom 149 were males and 139 females.

The hospital's income was made up of \$115,229.36 from the State, \$156,710.41 from patients, and from other sources, including a balance of \$29,139.67 from the previous year, enough to make the total \$310,234.75. The expenses of the hospital for the year were \$269,489.11, including \$60,658.58 for steward's supplies, \$63,211.35 for salaries and wages, \$26,432.41 for a new hospital, \$19,460.32 for a new chapel, and \$8,989.02 for a new farm. The balance on hand for the new year amounted to \$40,745.64.

The Woman's Homœopathic Hospital and Dispensary has filed its annual report. It has cash and other property worth \$6,972.99.

Mrs. Arthur C. Smith and Mrs. Henry H. Perkins have given the Rochester Homœopathic Hospital a Christmas gift of \$5,000 in memory of their mother, Mrs. Atkinson.

OHIO.—A rather substantial watch service was carried out by the Round Table Club of homœopathic physicians, December 31, at The Lennox, consisting of an excellent *menu* interspersed with many instructive and illustrative cases.

Dr. F. H. Barr, presented the following resolutions, which were adopted.

“WHEREAS, It is an axiom that class legislation is inimical to the interests of a free country;

“WHEREAS, Class legislation when applied to professional interests is of all forms the most odious;

“Resolved, That the Round Table Club, while urging the adoption of every form of legislation calculated to elevate the medical profession, does hereby utter its earnest protest against any form of legislation that recognizes one system of medical faith to the exclusion of others;

“Resolved, That this Round Table Club recommends for consideration an act similar in effect to those in force in California, Kansas and New York, where three separate boards of medical examiners, composed respectively of homœopaths, eclectics and allopaths, have been created.

“Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions with copies of the bills in force in above named States be sent by the committee of this club to the State Legislatures of this country.”

Dr. De Forest Baker reported a case of cardiac chorea, detailing the many symptoms attending which led him to prescribe Physostigma and cure his patient.

Typhoid fever was then spoken of also in line with cardiac complication, by Dr. H. Pomeroy, and Lycopodium was declared to be a sovereign remedy for the case following that already prescribed by him. This reference to Lycopodium reminded Dr. J. Kent Sanders of a case of lumbago which he had treated with

his theretofore successful remedies, but without successful issue in this instanced case. While listening accidentally to a lecture on *Lycopodium* by one of the professors of the Homœopathic Hospital College, he heard a number of symptoms detailed from the rostrum which seemed to him to belong to his case. He prescribed the remedy, and was pleased and surprised to have his patient better in twelve hours. The matter of tapeworm was exhaustively discussed by Drs. S. L. Hall, A. Gleason and F. Kraft. Dr. J. C. Sanders with Dr. Baker, discussed the value in prognosis in typhoid fever of persistent respiration at 40, the decision of the club being that it boded no good to a patient and must be viewed with caution. Arsenicum was usually called for. This same remedy was customarily indicated where there was free perspiration from the beginning of typhoid fever to convalescence.

A number of fine surgical cases was detailed by Dr. H. F. Biggar.

Dr. E. J. Wunderlich said that in his experience in incipient bronchitis he had found no remedy give him so much good service and promptly as *Veratrum Viride*.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Representatives of the Homœopathic Society of Chester, Delaware and Montgomery Counties met on December 9 at Philadelphia. In the absence of the president, Dr. W. C. Powell, of Bryn Mawr, the vice-president, Dr. T. E. Parker, presided.

Dr. Bushrod W. James, of this city, expressed his views to the society on the effect of certain injuries to the spine on the sight, testimony upon which subject will be given before the court in Media in the case of a railroad accident to be heard to-day.

Dr. T. E. Parker also read a paper on "Obstetrics," which was discussed by the members. Much routine business was transacted.

The Aid Society of the Children's Homœopathic Hospital, Philadelphia, held a reception at the building, 918 North Broad Street, on December 27. About 1,000 children have been treated in the hospital the past thirteen years, over 150,000 prescriptions have been dispensed in the out-patient department, and nearly 15,000 visits made to needy sick families. The hospital is supported solely by voluntary contributions.

The Philadelphia Post-graduate School of Homœopathics has applied to the Common Pleas for incorporation. The purpose of the organization is to educate persons holding diplomas of any reputable medical college of any school of medicine in the United States or elsewhere in the philosophy and practice of homœopathic medicine, to matriculate students and con-

for the degree of Master of Homœopathics, and to issue diplomas in testimony of the same. The incorporators are: John Pitcairn, Theodore P. Matthews, William A. Drown Pierce, M. D., William H. A. Fritz, M. D., William F. Kaercher, James T. Kent, M. D., Milton Powel, M. D., Arthur G. Allan, M. D., and Robert Bruce Johnstone, M. D., of Philadelphia; Franklin Powel, M. D., of Chester, and Robert Farley, M. D., of Phoenixville.

At the meeting of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Northern Pennsylvania, in Scranton, on December 16, Dr. Sheppard read a paper on "Affections of the Liver."

The Pittsburgh Homœopathic Hospital lately received \$25,000 from William Thaw's estate.

WISCONSIN.—There will be a lively fight in the Legislature this winter between the old and new schools of medicine over a bill which has been prepared providing for a State board of medical examiners. An attempt was made at the last session of the Legislature to pass a similar bill, but the homœopaths were able to rally enough strength to defeat it. Now a bill has been prepared under the auspices of the old school physicians, and the new school men have taken alarm. They believe there is something worse than calomel lurking between the lines, and have sounded the call for war. They will be satisfied with no bill that does not explicitly provide for a board composed of representatives of both schools of medicine equally divided, and that candidates for positions on the board must be nominated by the State societies of each school.

Dr. H. B. Dale, of Oshkosh has been appointed regent of the Normal School.

ITEMS TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

The sum appropriated two years ago by the Connecticut Legislature for the Homœopathic Hospital in New Haven, on condition that the promoters of the plan should raise \$20,000 for the institution, will not be sufficient for the work that is to be undertaken. The conditional amount has been raised by the homœopathic physicians in the State, and the ground has been purchased in New Haven for the structure. Owing to the more friendly feeling that now exists between the old and new schools of physicians here in the State, the obtaining of the additional allowance for the building will not be attended with the difficulties that prevailed years ago, when the homœopathic practitioners were limited in number and influence.

The union of all the physicians in the State this year in behalf of the Medical Practice act has had a good effect.

The people of Augusta, Me., are aroused to the needs of a local hospital, and have already appointed a committee to select a site for the same. This committee consists of several prominent laymen and three physicians. Two of the medical gentlemen, Drs. Crooker and Martin, are of high standing in that community and of fine reputation throughout the State. The other, Dr. W. L. Thompson, has a most honorable record as a skillful practitioner for many years, but Great Scott, he is a homœopathist!

A homœopathist working in harmony with his professional brethren for the common good, and still the gilded dome of the capitol has not fallen, neither have the plans of the charitable people of Augusta been struck by the lightning wrath of a clique of allopathists who would either rule or ruin!

Twenty-nine doctors, five of whom were women, attended the thirty-fourth annual meeting of the Brooklyn Homœopathic Medical Society January 13. Edward Chapin, M. D., called the meeting to order, and H. D. Schenck, M. D., was secretary and afterward elected president.

Treasurer Alton G. Warner, M. D., reported that the receipts of the society for the year were \$557.23, and the disbursements \$292.48, leaving a balance in hand of \$264.75.

Dr. F. T. Chaplain was elected to membership, and then Secretary Schenck read his annual report, in which he told that the membership of the society is now 112, four having died during the year. The secretary said further that seventeen new names had been added to the roll during the year, but that very little interest was manifested by the members in the monthly meetings.

The election of officers followed, and Dr. Chapin withdrew as a candidate for president in a neat speech in favor of Dr. Schenck. The result of the balloting was H. D. Schenck, president; Walter B. Winchell, vice-president; Walter S. Rink, secretary; Alton G. Warner, treasurer; W. S. Searle, necrologist; W. M. Butler, Everitt Hasbrouck, W. W. Blackman, J. L. Moffat and Harrison Willis, censors.

Dr. R. C. Moffat offered resolutions, which were adopted, that a committee overhaul the records of the board of health for the past three years on the subject of pneumonia, to show whether the disciples of the homœopathic or the allopathic schools were the more successful in the treatment of the malady, the result of the investigation to be published broadcast.

After the reading of a paper on "Tarantula Cubensis" and a discussion on its clinical record, the meeting ended with the installation of the new officers.

Following is the report of the Rochester Hospital for the month of December, as given by the *Hospital Leaflet*.

In hospital, December 1, 1890.....	28
Admitted during the month.....	30
Total.....	58
Discharged in December.....	26
Died.....	2
Remaining in hospital, January 1, 1891.....	30
Total.....	58

The annual report of the treasurer, Isabella W. Hollister, is as follows :

Cash on hand, December 1, 1889..... \$8,732 10

RECEIPTS.

For current expenses.....	\$ 7,024 26
For children's ward.....	109 32
For training school.....	686 25
For free-bed fund.....	82 75
For men's ward.....	13 25
From Ladies' Aid Association toward furnishing... ..	163 00
For King's Daughters' annual bed.....	200 00
Earned by nurses of the training school.....	236 50
From city for patients.....	226 60
From paying patients.....	7,781 11
From all other sources.....	145 88
	<u>\$16,668 96</u>
Total.....	\$20,401 06

DISBURSEMENTS.

Salaries and wages.....	\$ 5,772 83
Groceries and flour.....	2,120 74
Meat and fish.....	1,521 67
Milk.....	753 66
Butter and eggs.....	663 70
Ice.....	248 01
Fuel and oil.....	826 37
Gas.....	499 69
Surgical and medical supplies.....	1,219 86
Furniture, bedding, etc.....	631 25
Hardware and crockery.....	255 81
Dry goods.....	672 80
Rubber goods.....	54 20
Household sundries.....	36 31
Paper, printing and postage.....	116 34
Freight, express, telegrams, etc.....	61 57
Telephone.....	48 00
Repairs.....	571 88
Water tax.....	143 05
Insurance.....	37 50
	<u>\$16,255 11</u>
Balance on hand December 1, 1890.....	4,145 95
Total.....	\$20,401 06

List of Homoeopathic Physicians.

DAKOTA, NORTH.

Anderson, H. G., Grand Rapids	Kendrick, F. D., Bismarck
Covert, R. W., Casselton	McKay, C. S., Casselton
DePuy, R. G., Jamestown	McKay, J. H., Castleton
Folsom, E., Fargo	Martinitz, S. V., Grand Forks
Goeschel, L., New Salem	Nutting, W. W., Mandan
Hill, S. J., Fargo	Perkins, Kate L., Bismarck
Hill, Annie S., Fargo	Reade, E. W., Mandan
Johnson, S. L., Jamestown	Rutledge, S. W., Grand Forks
Karten, J. W., Ludden	Vidal, J. W., Valley City
	Ward, C. R., Fargo

DAKOTA, SOUTH.

Baker, J. A., Castalia	Kessler, Mrs. H. E., Watertown
Bell, J. S., Canton	Leitch, R. V., Willow Lake
Boyle, D. M., Lebanon	Lowe, Wm., Pierre
Buchanan, H. M., Yankton	Marcy, A. L., Sioux Falls
Buchanan, Jas., Yankton	Matson, N., Pukwana
Cawthorne, C. E., Henry	Neville, H., Woonsocket
Churchill, H. J., Hermosa	Neville, Abbie S., Woonsocket
Damm Mrs. T. A., Redfield	Parmelee, G. V., Mitchell
Davis, D. A., Forestburg	Pease, F. W., Sioux Falls
Dickerson, Mrs. H., Richland	Plachet, R., Redfield
Dickey, J. W., Ft. Pierre	Reed, M. L., Ashton
Ditmer, M. E., Sioux Falls	Remington, F. A., Woonsocket
Eastman, C. A., Pine Ridge Agency	Rogers, J., White Lake
Epps, Franklin, Rapid City	Rogers, A. H., Plankington
Fowler, D. C., Aberdeen	Rosenbaum, F. W., Canton
Fulford, G. H., Sioux Falls	Shouse, H. C., Plankington
Gilson, —, Andover	Siddons, G. A., Hermosa
Higgins, C. W., Brookings	Sullivan, D. Y., Bristol
Hockett, J. M., Pierre	Von Wedelstadt, H. A. L., Dead-wood
Hoyt, O. N., Pierre	Whitfield, N. C., Rapid City

DELAWARE.

Almond, C. M., Wilmington	Frantz, A. E., Wilmington
Anderson, E. S., Dover	Gregg, A. W., Stanton
Barlow, D. G., Wilmington	Kennedy, W. F., Middletown
Clemens, T. O., Dover	Kitchell, —, Wilmington
Cooper, Peter, Wilmington	Kittinger, L., Wilmington
Crumbaugh, J. M., Wilmington	Kittinger, L. A., Wilmington
Curtis, J. M., Wilmington	Kuntz, W. H., New Castle
De Vou, Isaac L., Wilmington	Lawton, C. H., Wilmington
Fanning, E. B., Smyrna	Lukens, J. P., Wilmington
Flinn, Lewis W., Wilmington	Mitchell, J. C., Wilmington
Flinn, J. M., Newport	Moore, C., Smyrna

Mullin, J. W., Wilmington	Ritchie, F. G., Wilmington
Negendank, A., Wilmington	Smith, J. M., Cheswold
Negendank, E. T., Wilmington	Swinney, C. O., Smyrna
Pleasanton, G. W., Milford	Truitt, W. J., Wilmington
Rile, J. H., Wilmington	Whistler, L. M., Newark

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON.

Allen, Charles, 1328 G., nw	Janney, Edgar, 12 Iowa Circle
Allen, Charles A., 1320 G., nw	Jenkins, R., 910, 14th nw
Bacon, C. A., 1312 Conn av	King, W. R., 812, 11th nw
Baldwin, A., Park st	Kingsman, R., 701 E. Cap
Barstow, Kate D., 820 N. C. ave. se	Krogstad, H., 1402 Mass. av
Bennett, M. C., 1728, 8th nw	Lee, George, 1333 Vermont st
Bennit, Wm. W. 1928, 14th nw	Macdonald, T. L., 226, 8th sw
Cameron, M., 21st st., nw	Moffatt, S. S., 719, 11th nw
Choate, R., 310 Ind. av	Munson, R., 1121, 17th nw
Connell, B. T., 3230 N., nw	Pope, G. W., 1109, 14th nw
Corry, W. F., 1305 R., nw	Rauterberg, L. E., 510, 5th nw
Custis, J. G. B., 110 E. Cap st	Riggs, D. H., 1012 Mass. av. nw
Custis, M. A., 601 S. Cap st	Roberts, G., 420 C st., se
Custis, George W. N., 110 E. Cap st	Roome, Ed, 1317 Corcoran
Davis, C. A., 1013, 16th nw	Roberts, C. W., 1007 H. nw
Edson, S. A., 1308 I st., nw	Shoulters, G. H., 14th and R nw
Freer, J. A., 9254 N. Y. av	Sonnenschmidt, C. W., 1307 H., nw
Gardner, F. A., 1016, 14th nw	Stanford, F. H., 411 H., ne
Gibbs, B. F., 1608, 17th nw	Stearns, S. S., R. I. av
Gilbert, C. B., 1011 H. nw	Swormstedt, L. B., 1415, 14th nw
Groot, S. I., 924 New York av	Verdi, T. S., 815, 14th nw
Heron, Geo. H., 1214, 6th nw	Wilson, L., 316 B., se
Heron, W. H., 1214, 6th nw	Winslow, C. B., 1 Grant Place
Hislop, Margaret, 313 M., nw	
Hubbell, J. B., Vt. av	

FLORIDA.

Bingham, R., Jacksonville	Johnson, P. E., Jacksonville
Blanding, A. O., Palmer	Kaffenberger, B., Key West
Bruce, Ida F., Tampa	Kester, J. J., St. Andrew's Bay
Bruce, H. M., Tampa	Lanphear, C. H., Zellwood
Dake, D. M., De Funiak Springs	Loing, E. D., Limona
Downing, J. C., Montclair	Learned, H., Pomona
Fakes, D., Ocala	Lutes, C. H., Sparr
Fazzard, John, Pt. Orange	Mareau, W. H., Ocala
Garside, W. B., Jacksonville	Mendoza, F. F., Key West
Hampton, M. M., Leesburg	Meredith, W. C., Eustis
Johnson, C. W., Jacksonville	Newton, S. E., De Land
	Peacock, R. H., Gainesville

Peek, S. E., Palatka
Porter, Geo., Orlando
Pratt, E. E., Limona

Spaulding, S. H., Arredonda
Stout, H. R., Jacksonville

Sutherland, J. P., Arredonda
Waldron, D., Kissimmee City
Walker, C. E., Longwood
Webster, J. K., Altoona
Willing, S. E., Gainesville
Williamson, T. J., Eustis

GEORGIA.

Everett, A. S., Atlanta
Checkley, M. A., Augusta
Curtis, L., Augusta
Dunwoody, W. E., Macon, (retired)
Falligant, L. A., Savannah
Geiger, Charles, Roswell
Hicks, Mrs. Susan M., Atlanta
Hunt, S. P., Augusta
Knorr, L., Savannah, retired

Lawshe, John Z., Atlanta
Manahan, M. W., Atlanta
Morse, L. D., Atlanta
Orme, F. H., Atlanta
Paine, C. M., Atlanta
Patrick, W. G., Thomasville
Rich, F. W., Savannah
Schley, C. C., Savannah
Schley, E. B., Columbus
Smith, Mrs. Elizabeth, Atlanta
Strong, T. M., Macon

IDAHO.

Bearby, M. Jenny, Mountain Home
Brien, D. H., Wallace
Collister, Geo., Boise City

Ferrall, G. H., Cour d'Alene
Kenney, G. A., Salmon City

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO.

Adams, Charles, 206, 28th st
Adams, C. F., 1247 Wrightwood av
Adams, Marie E., 131, 22d st
Ady, R. L., 139 Madison st
Allen, H. C., 5401 Jefferson av
Allen, T. E., 136 Clark st
Alexander, A., 632, 39th st
Andrews, Sarah W., 325 Bowen av
Arnulphy, B., 88, 53d st
Atwood, H. A., Auburn Park

Bacon, E. Z., 5629 Wentworth av
Bacon, Sarah E., 171, 22d st
Bailey, E. S., 3034 Michigan av
Bain, R. C., Central Music Hall
Ballard, E. A., 97, 37th st
Barker, W. A., 1383 N. Clark st
Barrows, R. M., Woodlawn
Bassett, C. F., 3872 Cottage Grove av
Bassett, Susan A., 923 Homan av
Beach, Geo. L., 103 State st
Becker, A., 540 Milwaukee av
Bedell, Leila G., 181 Dearborn av
Bedford, Lyman, 3711 Ellis av
Beebe, A. G., 553 W. Monroe st

Beebe C. M., 27 S. Ashland av
Beebe, Ellen O., 2836 Calumet av
Bennett, C. L., Cook County Hosp
Bernard, Chas., 954 N. Halsted st
Blackwood, A. L., South Chicago
Blouke, M. B., 193 Campbell av
Boericke, F., 36 Madison st
Boetcher, H. R., Hahnemann Hosp
Boll, Theo., 360 North av
Booth, A. J., 685 W. Erie st
Boulter, S. E., 4618 Evans av
Bower, E. C., 163 N. State st
Bowerman, Mrs. M. A., 3948 Cot-
tage Grove
Boynton, J. R., 70 State st
Brady, G. P., 604 W. Van Buren st
Brown, Lucy H. A., Normal Park
Brown, T. H., 814, 43d st
Bruce, Susan E., 265 N. May st
Buck, W. H., 5137 Jefferson av
Buffum, J. H., 100 State st
Buffum H. S., 178 N. Franklin st
Burnett, Mary W., Central Music
Hall
Burnside, A. W., 833 W. Washing-
ton
Burt, Wm. H., 112 Dearborn st

Bushee, G. B., Englewood
Butler, T. O., 31 Flournoy st
Butler, A. S., Maplewood

Campbell, Alice, 5704 Madison av
Canfield, Mrs. C. T., 244 Lincoln av
Carder, George H., 368 Park av
Chase, H. H., 23 Washington st
Cheeseman, W. O.
Chislett, H. R., 3034 Michigan av
Clarke, F. D., 186 Clark st
Clary, W. I., 1200 Maplewood av
Cobb, J. P., 3638 Indiana av
Cole, A. L., Englewood
Collier, Amy W., 3249 La Salle st
Collins, C. D., 380 W. Harrison st
Colton, D. A., City Hotel
Colwell, B. L., 3014 Calumet av
Combs, Helen, 4300 Cottage Grove av
Combs, J. W., 4300 Cottage Grove av
Crary, C. W., 83, 47th st
Crawford, A. K., 70 State st
Creighton, Martha J., 2733 S. Park av
Crutcher, H., Auburn Park
Cushman, Mrs. M. B., 400 State st
Cushman, Bessie V., 161 La Salle st

Daily, C. A., 1242 Michigan av
Dake, F. B., 126 State st
Dal, J., 142 Evergreen av
Davis, W. N., 3127 State st
Davison, W. M. W., 134^{1/2} W. Lake st
Dearborn, Ella K., 3013 Cottage
Grove

Delamater, N. B., 125 State st
Dewey, C. A., 207, 31st st
Dewey, J. R., 23 S. Ashland av
Dickerson, Louise A., 241 Wabash av
Dickson, G. B., 1001 W. Harrison st
Dodge, C. C., 10 S. Sacramento av
Donaghue, Elizabeth B., 323 Chicago
av
Draper, W. L., 455 W. Washing-
ton
Duncan, D., 78 State st
Duncan, T. C., 100 State st
Dunn, W. A., Central Music Hall

Ehrlich, H., 642 Lincoln av
Eldridge, C. S., 70 State st
Elms, J. B., 207 La Salle av
Elms, B. C., 207 La Salle av
Ely, C. F., 103 State st
Emory, Sara, 83, 31st st
Evans, C. H., 730 Warren av
Everett, F., 402 Centre
Ewing, Alice, Hyde Park

Fairbanks, C. D., Englewood
Fellows, C. G., 70 State st

Fellows, H. B., 2969 Indiana av
Flanders, Mrs. A. A., Glencoe
Forbes, J. M., 441 State st
Foster, F. H., 103 State st
Foster, J. M., 6307 Yale st
Foster, R. N., 553 W. Jackson
Fox, Mrs. H. M., 3763 Ellis av
French, Mrs. A. J., Grand Crossing
French, S. M., 64, 23d st
Fritts, L. C., 109 S. Morgan st
Fruit, W. E., 3204 Cottage Grove av
Fuller, E. M., Fernwood
Fuller, C. G., Central Music Hall

Gardiner, F. H., 126 State st
Garvin, W. D., 122 Winchester av
Gates, J. H., 470 W. Adams st
Gilman, J. E., 455 Washington boul
Goodhue, H. A., Englewood
Goodrich, A. Amelia, 4337 Cham-
plain av
Gordon, A. H., 207 E. Chicago av
Graves, Kate I., 5730 Madison av
Green, Isadore L., 315 Lincoln av
Greenleaf, George T., 6557 Went-
worth

Gross, Maria M., 235 Michigan av
Gross, James E., 48 Madison st
Grosvenor, L. C., 185 Lincoln av
Grosvenor, L. U., 185 Lincoln av
Gwynne, E. E., 407 Centre st

Haight, N. H., Hahnemann Hosp
Halbert, H. V., 2400 Prairie av
Hall, A. C., Jr., Grand Crossing
Hall, C. B., Hyde Park
Hall, George A., 2400 Prairie av
Hallowell, C. H., 185 Dearborn st
Hanna, W. B., 43d and Langley av
Hannah, Helen M., 3030 Prairie
Hardy, Anna, 3147 Indiana av
Harlan, R. A., 455 W. Washington
Harmon, Harry, 273 N. May st
Harris, A. F., 514, 61st st
Harvey, W. S., 567 W. Madison st
Hawkes, W. J., Central Music Hall
Hayes, E. H., 243 State st
Haynes, Mrs. C. M., 3838 Dearborn
st
Heath, Helen A., 196 N. Clark
Hedges, S. P., Central Music Hall
Henn, C. N., 479 Noble st
Heegaard, B. Louise, 184 Eugenie
Hinkle, Abbie, 996 Millard av
Hinz, Augusta, 958 N. Clark
Hobart, H. M., 402 Centre st
Hobart, W. F., 630 Melrose
Hoey, W. F.
Hogan, C., 161 W. Madison st
Holman, E. E., 6308 Yale st

Honberger, F. H., 3903 Michigan av
 Hoyne, T. S., 1833 Indiana av
 Huffaker, T. S., 3900 Cottage Grove
 av
 Hutchins, A. V., 385 So. Western av

Jacobi, W. O., 847 W. Madison st
 Jacobi, Stella E., 847 W. Madison st
 Jansen, Anna C., 288 N. State st
 Johnson, J. H. S., 895 W. North av
 Johnson W. S., Hyde Park
 Johnson, W. M., 6102 Wright st
 Jones, C. S., 168 Oakwood boul

Kaler, W. H., 5205 Hibbard av
 Karst, F. A., 636 Sedgwick st
 Keeler, H., 3543 Prairie av
 Keith, E. W., Wicker Park
 Kemp, N. C., 3904 Indiana av
 Kimball, Augusta, 2426 Indiana av
 King, Augusta, 958 N. Clark st
 King, John B. S., 240 Wabash av
 Kippax, J. R., 3154 Indiana av
 Kjellburg, E Central Music Hall
 Knapp, Miss A
 Knoll, W. F., 726 Washington boul
 Koch, E. P., 520 W. Indiana st
 Koier, C. M., 860 Milwaukee av
 Koier, L. C., 860 Milwaukee av

Landreth, Mrs. M. H., 2208 Wabash
 av
 Laning, C. E., Central Music Hall
 Larson, G. M., 15 Lakeside Bldg
 Lawrence, M. B., 125 Clark st
 Leavitt, S., 148, 37th st
 Lemker, H. L., 397 N. Wells
 Le Roy, E. W., 207 Clark st
 Leonard, E. J., 597 W. 12th st
 Liljeroth, Anna, 111th st, Roseland
 Low, Miss Julia, 3946 Lake av
 Lowry, Mrs. L. R., 115 S. Paulina
 Ludlam, E. M. P., 397 W. Monroe
 Ludlam, R., 1823 Michigan av
 Ludlam, R., Jr., 1823 Michigan av
 Ludwig, C. H., 600 Lincoln av
 Lundgren, S. A., Central Music
 Hall
 Lyon, H. N., 177, 31st st

MacCracken, Mrs., 4300 Lake
 MacCracken, W. P., 4300 Lake av
 McCormick F., 516 S. Wood st
 McDowell, W. A., 35, 46th st
 McGill, J. B., 4 Hubbard ct
 McGill, J. A., 4 Hubbard ct
 McKInney, S. P., Cook County
 Hospital
 McMichael, O. W., 180 Wabash av
 Malok, Jno., 764 Milwaukee av

Maloy, A. J., 240 Wabash av
 Maloy, Sara E., La Grange
 Melendy, Mary R., 2946 Indiana av
 Mendel, Mrs. S. A., 2943 Wabash av
 Messenger, Mrs., Central Music
 Hall

Meyer, H., 494 Fullerton av
 Miessler, E. G. H., 737 S. Halsted st
 Miller, A., 172 S. Ashland av
 Miller, E. P.
 Mills, J. P., 518 Adams st
 Miner, Harriett G., Englewood
 Mitchell, C., 70 State, R 615
 Mitchell, J. S., 2954 Prairie av
 Morgan Chas., 194 Michigan av
 Morin, D., 190 Blue Island av
 Moth, M. J., 3438 Indiana av

Neilson, N. J., 39 Ray av

Oakshett, J. C., 1305 W. Madison st
 Ogden, M. D., 163 State st
 Oliver, T. T., 2306 Indiana av
 Owsley, Linnie, Temperance Hosp

Patterson J. Lyon, 4256 Cottage
 Grove

Parker, Anna M., 35 Walnut st
 Paul, P. D., 70 State
 Pease, F. O., 4056 Vincennes av
 Peaslee, Clara W., 5306 Jefferson av
 Peebles, G. R., 3130 Indiana av
 Peiro, F. L., 78 State st
 Pettit, J., Englewood
 Phillips, Helen P., 12 Argyle Bldg
 Pike Rhoda, Irving Park
 Poppe, Otto, 2725 Portland av
 Pratt, E. H., Central Music Hall
 Prince, Isaac, 641 Carroll av
 Pusheck, C. A., 330 La Salle av

Reasner, Mrs., Englewood
 Reed, W. E., Rush and Ohio sts
 Rees, O. C., Cook County Hospital
 Reininger, E. E., 1093 Taylor st
 Reise, J. A., 351 W. North av
 Rich, C. D., 190, 31st st
 Richards, G. E., Central Music Hall
 Roberts, Louie M., La Grange
 Robertson, J. E., 4004 Michigan av
 Rockwell, C. B., Hyde Park
 Roesche, F., 113 Adams st
 Rogers, B. W., 197 Madison st
 Rogers, L. D., 441 Dearborn av
 Rogers, S. Ida, 441 Dearborn av
 Rowe, W. C., 394 Belden av
 Rowe, Addie, Englewood

Sachtleben, E. S. A., 2833 Archer av
 Sanders, H. B., 268, 31st st

- Sanders, W. H., 3245 Forest av
Saunders, Vida A., 70 State st
Sawyer, A. P., 161 Colorado av
Schaefer, Konrad, 574 Flournoy st
Scheuerman, F., 191 North av
Schmidt, J. A., 2554 S. Halsted st
Schneider, S. H., 210 Dearborn av
Scholer, E. C., Wright's Grove
Schrader, W. H., 3900 Cottage Grove
av
Schumchow, H., 613 N. Ashland av
Shears, George F., 3130 Indiana av
Sherry, H., 3616 Stanton av
Shibley, Mary, Cook County Hospital
Shipman, Geo. E., 120 S. Wood st
Siegmund, Emelie R., 70 State st
Skiles, H. P., 963 W. Monroe st
Slaughter, L. N., 3150 Dearborn st
Small, H. N., 188 Clark st
Smiley, H. F., So. Englewood
Smith, Julia M., 368 Bowen av
Smith, D. S., 1255 Michigan boul
Smith, E. L., 970 W. Polk st
Smith, Jennie E., 665 Sedgwick st
Smith, Julia Holmes, 521 Dearborn
av
Snyder, O. C., 190 Cass st
Soule, Isaac C., Pullman
Spach, A. B., Englewood
Sparling, E. H., Normal Park
Stansburg, Mrs. H. E., 343 W.
Monroe st
Stearns, W. M., 100 State st
Steinhaus, H., 479 Noble st
Streeter, J. W., 2001 Prairie av
Stockham, A. B., 159 La Salle st
Swan, C. J., 103 State st
Sweet, E. C., 70 State st
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Theobald, George, 753 S. Halsted st
Thome A. G., 239 Lincoln av
Thompson, J. H., Central Music
Hall
Thompson, M. W., 493 S. Oakley av
Tooker, R. N., 263 Dearborn av
Trine, T. H., 45 Randolph st
Ulrich, J., 202 Center st
Upham, Ella P., 2426 Indiana av
- Valentine Jas. C., 1332 Wabash av
Valentine, Sara, 1332 Wabash av
Van Horn, Mary, 215 N. Centre av
Vary, W. H., 47 Kinzie st
Vaughn, E. E., 281 Lincoln av
Vilas, C. H., Central Music Hall
- Waite, Lucy C., 5806 Jefferson av
Washburne, Geo. F., 5 Warren av
Waters, F. R., 18th and State
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Weeks, Geo. H., Central Music Hall
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Wells, Mrs. C. J., 70 State st
Wegner, Otto, 875 Milwaukee av
Whaling, Julia C., Clifton House
Wheeler, Francis W., 2415 Indi-
ana av
White, Wm. S., 253 Warren av
Whiting Thomas H., 78 State st
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Williams, C. A., 14 Warren av
Williams, Ed., 4405 S. Ellis av
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THE SURGICAL DEPARTMENT.

PROF. GEORGE A. HALL, M. D., EDITOR.

Synovitis.—Owing to the frequency and obstinacy of this disease, and the fact that every practitioner, as well as surgeon, has had more or less experience in the treatment of this malady, I feel confident it will not prove disinteresting to add a few items in relation to its treatment, gleaned from my own observation. I will first give a short *resume* of its pathology and causation. The term *synovitis* has various synonyms, viz.: “*hydrops — articularum acutus*,” “*acute serous synovitis*,” “*arthro meningitis*,” and “*sero-synovitis*.” It is an inflammation of the lining membrane of any joint or articular surface. The *synovial membranes* have been considered by some as synonymous with the *serous membranes*, and are often classified with them. In structure, they are very much the same; in function they differ. The *synovial membrane* serves to line the various *diarthrodial joints* and secretes a fluid called *synovia*. It does not form closed sacs like the *serous membrane*, neither does it cover the entire inner surface of the joint, especially at the point where the *articular cartilages* are in contact. Here it is found that the *synovial membrane* covers only the margin of the *cartilages*. It is claimed by some that in early infancy the membrane covers the entire *cartilage*, but is worn off in after years. The *synovial membrane* is very thin but elastic; its internal surface is smooth and moist; its external surface merges into the joint capsule. In its natural state the internal surface is of a pinkish color covered with *synovia*, an alkaline fluid much like the white of an egg in its general appearance. When rubbed between the fingers it imparts an oily sensation. It contains *albumen*, *mucin*, some fat *leucocytes* and *epithelial cells*. The *mucin* is increased or diminished according to the activity of the joint.

I will classify synovitis as acute and chronic. Some authors designate them as the moist and dry. The causation of synovitis may vary greatly. The principal joints involved are the wrist, elbow, shoulder, ankle, hip and knee.

Acute serous synovitis is the most common of all; the pathological process is simple and typical. For some known or unknown cause, a joint, most frequently the knee, becomes the seat of an inflammation which is manifested in the usual way. The blood current is increased, followed by dilatation of the capillaries with stasis. Migration of the white corpuscles from the vessels follows, and a profuse serous secretion is poured out from the dilated vessels into the perisynovial tissues and into the joint.

The endothelial cells are very rapidly produced, and are cast off, half formed, into the joint. This process, carried far enough constitutes "catarrhal synovitis," a purulent form.

The surface is bright red, from the dilatation of the surface capillaries and sometimes in the more acute cases, a distended blood vessel will burst.

The cartilages in an inflammation of this kind, are not affected, but are of a clear bluish-white color surrounded by the sharply marked line of inflamed synovial membrane. At this stage the joint is distended with a large amount of synovial fluid, which is thinner on account of the copious effusion of serum into the joint, becoming more or less opalescent as the endothelial cells are cast off into it and become macerated, and as the leucocytes increase in number, the severer the attack the greater the amount of fibrin, when there is so much fibrin in the joint fluid that it consolidates on the synovial surfaces, the case belongs rather to the class of dry synovitis. At this stage, unless it become chronic, the inflammation subsides, or goes on to the formation of a purulent exudation.

If it subsides, the blood supply diminishes, the newly formed capillaries are obliterated, cell proliferation ceases, and everything returns to a normal condition.

If however, instead of undergoing resolution, the joint inflammation takes on a more active character, the physician has soon to deal with a purulent effusion; cell proliferation, and the migration of leucocytes becomes so prominent a part of the process that where there was formerly serum, there is now a

sero-purulent or purulent fluid. From being simply red and glazed, the synovial surface becomes velvety in appearance. The cartilages become yellowish-white. Their surface is indistinct, covered with lymph and flocculi of pus.

In some cases the destructive process seems localized, and ulcerations of synovial tissue, and even of cartilage, take place, while the surrounding parts show only a moderate grade of inflammation. From this it is easy to see how any amount of mischief may result. The whole synovial membrane may become granulating tissue; the cartilage may be eroded also. The bone is bare, and the periarticular tissues become the seat of abscesses as soon as the capsule breaks, perhaps before. It is hard to set a limit to so destructive a disease as this.

Two grades of this purulent effusion are properly recognized. One, called purulent synovitis, where the pus is secreted by the surface layers of the membrane and no deep-seated lesion results. The second grade is called suppurative synovitis, and it signifies that the deeper layers of the membrane are involved. Recovery from purulent synovitis may be complete, and no trace of the mischief may be left behind. Recovery from suppurative synovitis generally, although not necessarily, means a joint impaired by adhesions. On the other hand, as we have seen, there is no limit to the destructive possibilities of suppurative synovitis. Complete disorganization of the joint, dislocation of the bones, and worst of all, systemic infection are only too apt to follow.

Dry synovitis is rarely a primary affection, but usually follows as a sequela of other diseases. Having given the pathology, the symptoms are unmistakable. In the acute, pain, heat, redness and swelling compose a large part of all that can be said of it. Along with the pain goes tenderness, often a sense of tension, caused by the rapid effusion.

If it runs a rapid course and purulent infiltration take place, the periarticular tissues become œdematous and boggy to the touch. As the knee joint is one of the most unfortunate, owing to its exposure to accidents, and is the most obstinate in yielding to treatment, I will confine my remarks to this joint alone.

The causes of inflammation of this joint are first in frequency traumatism.

(2.) Exposure to cold and wet.

(3.) Suppressed cutaneous troubles.

(4.) Reflex nervous irritation.

I have often been asked why this joint proved so intractable when inflamed. Many reasons might be assigned for this obstinacy:

(1.) The large extent of synovial surface found in this joint, which doubles that of any other joint in the body.

(2.) Concussion or contusion or other traumatism producing inflammation frequently injures other tissues in the joint besides the synovial membrane. I then find a compound case, inflammation of the synovial tissues complicated with that of the ligaments, cartilages and osseous structures of the joint.

(3.) Constitutional dyscrasias are prone to settle in this joint and often prove the cause of their obstinacy.

(4.) Remote functional disturbances may influence the knee through its nerve supply.

When a lad, only ten years of age, I narrowly escaped losing my right limb, through the ignorance of the old family doctor.

During the latter part of the winter or early spring I assisted in running a large sugar bush, on my father's farm, and like all boys partook liberally of sap and sugar.

Late in April, I injured my knee with a harrow; after the pain subsided I thought no more of it for a week or more. One day, after being drenched in the rain, I ensconced myself in the corner of the old-fashioned fireplace to dry my clothing. On attempting to rise a pain caught me through the right knee. My father, thinking it simply a cramp in the limb, moved me to a chair, and seizing the limb, attempted to straighten it. This greatly increased the suffering, and soon after the knee began to swell.

The old doctor was called, and after dosing me heavily with calomel for some time, pronounced the case one of white swelling.

At the end of six weeks the joint was very much enlarged. The limb was bent at a right angle. A consultation was then held, and it was decided that the limb must be removed in order to save my life.

My parents objected to this procedure, and I was placed in the hands of another physician, who was known as a root doctor. Whether it was his knowledge or his intuition that led him to

take a different view of the pathology, as well as the cause of the trouble, I do not know. But when asked his opinion he said "the boy has worms." My parents were somewhat astonished, as well as disgusted, with this announcement. But as they had made the change, concluded to let him go on with his treatment. A thorough course of anthelmintic treatment was adopted. As a result large numbers of lumbricoides were expelled. Soon a rapid improvement was noticed in the knee, and in a few weeks I was skipping about with my playmates.

This personal experience has been of great service to me in the treatment of many cases, especially in children; I always stop to interrogate the mother in regard to the child's habits, diet, etc. Also adults, who have suffered with what they supposed was chronic rheumatism in the knee joint, and have employed all manner of local applications, and taken internal remedies with little or no avail, I have cured by treating the rectum and anus.

One interesting case, a man of forty years of age, had suffered many years from a chronic inflammation of the right knee. In my examination I ascertained that he had for some time suffered with a torpid liver and constipation; he would frequently go for several days without a motion of the bowels. I also ascertained the fact that the condition of the knee was greatly aggravated when the bowels had been confined for several days. I addressed my treatment to the liver and alimentary canal, much to his surprise; placed him upon a strict regimen and insisted upon his taking a reasonable amount of exercise, upon one of Dr. Taylor's machines (of New York). In a few months I had his liver and bowels in perfect working order, and the disability of the knee had entirely disappeared.

I mention these cases to show the importance of considering causation in the treatment of all acute or chronic ailments of the knee joint.

The treatment of pure uncomplicated synovitis is very simple and only of a few days' duration; keep the limb at rest and envelop the joint with cooling applications, and the internal administration of aconite, arnica or bryonia will cause resolution to take place in about three days. Great care should be taken in making the local applications. They should be applied cold,

and changed every fifteen minutes, or as often as necessary to prevent them from becoming heated.

A tank of cold lotion, suspended over the parts, to admit of a drop every second, with measures for drainage, is a very good means for keeping a uniform temperature. If the case be a complicated one, no better line of treatment can be followed for the first few days. In my opinion it is a very great mistake, and many times a fatal one to the limb, to envelop the joint in a plaster paris cast in the early treatment.

I believe the plaster paris in the majority of cases is a positive injury. In my experience I have been compelled to take many cases of knee-joint affection that have been under treatment several weeks or months, and I am convinced that ninety-five per cent of these cases have been retarded and damaged by the plaster paris cast.

Can any one tell me why there should exist such a mania for immobilizing diseased joints with plaster paris casts when such sad results follow?

In diseased joints, as well as fractures near the joint, ninety-five per cent of these cases result in ankylosis.

The motions of the joint may be controlled by the double inclined plane and many other appliances that will accomplish all that the cast can effect, at the same time leaving the joint exposed for topical applications. Extract of witch hazel, and calendula, 1 to 2, is my favorite application. Others may prefer different lotions, but the same object should be kept in view. To reduce the temperature and diminish the capillary circulation, the temperature of the lotion should not vary five degrees. If you are not called to see the case in the first stage, several days having elapsed since the injury, you may be obliged to use warm instead of cold applications. A hop bag smothered with vinegar or with Pond's extract heated will give relief. It is light, easily applied, and one of the best.

It is at this stage that the old domestic remedies, smartweed, catnip and hemlock have gained their reputation.

If the pain be occasioned by the over-extension of effusion in the joint, it should be alleviated at once. The applications now used should be to control the effusion as well as the remedies employed. Apis, Hellebore, Staph, Hepar-Sulph., Merc., are among the best remedies employed.

A CASE OF ECZEMA.

BY GEORGE H. NEAL, M. D. FALLS CITY, NEBRASKA.

A boy aged five years, light complexion, was first taken sick when six months old, as follows: High fever, vomiting, oppression of breathing—seemed to be filled up, choking, and to all appearances dying. The parents put him into hot water, when he was easier. They wrapped him up warmly, and in about one hour he began to break out with a red rash all over. In twenty-four hours it had formed pimples. They continued to come out and coalesce until he was almost covered. In about one month it had left him, except his head, face, breast and bowels, and



Fig. No. 1.

along the inside of the arms and legs. This continued, growing better for a few weeks, then worse again, alternately better and worse, until at present he is in the following condition: His head is free from the eruption; his face is as you see it in the photo; his body all over the front, along arms and legs the same eruption, only not so bad. The appearance of the eruption is a slight elevation; skin feels thick and hard, covered with a dry thick scab; when raised exudes a clear, watery, sticky fluid. His face is the most trouble, as there is intense itching and burning, and he will scratch it, causing this watery fluid to flow, and spread, irritating the good skin, causing a scab.

His appetite is good, tongue clean, bowels and kidneys healthy. He is better during dark of moon; during first quarter of the moon he is taken with what appears to be a cold affecting the bronchial passages, some fever, loose cough. This continues until the eruption is thrown out free and full, when his cough gets better, and when dark of moon comes again he is feeling well, and the eruption grows better until he has this cough and cold again. Nothing he eats seems to hurt him or aggravate the eruption. He is plump and lively, plays around all the time and seems perfectly healthy, except the eruption.

The family history is just fair; no syphilis, they claim; father had an eruption on head similar to this when a child; scrofula well marked—they all look it; mother fat and sluggish. They have four children. The boy next to this one had a similar eruption on face and head, but was relieved in a short time. One child born since this one, who is perfectly healthy, is about two years old.

In answer, the Doctor was advised to give Calc. c. high. February 6 he writes:

“On January 26 I gave one dose of Calc. c. 1M, that being the lowest potency I had, except 6x or 30x. In one week the scabs had become very dry, and some of them near the margin of the hair had fallen off, leaving a very healthy looking surface. The main trouble is to keep him from scratching them at night. His hands are covered. He will go to sleep on first going to bed, but about 11 to 12 o'clock he gets restless, and will rub and pat his face from then until three or four in the morning. The first two nights after giving the Calc. he rested nicely.

Consequently, at the end of the week I gave one more dose, as the scabs had been rubbed off and the eruption would bleed, and exuded a sticky fluid.

His body looks considerably better. Fruits agree with him. Milk agrees in all ways, except it makes him fill up with phlegm in the throat, nothing else seems to disagree with him. He likes sour things, also salty, but does not crave them. The itching is only at night and between the hours named above. The weather does not seem to have any influence on the eruption."*

PSORIASIS GUTTATA CURED BY ARSENICUM 200 IN EIGHT WEEKS.

BY T. S. HOYNE, A. M., M. D.

At my clinic, September 16, 1890, Thomas McC., aged twenty-four, presented himself for treatment. His whole body, face and extremities were covered with an eruption of psoriasis guttata. So extensive was the disease that I tried to get a photograph of the patient at once, but did not succeed until he had been under treatment one week, at which time he was greatly improved and looked as in the accompanying plate.—(Fig. 2.)

The history of the case as given by the patient was about as follows: I have had an eruption on the legs, arms, body and face ever since I can remember. There has never been a time when I have been free from it, although not always as bad as I am now. There is no discharge of any kind and never has been. There is no itching of the eruption. I have never had any private disease of any kind. The bowels are generally loose. I dream a great deal of things that occur during the day, otherwise I sleep well.

But few symptoms were obtained from the patient. He said that he could fill a tea-cup with scales by rubbing his hands over the body. The tongue trembled upon protruding it. The patient liked to be in a warm room. His business was that of an ice man.

Arsenicum 200 was prescribed, three doses per day. No other medicine was taken, and this was kept up for about eight weeks, at which time the patient reported himself as entirely

*Will report again.—Ed.

free from disease. The rapidity of the cure and its completeness was a surprise to the students of the college as well as to their teacher, who had no expectation of bringing the case to a close under four or five months.

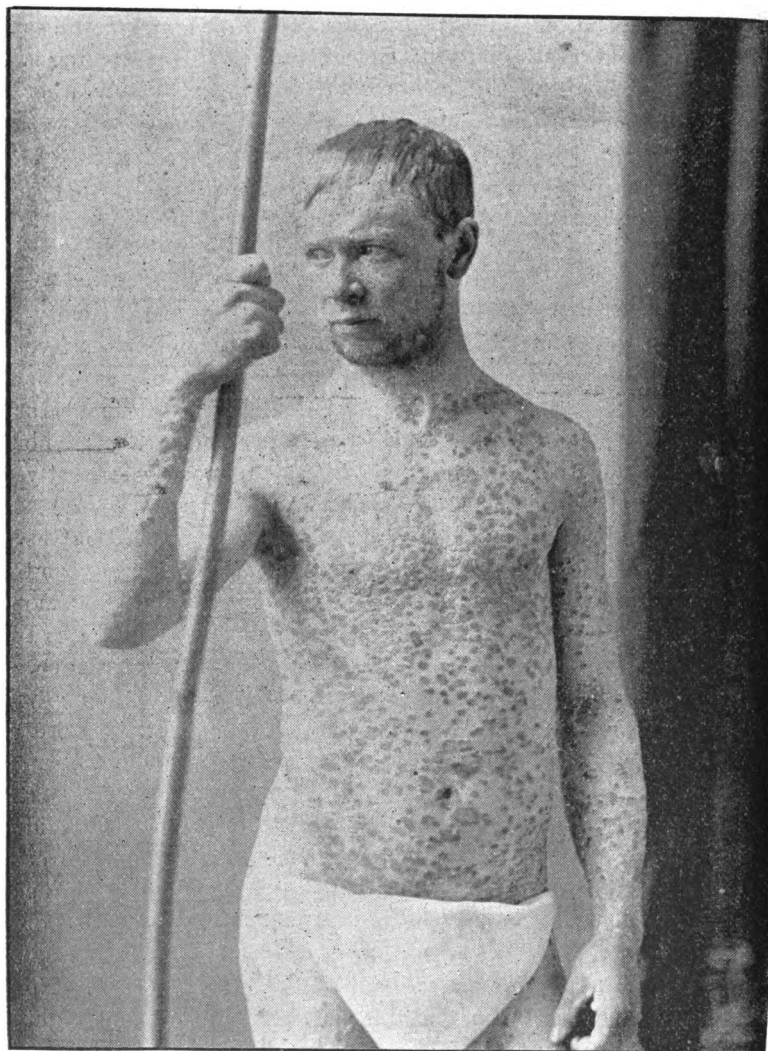


Fig. No. 2.

NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR.

A Scientific Bacillus once met a Wandering Microbe in the Splenic Flexure of the Colon.

"Whither away, my friend," quoth he.

"I am trying to discover a northwest passage to the Stomach," answered the Microbe, "where I hear there is great store of good things."

"You had better be shy of that region, my unlearned friend; the organism appertaining to us is undergoing treatment, and great quantities of such pernicious drugs are being poured into the Stomach that it is really dangerous to come into actual contact with them. Here you are comparatively safe, and if you desire, I shall be pleased to conduct you to the flourishing town of Micropolis, pleasantly situated in a recess of the Descending Colon where you can find comfortable quarters, at a hotel." So saying, the courteous old Bacillus conducted his new-found friend southward, discoursing, in the meantime, most charmingly upon the late discoveries of Koch and their probable effect upon the Microbian World. "Our safety lies in the fact that we are a little tougher than the organisms on which we live. Only notice the epithelium around us; how livid its color, how dry and unnatural its surface; this unhealthy condition is owing entirely to the huge amount of gizzard-fretting, cell-irritating germicides which the doctors are pouring into this man, in the vain hope of destroying us as the cause of the disease. His system is being racked, but we are quite comfortable, I believe," said the Bacillus smilingly, eying his neighbor.

"O quite so, I assure you," acquiesced the Microbe.

"As for being the cause of any disease," continued the scientific one, "We gamboled in the guts of pre-historic man, at a time when these new-fangled diseases were unknown, and the accursed bichloride baths not even dreamt of. I confess I have viewed the recent Koch experiments with some little anxiety, but I take great comfort in that untoward reaction, that worries the doctors so much—the chill, the high fever and the pains look well for us, and I doubt not but that, as heretofore, the new germ-killer will prove to be first a man-killer and thus give us time to emigrate to other quarters."

The two travelers suddenly found themselves in an almost impenetrable jungle of Cilia.

"I must have lost my way," exclaimed the Bacillus, groping around. "Anyhow I am weary of walking through these foot-entangling fibers, and to tell the truth, I have often thought that the town of Micropolis was too near the Rectum for safety. Some unlucky day an injection of Bichloride rushing around the Sigmoid Flexure may destroy the city as Pompeii was destroyed of old. Why not start a colony where we are?"

"Nothing easier," assented the Microbe.

Whereupon the two travelers divided in the middle and in a few seconds there were four individuals instead of two. Each of the four divided himself into two, and behold there were eight; in the twinkling of an eye the eight became sixteen, the sixteen, thirty-two, sixty-four, one hundred and twenty-eight. In short a populous city of Robust Microbes was soon in full running order at so little expense of time and trouble that Koch's lymph, if it had seen it, would have felt very ill indeed.

J. B. S. KING.

A HOMŒOPATHIC INSANE ASYLUM.

EARNEST EFFORT TO SECURE ONE IN ILLINOIS.

To the homœopathic profession in Illinois we have the honor to report that your committee have had a bill drawn with great care, and believe that it embodies the best features of hospital construction for the insane. We commend it to your best judgment. It has been presented in the House by Hon. E. J. Whitehead, of Cook (House bill No. 67), and in the Senate by Hon. W. F. Crawford, of Rock Island (Senate bill No. 56). The location selected is the healthiest part of the State.

We have provided that the treatment shall be that which has shown the best results, as given in the following statistics:

Poughkeepsie, Buffalo and Utica insane hospitals, * average per cent of deaths for eight years, 6.07; average per cent of cures, 29.32. Middletown insane asylum, † average per cent of deaths for eight years, 4.07; average per cent of cures, 49.90.

[The same statutes govern these asylums, and the above statistics give the best possible idea; they are, in fact, the only fair

* Allopathic.

† Homœopathic.

test of the relative value of the two methods of treatment.* No comment is necessary. The figures tell their own story. Compiled from official reports by S. H. Talcott, M. D., superintendent.]

It would seem that these facts ought to be sufficient to secure the hospital in this State, but a determined opposition must be overcome. The arguments to overcome will be many.

1. Do we need another asylum?

We understand that it has been ascertained that there are about 1,000 insane for whom there are no accommodations. All of the asylums are full to overflowing, notwithstanding that all were enlarged during the past few years. The next few years will, in the natural course of events, greatly increase the number of insane in this State.

2. Would it not be better to enlarge the present insane hospital?

This has been done, until now the eastern one (at Kankakee) holds over 1,500. The drainage is good, and the water supply may be ample, but the disastrous effects of crowding a large number of people into a few compact buildings is well known to the profession. The Elgin (northern) hospital has about 1,000 inmates, enough, it would seem, for one locality. The Central asylum (Jacksonville) is the oldest in the State, and like the Southern (at Anna), has defective drainage. It is not wise, either from a sanitary or financial point of view, to enlarge these. An old legislator declared that "it would be better economy to pull the old buildings down."

3. The advantages of a new asylum are many. Hospital construction is being constantly improved. New methods of ventilation and heating are available. New buildings can be better arranged and avoid the overcrowding. Separate small pavilions and cottages tend to hasten recovery. Rapid recovery by the most scientific treatment lessens expense to the State. That is what homœopathy offers.

4. The chief objection urged will be the expense. This is the ignorant, thoughtless man's argument. One insane person keeps from employ from one to three able-bodied persons. That

*In THE MEDICAL VISITOR for February will be found more statistics; get this issue (one year \$1) and copy these facts and figures in your daily or weekly papers.

is a direct loss to the State, besides hazardous in the extreme. If expense is counted, the old method of "killing" might be revived. Oh, no! If economy is to be enforced do not visit it upon helpless insane. Prompt commitment is the cheapest. It is the chronic cases that cause the large expense. The German plan of "boarding out" in families would be better than to hinder the early commitment of all the insane in the State from lack of room.

5. Why do the homœopathic patrons ask for an asylum.

They ask for an asylum because the homœopathic system of treatment has proven to give the best results. Because we believe it would therefore save expense to the State. Those who favor economy can not consistently oppose our demands. We can not get into the present asylums (and so save the State expense), hence we ask for a new asylum. In a recent canvass of Cook County it was found that the heaviest tax-payers preferred the homœopathic treatment. The same is true of other districts. It is believed that the patrons of this system can poll a very decisive vote (when they choose), and, as an act of simple justice, press their demands for an asylum. Taxation implies representation.

We have organized a committee in each assembly or senatorial district throughout the State, and ask our physicians to let their members of both Houses, and the executive, feel that we are a powerful "faction" or fraction in the State. It may be that we can not get what we want at this session, but we will keep up the siege. Our cause is just. We have enlisted for the campaign.

Some of our physicians have a thousand voters behind them, and it is believed that if thoroughly organized and aroused our patrons can secure us anything that we may want.

All of our physicians in the State have patients of all parties, and can enlist their active influence. Our representative on the State board of health has for many years served the people well. The record of our physician in the State penitentiary at Joliet for several years was creditable to our system (see his reports). Why should the allopathic profession stand in the way of the poor helpless insane getting the benefit of the most successful curative system? The insane of other States, particularly New York,

Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Minnesota, are now so treated, and why not those of Illinois? "Ask and you shall receive." We only ask what is just.

J. S. MITCHELL, M. D., *Chairman.*

T. S. HOYNE, M. D., *Treasurer.*

J. R. KIPPAX, M. D.,

W. A. SMITH, M. D.,

G. W. FOOTE, M. D.,

C. B. KENYON, M. D.,

T. C. DUNCAN, M. D., *Secretary.*

INSANITY INCREASING.

With regard to the prevalence of melancholia in Racine, Wis., it may be proper to state that during the past few years melancholia has been on the increase throughout the civilized world, and especially is this true during the past year, or since la grippe got in its fine work and exhausted the physical systems of thousands of people. This exhaustion has been of a most depressing nature, and it probably accounts, in a certain measure, for the increase of melancholia. Insanity is most prevalent in the temperate zone where the greatest mental and physical activity is found. We have in this State about one lunatic to every 450 of the inhabitants. In the State of Florida there is but one lunatic to every 1,100 inhabitants. A warm and enervating climate tends to the preventing of excessive activity and exhaustion; and, consequently, it is a prophylactic against the invasions of mental disease. Insanity prevails to a moderate extent in Holland, but the people are slow going, sound-headed, tolerant of the opinions of others, and not very strongly inclined to mental disturbance. Among the uplands of Switzerland, where the people are poorly fed, poorly housed, isolated from each other during long, cold winters, you will find one lunatic to every 200 of the inhabitants. If there is excessive humidity in the atmosphere, and many sudden changes in the weather from cold to warm, and back again, you will find rather strong tendencies to mental depression. In Holland the atmosphere is somewhat charged with moisture, but the weather is cool and rather steady. In Southern France and in Italy where the weather is mild and equable, and where there is much sunshine, you

find but a moderate percentage of mental disorders among the people. If you could contrive some method by which the moisture might be squeezed out of the atmosphere of Racine, Wis., and if you could cure your climate of its diabetic tendencies, you might relieve the masses of their melancholias. Until then, I am afraid you will have trouble about maintaining a perennial cheerfulness among the citizens of your city.

The Westboro Asylum in Massachusetts has been compelled to receive transfers from other asylums in that State, and these transfers have been, many of them, old, weak, incurable and hopeless cases; consequently, you can not expect the results to be as favorable as in an institution that receives, as far as possible, only recent and more hopeful cases.

SELDEN H. TALCOTT, M. D.

THE ILLINOIS LEGISLATIVE BUREAU.

At the last session of the Illinois Homœopathic Medical Association the following bureau of legislation was appointed:

J. A. Vincent, M. D., chairman, Springfield; G. W. Foote, M. D., Galesburg; J. S. Mitchell, M. D., Chicago; J. R. Kippax, M. D., Chicago; C. B. Kenyon, M. D., Rock Island; J. P. Willard, M. D., Jacksonville; M. B. Campbell, M. D., Joliet; H. M. Bascom, M. D., Ottawa; J. W. Coyner, M. D., Peoria; W. W. Estabrooke, M. D., Jerseyville; Julia Holmes Smith, M. D., Chicago; B. P. Marsh, M. D., Bloomington; T. S. Hoyne, M. D., treasurer, Chicago; F. L. Bartlett, M. D., Aurora; A. A. Whipple, M. D., Quincy; W. A. Smith, M. D., Morgan Park; F. W. Gordon, M. D., Sterling; T. Bacmiester, M. D., Toulon; J. E. Strong, M. D., Cairo; T. C. Duncan, M. D., secretary, Chicago.

At a meeting of the bureau held at that time, an executive committee was appointed to organize the profession throughout the State and to bend all energies to secure representation in an insane asylum.

There are fifty-one assembly or senatorial districts in this State with one senator and three representatives for each. According to the instructions of the society, the bureau has appointed, in addition, one or more homœopathic physicians, whether members of the society or not, to represent each district as follows:

First, Chicago (Ohio, River, Van Buren and Ashland)—
Drs. R. N. Foster, A. W. Woodward, J. E. Gilman, W. S. Harvey, E. M. Ludlam, C. A. Williams, * J. P. Mills, A. Miller.

*The addresses are omitted to save space.

Second, Chicago (S. Twenty-ninth Street, Hyde Park and Lake)—Drs. E. S. Bailey, J. M. Foster, H. C. Allen, E. H. Holman, A. C. Hall, E. Z. Bacon, E. M. Fuller, H. B. Sanders, W. B. Hanna, S. Leavitt, W. S. Johnson, G. F. Shears, J. B. S. King.

Third, Chicago (from Twenty-ninth Street north to River)—Drs. D. S. Smith, J. B. Talcott, D. A. Colton, A. K. Crawford, F. Boericke, R. Ludlam, J. W. Streeter, C. Adams, N. B. Delamater, C. S. Eldridge, J. E. Gross, G. A. Hall, E. M. Hale.

Fourth, Chicago (Lake Street, Ashland, Twelfth and Fortieth)—Drs. G. E. Shipman, Woodbury, A. W. Burnside, E. L. Smith, M. Thompson, A. G. Beebe, W. H. Burt, H. P. Skiles, D. Duncan, W. F. Knoll, C. H. Evans.

Fifth, Chicago (Twelfth Street, Throop, River and Fortieth)—Drs. T. H. Williams, S. A. Bassett, A. Hinkle.

Sixth, Chicago (Evanston, Lake View, River and Sedgwick) Drs. O. H. Mann, S. P. Hedges, C. H. Vilas, H. M. Hobart, E. H. Pratt, J. Buffum, M. C. Bragdon, J. W. Hawkes, L. C. Grosvenor, R. N. Tooker, L. G. Bedell, E. E. Gwynn.

Seventh, Cook County (towns outside of Chicago)—Drs. T. E. Roberts, W. H. Stennett, E. C. Reed, E. W. Wood, S. E. Hulett, J. B. Harvey.

Eighth (Lake, Boone and McHenry Counties)—Drs. W. C. Barker, F. S. Whitman, M. W. Baker, W. S. Eshbaugh, A. S. Childs.

Ninth, Chicago (Ashland, Lake Street, and limits) Drs. W. I. Clary, J. Dal, J. H. S. Johnson, Otto Wagner, A. Becker.

Tenth, (Ogle and Winnebago Counties)—Drs. W. D. McAfee, G. L. Chapman, H. C. Clements, J. G. Veness.

Eleventh, Chicago (Taylor, River, Wentworth, Thirty-ninth and limits)—Drs. E. G. H. Meissler, J. A. Schmidt, Geo. Theobald, E. J. Leonard, D. Morin.

Twelfth (Stephenson, Carroll and Jo Daviess Counties)—Drs. A. Van Patten, J. C. Fate, R. P. Wales, L. M. Currier, M. H. Cleary, R. F. Hayes.

Thirteenth, Chicago (North Avenue, Sedgwick, Ohio, Ashland)—Drs. C. M. Koier, O. F. A. Karst, H. Steinhaus, H. Harmon, T. Boll.

Fourteenth (Kane and Du Page Counties)—Drs. J. B. Gully, C. A. Jaeger, J. A. Bell, S. J. Ricker.

Fifteenth (Will County)—Drs. C. F. Ruden, E. C. Ogden.

Sixteenth (Kankakee and Iroquois Counties)—Drs. O. B. Spencer, A. R. Fouser, J. S. Near.

Seventeenth (De Kalb, Kendall and Grundy Counties)—Drs. M. C. Sturtevant, H. O. Smith, O. P. Blatchley.

Eighteenth (Livingston and Ford Counties)—Drs. C. H. Long, D. Brewer, L. Farren.

Nineteenth (Lee and Whiteside Counties)—Drs. O. P. Blackman, H. M. Kennedy, G. W. I. Brown, C. N. Hazelton, M. J. Hill, C. A. Wilcox.

Twentieth (Marshall, Tazewell and Woodford Counties)—Drs. J. B. Dunham, C. Davis, J. W. Welker, J. G. Waggoner.

Twenty-first (Rock Island and Henry Counties)—Drs. W. A. Paul, P. H. Wessel, J. D. Dickinson, N. H. Lowry.

Twenty-second (Knox and Fulton Counties)—Drs. M. S. Carr, J. H. Miller, O. G. Strong, J. J. Lobaugh, A. W. Southard.

Twenty-third (La Salle County)—Drs. G. F. Coutant, F. N. English, C. E. Stewart.

Twenty-fourth (Mercer, Henderson and Hancock Counties)—Drs. I. M. Martin, L. W. Wright, J. W. Parker, J. Latimer.

Twenty-fifth (Bureau, Putnam and Stark Counties)—Drs. E. J. Schenck, G. W. Ramsey, M. B. Morse, J. C. Duncan.

Twenty-sixth (Peoria County)—Drs. I. W. Johnson, J. H. Timpken, H. D. Manchester.

Twenty-seventh (Warren and McDonough Counties)—Drs. W. O. Blaisdell, E. K. Westfall, R. B. McCleary.

Twenty-eighth (McLean County)—Drs. S. Bishop, G. R. Woolsey, A. S. Eshbaugh.

Twenty-ninth (Logan and Macon Counties)—Drs. W. P. Armstrong, C. H. Benson, B. F. Sibley.

Thirtieth (Champaign, De Witt and Piatt Counties)—Drs. J. E. Morrison, J. D. Knott, H. H. Hall.

Thirty-first (Vermilion and Edgar Counties)—Drs. R. S. Lycan, Charles Hawley, W. R. Wilson.

Thirty-second (Douglass, Coles and Cumberland Counties)—Drs. E. B. Morey, W. D. Vint, E. D. Scott.

Thirty-third (Moultrie, Shelby and Effingham Counties)—Drs. S. W. Johnson, E. G. West, J. A. Dunlap.

Thirty-fourth (Mason, Cass, Menard and Schuyler Counties)—Drs. M. Ayres, M. M. Dowler, W. H. Hall, J. M. Taylor, J. B. Vance.

Thirty-fifth (Adams County)—Drs. C. E. Ehinger, C. H. Crandall, John Schmidt.

Thirty-sixth (Brown, Pike and Calhoun Counties)—Drs. T. M. Watson, J. Q. Garner, P. Rustemeyer.

Thirty-seventh (Scott, Greene and Jersey Counties)—Drs. E. K. Shirley, J. Squire, C. R. Enos.

Thirty-eighth (Macoupin and Morgan Counties)—Drs. M. H. Goodrick, M. A. Halstead, J. Boyer.

Thirty-ninth (Sangamon County)—Drs. C. A. Frazer, G. W. Morgan, C. W. Hickman, A. F. Hammer.

Fortieth (Christian and Montgomery Counties)—Drs. J. H. Kitzmiller, J. K. Eberle, H. Bartens.

Forty-first (Madison County)—Drs. J. W. Enos, S. G. Merrell, C. Schott.

Forty-second (Bond, Clinton and Washington Counties)—Drs. C. P. Bahrenburg, H. J. Ravold, H. D. Schmidt.

Forty-third (Fayette, Marion and Jefferson Counties)—Drs. J. A. Wakeman, J. W. Parker, A. C. Davis.

Forty-fourth (Clay, Richland, Wayne and Edwards Counties)—Drs. H. T. Watkins, D. M. Foster.

Forty-fifth (Clark, Jasper and Crawford Counties)—Drs. W. L. Athon, C. Booker.

Forty-sixth (Hamilton, White, Wabash and Lawrence Counties)—Drs. F. Pemberton, R. M. Funkhauser, R. C. Taylor.

Forty-seventh (St. Clair County)—Drs. W. Bahrenburg, E. L. Waggoner, C. Neubert, G. Leibrock.

Forty-eighth (Monroe, Randolph and Perry Counties)—Drs. N. Zilliken, H. G. Armbruster, S. R. Boynton.

Forty-ninth (Saline, Gallatin, Hardin, Massac and Pope Counties)—Drs. J. N. Clark, J. E. Bronson.

Fiftieth (Jackson, Union and Alexander Counties)—Drs. G. H. Leach, C. T. Bucholz.

Fifty-first (Franklin, Williamson, Johnson, Pulaski Counties)—Dr. D. Hogan.

We have endeavored to select the most active physicians to represent each district, but may not have succeeded as well as we might. In some of the large districts like the first, second, third, fourth, sixth, and others, with their heavy tax-payers we have made larger committees. It is believed that when well organized we can succeed. In union there is strength. Humanity demands that every homœopath shall do what he can for this cause.

DRS. J. S. MITCHELL,

T. S. HOYNE,

J. R. KIPPAX,

T. C. DUNCAN,

W. A. SMITH,

G. W. FOOTE,

C. B. KENYON,

Executive Committee.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

April 21-23, Missouri State, at Kansas City, Mo.

May 6, Kansas State, at Kansas City, Kas.

May 12-14, Illinois State, at Springfield.

June 3-5, American Institute of Homœopathy at Atlantic City, N. J.

To Every Physician in Illinois:

There are many things that the committee would like to tell you privately but can not now. The correspondence is large. Every physician should feel that he or she is personally interested. We are notified that the allopathic members in the Legislature will rally opposition of the strongest kind. We, fortunately, have strong political influence in our profession and behind us. Pour in the letters on the legislators from now on, ask for copies of the bill, talk it up, interview politicians, and get it all over the neighborhood. Give your papers facts. The leading Chicago press can be relied on. Homœopathy will get a boom. The more opposition the better. Every committeeman should work like a Trojan. Organize your district. Come to Springfield in May to the State meeting. Will you come before if we need your influence? In every fight from Boston to California we have won. The brains, the money and the influence are with us. Right will triumph. Now then let us hear from you, addressing Secretary Dr. Duncan, 100 State Street, Chicago. We want your counsel and co-operation. Study well our programme. Prompt concentrated action will insure success.

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS RECEIVED.

THE ORIGIN OF THE ARYANS; by Dr. Isaac Taylor, Humboldt Publishing Company, 28 Lafayette Place, New York. Double number 30 cents.

The origin of the Aryans is one of those curious problems which combines the interest of a grave philosophical speculation with the fascination of a Persian fairy tale. It seems, somewhere between 60,000 and 80,000 years ago (it surely makes little difference which), when the mastodon and the woolly rhinoceros were still on earth, that a race of prehistoric men was living on the lagoons of Europe, and chasing wild horses over the plains of France and Germany.

In the caves of the Dordogne, in Picardy, and in various parts of the continent and in England, there have been found a large number of relics of this most ancient race or rather races, for there were probably several. Skulls and other bones, stone implements, a few specimens of rude pottery and the refuse of feasts are the records that bear evidence of their existence and

tell something of their condition and mode of life. In the Dordogne district was found the ivory tusk of an extinct pachyderm, upon which was traced a rude but spirited representation of two horses, probably the record of a successful chase.

By the tests of the new sciences, anthropology, linguistic archæology and craniometry, it has been pretty well established that these ancient skulls belong to a people whose descendants are represented by the present inhabitants of Europe.

It is highly interesting to notice that the earliest inhabitants of Britain, whose relics are found in the long barrows, were a small, dark-haired, dolichocephalic race, and that they are probably represented in modern times by the little dark Welshmen of Denbighshire. They also correspond in craniometric characters with the inhabitants of some of the western islands, and the Corsicans; also that a tall, sandy, brachycephalic race, whose bones are found in the round barrows, find their modern descendants in the red-haired, freckled, Mac Gregors and Camerons of Scotland.

The calumny that man is the *parvenu* of the earth is thus happily extinguished, as he can boast of ancestors who were contemporaneous with long extinct pachyderms, and thus must have existed for a period of time so gigantic as almost to appall the imagination.

Moreover the battle is not always to the strong, for while puny man has peopled the whole globe and filled it with his incessant activities, his gigantic adversary, the mastodon has been crowded out of existence, and now occupies only a highly stuffed and dried station in scientific museums. J. B. S. K.

THE EVOLUTION OF SEX; by Patrick Geddes and J. Arthur Thompson. Humboldt Publishing Company, 28 Lafayette Place, New York. Double number 30 cents.

This is a comprehensive *resume* of an interesting subject. It traces sexual evolution from the protozoa up to man, and by means of numerous illustrations adds to the clearness and comprehension of the text.

The reaction against the "natural selection" of Darwin, which has gradually set in of late years, is here treated of and confirmed, and the bearing of sexual evolution upon modern society is discussed in a separate chapter. The conclusions of the

authors upon the subject of population, should meet with nothing but approval from the most rigid moralists. Nothing is advised to repress population except education and self control upon the part of married partners.

The publishers, though charging a very low price for the work, leave nothing to be desired in the way of paper, type and general make-up. K.

A PRACTICAL MANUAL OF GYNECOLOGY; by G. R. Southwick, M. D., assistant professor of obstetrics, etc., Boston. Published by Otis Clapp & Son.

Two years ago the first edition of this work was offered to the profession and was received with great eagerness, for up to that time our school was without a treatise upon the subject which paid any attention whatever to homœopathic remedies. The press, without exception, praised the doctor's manual, and the edition was soon exhausted.

The author carefully revised his pages, added two new chapters on "Massage in Gynecology" and "Electricity in Gynecology," doubled the number of illustrations, incorporated numerous notes by Drs. C. Wesselhoeft, J. Heber Smith, L. L. Danforth and L. L. Betts, and again presents his child in its new dress to the homœopathic fraternity.

It is hardly possible to add anything to what was said of the volume before. It certainly meets a want felt by all physicians who are growing weary of recommended surgical interference for every abnormal condition of the female generative organs.

Transactions of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of New York for the year 1890, Vol. XXV.

Thanks are due the secretary, Dr. John L. Moffatt, for a copy of this interesting volume of over 600 pages. It is full of information of exceeding importance to the resident of New York, and the example here set might well be followed by some of our western State societies. New York, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania always present their yearly reports in well-bound volumes, worthy a place in any library.

Our thanks are also due Dr. Ed B. Snider, Philadelphia, for a copy of the transactions of the twenty-sixth session of the

Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, held at Philadelphia, September 17, 19, 1890.

This volume, while considerably smaller in size than the New York transactions, compares favorably in the character and number of papers presented.

HEADACHES AND THEIR CONCOMITANT SYMPTOMS, with a complete and concise repertory; analysis by John C. King, M. D.; second edition, W. A. Chatterton, Chicago, publisher.

The author states that in this edition a few of the minor remedies, which appeared in the former, have been stricken out, and in place of them several drugs are now included which were before omitted. The former edition of this work met with a favorable reception from the press and profession, and consequently was soon exhausted. There is no reason to doubt that the present volume will be as cordially received. In fact there has been a large demand for it the past two or three years. In the main the work is reliable, although several clinical symptoms of doubtful utility are incorporated.

Removal of Tonsillar Hypertrophy by Electro-Cautery Dissection by Edwin Pynchon, M. D., Chicago. Reprint from Journal of American Medical Association.

Homœopathic League Tract No. 32. The Revolution in Medicine.

GOSSIP.

*** The Illinois Homœopathic Medical Association meets in Springfield May 19. The Legislature may be in session. We should be out in force with able papers and grand profitable discussions. If they give us the assembly chamber we will pass some wise measures. If you are not a member come and bring your name with you. A fuller attendance is expected.

*** Vacant Fields in Illinois. In our canvass we have discovered some good locations. See page XV.

*** Are you familiar with the law of commitment of insane? Are you familiar with the diagnosis and treatment of insane? Are you familiar with insane hospital construction and management? The relative cost of building is put all the way from \$400 to \$700, and the annual cost about \$175 per patient.



THE FIELD.

ALABAMA.—A number of bills was introduced in each branch of the Legislature January 21, concerning the Eclectics and the Homœopaths, and the Senate passed a bill requiring all those who made application to practice medicine to stand an examination before the County Medical Board and to get a certificate from that board before they were authorized to practice medicine. It was thought necessary to require graduates of medical colleges and all to go before the board and run the gauntlet of an examination.

Under the present law there is no penalty attaching to failure to obtain the required certificate. This was decided by the Supreme Court in a case from Mobile. The Senate bill makes penalty upon conviction.

Dr. A. N. Ballard went to Montgomery and appeared before the committee on Medical Legislation of the General Assembly. An appeal was made to this committee, and other stumps will be stirred to have established by law a separate (homœopathic) State Board of Medical Examiners for homœopathic physicians.

CALIFORNIA.—The lady managers of the Hahnemann Hospital had an oil painting sale January 20.

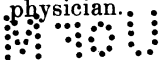
COLORADO.—The homœopathic physicians of Denver have sent a communication to the county commissioners declining the offer of two wards in the county hospital, and stating at length their reasons. They want to control the institution and argue a lower death rate and a less expense to the county.

The Homœopathic Club of Denver, at its annual meeting elected the following officers: President, Dr. B. A. Wheeler; vice-president, Dr. W. S. Smythe; secretary, Dr. Freyermuth; statistician, Dr. Cook; treasurer, Dr. Irwin; censors, Drs. Anderson, Burr and Cook; delegate to the American Institute, Dr. Kinley; legislative committee, Drs. Burnham, Anderson and Smythe; entertainment committee, Drs. Stockdale, Clark and Cook.

The committee of which President Wheeler is the chairman, was re-elected, with instructions to keep a sharp watch on the monthly reports of the hospital, and particularly on the undertakers.

Dr. Bartlett (homœopathist), county physician of Boulder County, makes the following statement in regard to the county hospital for the year 1890: Number of patients, fifty-three; cost of medicine, \$83.83; cost of medicine per patient, \$1.60; physician's salary, \$300; number of deaths, four; per cent of deaths, 7.5.

PUEBLO, January 15.—The new board of county commissioners have selected George E. Gray, a homœopathist, as county physician.



DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—At the annual meeting of the National Homœopathic Hospital Association, held January 19, the reports of officers showed a most encouraging outlook. Hon. Rosewell P. Flower presided.

The treasurer of the board of trustees, Mr. John Joy Edson, read the following report:

Receipts.—Cash on hand January 1, \$577.06; appropriation from last year, \$3,404.71; appropriation, 1890, for maintenance, \$3,000; appropriation, 1890, for floating debt, \$3,000; appropriation, 1890, for debt on hospital, \$3,000; Ladies' Aid, \$4,251, and from patients, \$3,970.25; total, \$21,491.72.

Disbursements.—For maintenance, \$10,573.20; sundries, \$920.38; hospital appliances, \$516.87; construction, \$3,985.32, and notes, \$5,301.58; balance in bank, \$194.37.

The reports from the board of trustees, hospital committee, medical staff, resident physician and matron were considered in their order.

Mrs. A. F. Childs, of the hospital committee, and Dr. J. B. G. Custis, chief of the medical staff, read their reports, both of which spoke highly of the work of Dr. Ira Dennison, the house physician, and the matron. Dr. Custis reported 233 cases treated in the hospital against 114 in 1889, and 2,764 dispensary patients against 1,267 in 1889, and \$3,970.25 received from pay patients against \$2,023 in 1889.

The election of officers resulted in the re-election of all the old officers.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the hospital held a meeting after the association adjourned, and the treasurer's report showed the following financial condition of the society: Balance January, 1890, elevator fund \$2,079.95; general fund, \$12.84. Received from membership fees, donations, subscriptions and fines, \$228.25; parlor entertainments, \$247; Hahnemann tea, \$126.25; "Ben Hur" entertainment, \$1,273.10; Wilson Barrett, dramas, through Mrs. Thurber, \$566; quodlibet luncheon, \$175.15; total receipts, \$4,799.54. Disbursements, elevator for hospital, \$3,159.10; toward maintenance, \$1,000; balance for use of patients, \$825; electric battery, \$92; total disbursements, \$4,496.66; balance, \$302.88.

ILLINOIS.—That there will be a clash between the allopathic and homœopathic schools of medicine this winter was determined January 26, when Senator Crawford, of Rock Island, introduced a bill asking for the appropriation of \$400,000 for the purchase of land and the building of an asylum, for the insane. This bill is supported by the homœopathic physicians of Illinois, and is similar to a measure introduced in the House in their behalf. The old school societies have already begun to

wage a vigorous warfare against the bill, not because they are opposed to the establishment of the asylum, but because they want to manage it themselves.

The Central Illinois Homœopathic Society was organized in Champaign, and held its first regular meeting January 21. All the members of the society living in the Twin Cities were present. The only member from outside was Dr. Burch, of Paxton.

The time at the beginning of the session was occupied in completing the constitution, and other business which had been left over from the first meeting. Papers of general interest were read by Dr. Burch, of Paxton, Dr. Morrison, of Urbana and Drs. Shane and Replogle, of Champaign.

IOWA.—The Homœopathic Medical Association of Sioux City was most royally entertained at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Drake, January 17. Elegant refreshments were served and a very pleasant evening passed.

MARYLAND.—The Maryland Homœopathic Medicine Society met at their hospital January 21. The meeting was a special one, and was called for the purpose of preparing a petition to be sent to the city council and also to prepare resolutions upon the actions of Dr. Thomas L. Shearer. The meeting was largely attended. The petition prepared to be sent to the city council asks that the Homœopathic Hospital be placed upon the same basis as other charitable institutions receiving help from the city. The paper states the benefits of the hospital, and is signed by over 150 prominent tax-payers. The resolution with reference to Dr. Shearer was very severe.

President Elias C. Price, of the Maryland State Homœopathic Medical Society, states that the society has no intention of "fighting" Dr. Shearer, but that it condemned the manner in which Dr. Thomas L. Shearer's name had been brought before the public in recent issues of a morning paper, and also that Dr. Thomas L. Shearer is not a graduate of a homœopathic college, nor is he in any way connected with the Maryland State Homœopathic Medical Society.

The annual report of the homœopathic dispensary and hospital, 226 North Greene Street, has been published. Owing to the increased number of patients treated last year, the annual expenses are larger, and the directors ask aid in assisting the indigent poor of the city. Professional services were rendered to 9,985 different patients; 25,662 prescriptions were prepared; 1,175 patients were visited at their homes; 74 surgical operations were performed. The total expenses during the year were \$1,828.27.

The medical advisory board consists of Alfred Wanstall, M.

D., Thomas Shearer, M. D., Marbury Brewer, M. D., and De Lancey H. Barclay, M. D.

Dr. James C. Clarke is the physician in charge of the hospital. The special clinics are as follows: Diseases of the eye and ear, Alfred Wanstall; diseases of women, De Lancey H. Barclay; diseases of the nose, throat and chest, Thomas L. Shearer; surgical diseases, M. J. Buck and James C. Clarke.

The attending physicians are Ira C. Fetterhoff, Thomas B. Sears, E. W. Gilliam and George B. Wix.

The Maryland Homœopathic Medical Society, if the card of of its officers published fairly represents it, is in error with regard to the facts, and is, probably unwittingly, doing a great injustice to Dr. Thomas L. Shearer.

He is a graduate of both schools of medicine, and has many friends among the adherents of each; and his own devotion to his profession and pleasant address have made him many more.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The Plymouth County Homœopathic Medical society held a well-attended meeting at Brockton, January 15, first partaking of a dinner. A very interesting paper on membranous croup was read by Dr. Dakin.

President S. B. Dickerman, of Abington, was re-elected president, with the following list of associates: Dr. Walker, Taunton, vice-president; Dr. L. S. Carr, secretary and treasurer; Dr. D. E. Brown, Dr. H. W. Little, Norwell, and Dr. R. W. Southgate, of Rockland, executive committee.

The annual meeting of the corporation of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital was held January 21. Col. Charles R. Codman presided and presented the report of the trustees, which gave the following facts: 4,311 patients had been treated in eleven years; 691 patients were treated in 1890. It has been for some time matter of complaint from the homœopathic physicians throughout the State that the hospital is unable to receive cases which the physicians desire to send. It is a moderate statement to say that 1,500 additional patients would be sent annually if there were room for them. The number of deaths during the past year was twenty-two, being three and one-fifth per cent of the number treated. This is somewhat below the average rate of mortality in this hospital, which has been about four and one-fourth per cent. That this rate is considerably less than that of other hospitals in this city is well known.

The expenses of carrying on the hospital for the past year, as reported by the executive committee, amount to \$27,466.31. The current receipts were \$24,774.25.

The expenses of carrying on the institution have exceeded the ordinary receipts by the sum of \$2,672.05. There has been received \$500 from the estate of the late Mr. E. C. Sparhawk,

and \$2,000 from the estate of the late Mrs. Lydia Maria Childs. The late Anna S. Townsend has also bequeathed the sum of \$3,000, which has not yet been received. The present capacity of the hospital is seventy-five beds, of which twenty are free.

The work of the Training School for Nurses has been carried on as usual. Eight nurses have graduated during the year.

The annual meeting of the Homœopathic Medical Dispensary Corporation was held January 14. Vice-president F. A. Dewson, presiding. The secretary, Dr. I. T. Talbot, presented the following report:

“During the year 1890 there have been cared for by the dispensary staff 13,274 patients, who have received 38,534 prescriptions, which, in addition to the work previously done by the dispensary since its opening in 1857, amounts to 211,260 patients treated, with 550,646 prescriptions. The close, confined and unsatisfactory quarters have been extremely disadvantageous, alike to the dispensary staff and the patients, and many of the physicians have retained their positions with the hope that they would be able to do their work in a much more satisfactory manner when the new building shall be ready.”

The superintendent, Dr. A. L. Kennedy, reported: “That three branches are open to patients. The west end, which in the last year has provided 2,298 patients with 6,501 prescriptions. The Burroughs place 874 patients 3,396 prescriptions; college, 10,102 patients, 28,637 prescriptions. There is also need for the establishment of additional dispensaries in the outlying districts, as South and East Boston and Charlestown, and the great success which has attended the new Roxbury Homœopathic Dispensary shows the value of such effort.”

Mr. F. A. Dewson, chairman of the building committee, reported that the plans as described last year had been accepted by the trustees, and that the building, which is 120 feet long and 52 feet wide, with an L 25x40 feet, in the rear, is in process of erection. The foundations have been completed at a cost of \$9,172. As the funds in the hands of the building committee were insufficient to complete the proposed structure, and the wants of the dispensary were so pressing, it was decided to erect two stories and cover them with a temporary roof so that it would be completed at any time when sufficient funds are obtained. The contracts already amount to about \$27,000. It will require \$16,000 additional to complete the present building, and \$70,000 more for the entire structure. We shall then have one of the best arranged and most commodious dispensaries, and provide room also for a valuable maternity.”

Dr. J. W. Clapp, treasurer, made a report which includes the following figures:

Amount in treasury, January 1, 1890, \$372.76; receipts

during the year, \$1,623.21; expenses during the year, \$1,425.86; balance on hand, January 1, 1891, \$70.11. Investments during the year, \$500; building fund: amount on hand January 1, 1890, \$30,376.39; receipts during the year, \$2,692.28; expenses during the year, \$10,385.90; balance on hand January 1, 1891, \$22,682.77; sums subscribed to be paid when needed \$8,160.

MICHIGAN.—In relation to the proposed removal of the homœopathic college from Ann Arbor to Detroit, Dr. E. R. Ellis, of Detroit, says: "The homœopathic school has never met with any great success at the university, owing to the fact of its location in a country village having operated against it, and especially as a rival school has got a foothold there. It has never met the full expectations of the homœopathic physicians of the State. It is maintained there at from \$12,000 to \$15,000 expense annually to the State. Besides that, the State is called upon in connection with the old school to maintain quite an expensive hospital, and the location of the hospital is very inconvenient for both schools, being half a mile from the college. In Detroit we have Grace Hospital, which is a strictly homœopathic hospital, which with construction and endowment cost half a million of dollars. All successful medical colleges in this country, and every other country, are situated in large cities and in direct contact with large hospitals. The clinical advantages at Ann Arbor are very limited in the homœopathic department, on account of its rival, the old school, seeking in every way to monopolize that branch of the profession; and hence it has been found necessary for some years past, in order to induce patients to go there, to pay their traveling expenses by the State.

"Considering the great advantages which the homœopathic department would receive in Detroit, with the small expense on the State entailed in comparison with that at Ann Arbor, we deem it a very appropriate time to make the effort for its removal here."

Asked his opinion of Dr. Ellis' plan of moving the homœopathic college to Detroit, Dr. Frothingham said: "I think it can be done with benefit to the homœopathic school, and in a way to relieve the State of any burden of taxation for the support of sectarian medicine. The students then, as now, can pursue the fundamental branches at Ann Arbor, where the State may be properly called upon to teach all classes of students, and let the fees for their last year of instruction be applied upon the payment of practical teachers in the purely homœopathic branches. Good teachers can be obtained in Detroit in connection with their hospital, who could, in all probability, get sufficient aid for such a school here without calling on the State for any aid whatever to support their own peculiar system of medicine."

A call on Dr. Donald Maclean was made by the reporter, who asked the Doctor if the abolition of sectarian medical schools at the university would not apply to the regular, or allopathic, as well as to the homœopathic school. The Doctor replied: "During nearly the whole time of my connection with the university as professor of surgery, I felt absolutely convinced in my own mind that the only means by which the medical school could be made a successful and justifiable branch of the system of State education was by limiting to Ann Arbor the fundamental branches of medical science, common to all schools and pathies, to be provided for at State expense, and transferring the practical, money-making branches of medical education to the largest, wealthiest and most populous city in the State, and making them entirely self-sustaining, free from the hampering and cramping influences inseparable from maintenance by the State. Such a school in Detroit would not only be self-sustaining, but be in a position to add great luster to the university, and confer unspeakable benefits, not only on the suffering poor of the city and State, but on humanity."

MISSOURI.—The Homœopathic Medical Society held its regular weekly meeting January 24, Dr. W. C. Richardson presiding. As usual a paper was read and then discussed, "Sleep and Food in Disease" was the subject under notice last time, the paper being read by Dr. Lizzie G. Gutherz.

NEBRASKA.—The monthly meeting of the Omaha Homœopathic Medical Society was held January 15, and besides discussing medical matters, the semi-annual election of officers was held with the following results: President, Dr. J. T. Brewer; vice-president, Dr. D. A. Foote; secretary, Dr. F. M. Lankton; treasurer, Dr. W. H. Hanchett. Board of censors, Drs. C. G. Sprague, S. M. Campbell and H. P. Holmes. The members present entered into an animated discussion of the matters that are to come before the State association that convenes in that city next June. The meeting adjourned for two weeks, at which time Dr. Sprague will read a paper upon the subject of "Diphtheria."

NEW JERSEY.—The homœopathic physicians of Camden have issued a protest against the closing of the homœopathic hospital, claiming that they are willing to give their time and talents to the cause of charity without pay, and that, in view of the approaching annual meeting of the board of trustees, they desire, in the name of suffering humanity, to enter a protest against the recent action of the board in closing the hospital and thereby terminating its benevolent work. This protest is signed by eight prominent physicians.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Camden

Homœopathic Hospital and Dispensary Association January 27, the following directors were elected: Henry Scull, S. H. Quint, M. D., George W. Coles, Charles F. Bowyer, Charles M. Hogan, A. E. Street, D. D. S., T. J. Middleton, John Campbell, Jr., J. D. Leckner, M. D., J. E. Roberts, Mahlon F. Ivins, Charles Watson, M. F. Middleton, M. D., E. R. Tullis, M. D., B. Frank Sutton, E. Ambler Armstrong, B. H. Shivers, M. D., L. N. Yearsley, E. M. Howard, M. D., B. C. Reeve.

The directors met subsequently and elected the following officers: President, J. Campbell, Jr.; vice-president, B. F. Sutton; secretary, A. E. Street, D. D. S.; treasurer, Charles Watson.

NEW YORK.—At the annual meeting of the Monroe County Homœopathic Medical Society, held at Rochester, January 20, the following papers presented were of more than usual interest: The first was read by Dr. W. F. Clapp of Fairport. His subject was "Homœopathy." In the discussion which followed Drs. Lee, Graham and Walker participated. The subject of the paper read by Dr. George M. Haywood was "A Clinical Case."

Dr. S. R. Snow's paper was received with considerable applause by the society. It gained added interest from the fact that the author is a graduate from an allopathic medical college. One sentence at least will bear repeating: "The time may come when the two schools will be united, but that time can not come until the merits of homœopathy are recognized."

"Treatment of Acne Vulgaris" was the subject of a highly interesting paper by Dr. T. D. Spencer.

Dr. E. J. Bissell had chosen "Specialism in Medicine" as the subject of his annual address. With some specialism was synonymous with narrowness. The speaker defended the specialist from this imputation, saying that the time demanded the specialist just as it had demanded other innovations. He quoted Gladstone's definition of a specialist: "A specialist is a man who knows a great deal about everything and everything about one thing." A high degree of skill, the doctor argued, could only come from a concentration of thought and investigation. The specialist, he thought, should first spend several years in general practice before confining himself to his favorite study.

The report of the secretary showed that on January 1, 1890, the society had thirty-nine members. During the year death had entered the society's ranks but once, and four members were received in that time.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted in the choice of Dr. Charles E. Walker of West Henrietta for president, Mrs. Sarah I. Lee for vice-president, Dr. Marcena E. Sherman for secretary and Dr. T. D. Spencer for treasurer.

The thirty-fourth annual meeting of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Kings County was held January 13. Thirty-one persons were present. Dr. Edward Chapin presided and Dr. H. D. Schenck recorded.

The officers made their reports for the year. According to the secretary's report, seventeen members had been admitted during the year, and the present membership is 120.

The following officers were elected: President, H. D. Schenck, M. D.; vice-president, Walter B. Winchel, M. D.; secretary, Walter S. Rink, M. D.; treasurer, Alton G. Warner, M. D.; necrologist, Dr. W. G. Searle; censors, W. M. Butler, M. D.; E. Hasbrouck, M. D.; W. W. Blackman, M. D.; J. L. Moffatt, M. D.; Harrison Willis, M. D.

Dr. R. C. Moffatt offered a resolution, which was adopted, that a committee of two be appointed to examine the records of the health department for the past three years for the purpose of determining the number of deaths from pneumonia where the patients had been treated by allopathic physicians, and where they had been attended by homœopathic physicians. Drs. R. C. Moffatt and W. G. Searle were designated as the committee.

A discussion of tarantula cubensis, with a report of its clinical record, led by Dr. J. L. Watson, brought the session to a close.

A bill has been introduced in the Assembly to exempt the Rochester Homœopathic Hospital from taxation.

The annual meeting of the Albany City Homœopathic Hospital and Dispensary Association was held January 14. The following were elected trustees for the ensuing year: J. H. Ten Eyck, E. A. Durant, Jr., James H. Manning, F. E. Griswold, A. N. Brady, E. DeL. Palmer, George W. Gibbons, J. I. Wendell, E. W. Murphy, Frederick Harris, James W. Cox, Jr. The hospital has been thoroughly renovated, new iron cots have been placed in all the wards, and a large number of improvements made.

The annual meeting of the supervisors and governors of the Homœopathic Hospital, Rochester, was held January 21.

The meeting was called to order by President Macy. Secretary Hoyt read the minutes of the last annual meeting, and then the president read his annual report. It was a short document, and consisted chiefly of a statement of the affairs of the hospital.

A detailed report of the work done in the hospital during the year ending December 1, 1890, was presented by Dr. E. J. Bisell, secretary of the medical staff:

Number of patients in hospital December 1, 1889.....	23
Number of patients admitted from December 1, 1889, to December 1, 1890.....	407
Total.....	430

Medical cases treated.....	150
Surgical cases treated	280
Total.....	430
Number of patients discharged from December 1, 1889, to December 1, 1890.....	372
Deaths (medical cases, 11, surgical cases, 19).....	30
Remaining in hospital December 1, 1890.....	28
Total.....	430
Following is a statement of the operations performed:	
Cured by operations.....	226
Improved by operations.....	23
Unimproved by operations.....	1
Deaths.....	14
Remain in hospital.....	11
Total.....	275

The percentage of deaths is given herewith: Total mortality, 6.97 per cent; medical mortality, 7.33 per cent; surgical mortality, 6.78 per cent; mortality from operations, 5.09 per cent. In this per cent are included two accident cases that were admitted to the hospital in a dying condition and succumbed to their injuries within thirty-six hours. Deducting these cases the mortality from operations was 4.36 per cent.

The following officers of the Rochester Hahnemannian Society were elected January 20: President, Dr. Volney A. Hoard; vice-president, Dr. William G. Brownell; secretary and treasurer, Dr. Alexander C. Hermance; board of censors, Dr. Jose Biegler, R. C. Grant, Allen B. Carr; delegate to the International Hahnemannian Association, Dr. Walter W. Johnson, of Pittsford. In his address the retiring president, Dr. Julius G. Schmidt, paid a tribute to Dr. Biegler.

Weekly lectures are delivered before the nurses of the Hahnemann Hospital, Rochester.

The seventh annual report of the Brooklyn Central Homœopathic Dispensary sets forth that during the year 1890 there were 5,730 cases treated, 369 operations and 11,342 prescriptions. The officers are Mrs. John F. Cook, president; Mrs. William Hart, vice-president; Mrs. Henry M. Johnston, secretary, and Mrs. Jerome Allen, treasurer. The incorporators of this institution were Mrs. Frances Behrends, Mrs. Ellen M. Lyon, Mrs. Almeda M. Pond, Mrs. Juliette Arden, Mrs. Letitia Price.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Oneida County Homœopathic Society was held in Utica, January 20. The attendance was large. President Dr. C. E. Chase presided. Dr. L. B. Wells read a paper on *materia medica*, and was frequently interrupted by Dr. Terry who laughed at all references to the thirtieth potency, and referred to the Milwaukee test.

President George V. Tompkins, of the Eastern District Homœopathic Hospital, Brooklyn, has been re-elected. The following were also elected for the ensuing year: Vice-president, B. M. Streeter and William C. Bryant; treasurer, E. C. Wadsworth; secretary, H. D. Schenck, M. D. The president's report shows that the hospital is in fine condition and enters on its twentieth year with promise of continued success in the future.

Dr. J. W. Dowling has been ill during the last two months, and has been resting at a sanitarium under care of a personal friend of his, Dr. F. S. Seward, at Goshen, N. Y. Dr. J. W. Dowling, Jr., said it was a case merely of nervous prostration brought on by overwork and by the severe illness of his wife.

OHIO.—Dr. Joseph T. Cook, of Buffalo, January 27, addressed the Hahnemann Society of the Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital College on the subject "Cocaine, Its Uses and Abuses." At the conclusion of the lecture Dr. Cook was invited to the Round Table Club, where a quiet little dinner had been laid in his honor, to which the following doctors sat down: Drs. J. T. Cook, J. C. Sanders, H. Pomeroy, Frank Kraft, Jacob Schneider, C. D. Ellis, W. E. Wells, De Forest Baker, J. R. Gleason, H. F. Biggar, J. D. McAfee, E. J. Wunderlich, J. Kent Sanders, S. L. Hall and W. H. Burrige.

Dr. Kraft was elected secretary *pro tem.*, after which the usual routine was followed of calling upon each member present to present some case treated or some difficult case for consultation and prescription, no break being made, however, in the *menu*, the courses being served and dispatched, the speaker assisting. Dr. E. J. Wunderlich was appointed president for the next meeting.

Prof. Kraft of the homœopathic hospital college has received from Prof. James A. Campbell, of St. Louis, a leaf torn from one of Samuel Hahnemann's record books containing in his own handwriting a "proving" of borax. This *curio* was given by Madame Boenninghausen, an adopted daughter of Hahnemann, to Dr. Campbell while he was at Paris completing his studies. It is an interesting relic, and highly prized by Hahnemann's disciples.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The homœopathic association of Reading met at the office of Dr. W. F. Marks. During the month of December 122 applicants were treated at the dispensary rooms. Drs. L. J. Knerr and J. C. Knauer will be the physicians in attendance at the rooms during January and February. After the meeting the members were entertained with an elaborate luncheon by the president, Dr. W. F. Marks. The homœopathic hospital charter members met February 2.

A subscription list has been prepared by M. M. Walker, M.

D., president of the Children's Homœopathic Hospital at Philadelphia, for 100 life members at \$100 each. The object is to raise money to improve present building, and erect an additional building on Carlisle street. There are also thirty-five associations of children in different parts of the city who are aiding in the support of the young sufferers in the hospital by their youthful efforts. Last year they put in and supported two beds at a cost of \$200 each. About a year ago a Mrs. Simpson died and left a legacy of \$1,000 to the hospital, which will be handed to the treasurer, Edward H. Binns, this year.

At the thirteenth annual meeting of the contributors to the Children's Homœopathic Hospital, at the hospital building January 20, Mr. S. R. Marshall presided, and the following were elected directors, to serve for three years: William Johnston, A. Korn-doerfer, M. D., J. H. Closson, M. D., William Patton and George W. Hancock. Those holding over are Daniel A. Waters, Bushrod W. James, M. D., Edward H. Binns, Jacob Frishmuth, M. D., S. R. Marshall, J. H. F. Sexton, Landreth W. Thompson, M. D., M. M. Walker, M. D., Joseph M. Reeves, M. D., and N. B. Kelley.

The annual report of the board of directors stated that during the past thirteen years over 1,000 patients had been treated in the wards, over 13,000 poor people were visited and prescribed for at their homes, nearly 150,000 prescriptions were given and 60,000 individuals prescribed for. Attention was called to the fact that increased accommodations were greatly needed at the hospital, which could only be provided by remodeling the present building or by erecting a new structure. The report was adopted.

Dr. Bushrod W. James offered a resolution, which was adopted, to the effect that the contributors should make special efforts to raise funds for securing additional accommodations, and that the directors should be instructed to prepare plans to be put into operation when the funds are secured.

The report of the resident physician showed that 8,035 patients had been treated in the out-wards during the year, and ninety-six patients had been admitted to the hospital.

TEXAS.—Dr. I. C. West, in a lengthy article to a Dallas paper, has this to say of the Pope medical bill: -

Since the appearance of my objections to certain features of the Pope medical bill I have been asked to name something in their place. I simply interposed objections to showing a preference, by law, to any one school of medicine, and pointed out where the Pope bill was in violation of the constitution. I have nothing to retract. Physicians themselves need no special law. The people are the interested parties; they are the ones to look after a law requiring proficiency, and they should also be per-

mitted, without let or hindrance, to employ an allopath, homoeopath or an eclectic, as they may fancy.

I believe, from what I have seen, that there are men now practicing medicine in Texas on bogus diplomas, on dead men's diplomas and on forged certificates. While a diploma from our best medical colleges is not proof positive that the holder is a skillful physician, it is *prima facie* evidence of his having made an honest effort to properly qualify himself, and his skill can be relied upon more than that of a man who has bought a bogus diploma, stolen a dead man's or forged the certificate of an examining board. Hence, I think, if the people should ask for a law to protect them from mere pretenders they would be asking simple justice at the hands of the Legislature and it would be granted.

The present law might be improved by the following provisions: Let the governor be required to appoint a medical examining board of seven members each for the three schools of medicine, and let these twenty-one physicians, together with the State health officer, constitute the State board of health. Let it be required that each member of the respective medical examining boards shall be a graduate of a reputable medical college of the medical school he claims to represent. Here I interpose an objection both to the Pope bill and the concurring suggestions of Dr. Terhune, requiring the examiners to have practiced ten years in Texas to be eligible to appointment. The physician who graduated over ten years ago and who has not attended any lectures, clinical or post-graduate courses since, is sadly behind. I care not how much he has read. Restrict no man because of his years where proficiency is required.

Let the Legislature take the curriculum of the Texas Medical College, for instance, as a standard of proficiency, and regard no other college, of whatever school, as reputable that does not require as much. Let the law require every man now practicing medicine in the State who wishes to continue to practice to go before the district clerk of his county and make oath that he is the person named in said diploma, that the college granting it was a regularly chartered institution of the State, and that he obtained said diploma by attending the college the required time, was duly examined, and that the diploma was granted on said examination. Let every one beginning the practice of medicine in the State after the passage of this law, be required to have his diploma O. K'd by the examining board of the school to which he belongs, and then let him have it recorded with the district clerk and swear to it as above required. The object of the oath is that the party would refrain from swearing to it if it were bogus, or if he did swear falsely he could be prosecuted for perjury.

Homœopaths are not opposed to an examining board; they favor requirements of proficiency, and would even make the standard higher than the curriculum I have named if there were a chance of obtaining the law. All of the thirteen homœopathic colleges in the United States have advanced the standard of requirements to three full courses of lectures of six months each. No man can truthfully assert that they require less of their students for graduation than do the allopaths. The homœopaths of Texas only contend for their rights under the constitution. These they will contend for in the Legislature, and, if needs be, in the courts. They do not want to stand in the way of any legitimate reform, but will not tamely submit to imposition because they have not more than "1 to 100 of the allopaths." They have their rights, even though in numbers they were but one to a thousand.

WISCONSIN.—The homœopaths who were dissatisfied with the bill against the quacks which was prepared by the allopaths have drawn up one of their own. It provides for three boards, consisting of three members each, the three schools of medicine to be represented.

Physicians of the homœopathic school will work for a law establishing three medical examining boards.

RECENT DEATHS.

Dr. W. C. Anthony, of Princeton, Ill., died, recently, of old age. He was one of the oldest physicians in the State. He was president of the Illinois Homœopathic Medical Association in 1865.

Dr. P. B. Sparks, of Charleston, Ill., died recently.

Dr. W. J. B. Capron, of Brooklyn, N. Y., died in December, 1890.

Dr. Peter Young, aged sixty-seven, of Mendon, Ill., died January 6, of hypertrophy of the heart. Dr. Young served in the Mexican War, taking up medicine in 1848.

Dr. Sullivan Whitney, the first American physician to manufacture homœopathic remedies, died at Newtonville, Mass., January 27, aged eighty-three.

Dr. W. A. Cook, of Tiptecanoe, Ohio, died December, 13, 1890, of heart disease.

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For 1889, 1888, 1887 and 1886..... 1.50

For 1885..... 1.60

List of Homoeopathic Physicians.

INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Boyd, Jas. T., 14 W. Ohio st
Bula, R. W.
Clarke, W. B., 3 Mansur Block
Compton, J. A., 40 E. Ohio st
Clemmer, F. O., 24 E. Ohio st
Ewing, C. K.
Freitzsche, E. F., E. Ohio st
George, J. D., 96 E. Market st
Haynes, J. R., 120 N. Meridian st
Helming, T. W.
Jordan, L. W., 21 W. Ohio st
Moore, C. H.
Perry, R. St. J., 92 N. Meridian st
Rowley, William, 119 Peru
Runnels, O. S., Circle and W. Market
Runnels, S., Circle and W. Market sts
Wehrman, E. A., 25 E. Ohio st

Ackerman, A. C., Lafayette
Alexander, James, Hartford City
Allen, James L., Terre Haute
Allen, J. H., Logansport
Amerman, S. D., Columbia City
Andrews, G. D., Frankfort
Atherton, R. M., Anderson

Baker, F. W., Kokomo
Baker, W. H., Terre Haute
Barbour, J. E., Bristol
Beckner, J. F., Kentland
Benham, F. A., Elkhart
Benham, F. A., Jr., La Grange
Bentley, W. R., Morristown
Bernard, G. W., Taylorville
Black, W. H., Webster
Bonham, J., Edna Mills
Bonham, A. N., Washington
Borough, John, Mishawaka
Bowen, G. W., Fort Wayne
Brigham, R. S., New Albany
Brockington, C. N., New Albany
Brown, Angus, Rochester
Bruce, W. E., Shelbyville
Bunch, R. E., Muncie
Butler, W. G., Clifty

Campbell, Anna B., Rockville
Canaday, N. F., Hagerstown
Chaffee, W. D., South Bend
Chaffee, J. C. M., Kentland
Chambers, W. B., Crawfordsville

Chandler, G. E., Fort Wayne
Clapper, D. W., Mooreland
Clokey, A. A., New Albany
Cole, E. Z., Michigan City
Coons, H. N., Lebanon

Davis, N. C., Frankford
Davis, F. L., Evansville
Davis, T. H., Richmond
Dean, D. H., Columbus
Devoe, Mrs. S. M., Elkhart
Dickman, Fred, Hope
Dixon, R. S., West Franklin
DuBois, J. N., Evansville
Dunlap, Eliz. W., Plymouth

Edmonds, E. A., Hebron
Ehrmann, E. D., Rockport
Elliott, L. W., Valparaiso
Elder, W. R., Terre Haute
Ellis, C. J. F., Ligonier
Emmons, J., Richmond
Erni, G. O., New Albany

Fahnestock, A. A., Laporte
Fahnestock, C. S., Laporte
Fisher, A. L., Elkhart

George, Wm E., Franklin
Gibbs, J. C., Crown Point
Gilbert, C. H., Rushville
Gilbert, C. F., Brazil
Godwin, J. W., Otwell
Goff, W. W., St. Paul
Gott, W. T., Crawfordsville
Graham, J. J., Lapel
Grahm, E. G., North Vernon
Green, Mrs. F. M., Fort Wayne
Groman, C., Brunswick
Grosvenor, E. B., Richmond
Gullefer, T. B., Greensburg
Gustin, F. M., Union City

Hammond, J. H., Anderson
Hanford, W. H., South Bend
Harris, Ella, Ft. Wayne
Harris, L. P., Ft. Wayne
Hartsell, W. W., Rensselaer
Hastings, S. G., Richmond
Hastings, A. H., Muncie
Hastings, H. G., Richmond
Hatch, E. M., Lafayette
Hayward, M. P., Lawrenceburg
Hedrick, Wm., Alfordsville
Heisler, G. F., Ft. Wayne
Henderson, J. B., Madison
Hermani, W. H., Schnellville
Herr, L. S., Evansville

Higbee, J. L., Sullivan
 Higbee, G. W., Sullivan
 Hill, W. D., Greencastle
 Hill, M., Middletown
 Hildrup, J. R., Windfall
 Hockett, Z., Anderson
 Holloway, Lizzie, Spiceland
 Hocking, W. F., Angola
 Holloway, W. C., Petersburg
 Hoover, P. N., Boonville
 Huddleston, A. F., Winchester
 Hudson, O. L., Princeton
 Hunsinger, J. C., Elkhart
 Huron, F. H., Danville
 Huron, W. B., Tipton
 Hustin, A. S., Anderson
 Hutchinson, J. B., Madison
 Hyde, J., Terre Haute

Jey, W. C., Richmond
 Johnson, A. R., Pierceton
 Johnson, W. A., Falmouth
 Jones, E. P., Marion
 Jones, A. C., Muncie

Kalbfleisch, A. H., Miami
 Keefer, C., Newburgh
 Keehn, L., Milford
 Kester, R. S., Avilla
 Kester, A. A., Garrett
 Kitchell, J. S., Noblesville
 Knapp, W. T., Shelbyville
 Kreider, M. K., Goshen
 Kreider, W. B., Goshen

Lamar, H. L., Eureka
 Lang, J., Lake
 Lewis, J. V., Richmond
 Linn, H. G., Rushville
 Lockwood, R. L., Wakarusa
 Loder, C. C., Hortonville
 Loomis, J., Jeffersonville
 Lucas, J. M., Shelbyville

McFarland, J. E., Mill Grove
 Macy, E. E., Huntington
 Maguire, S., Greensburg
 Mahorney, J. C., Ladoga
 Mann, L. S., Dublin
 Martin, J. S., Muncie
 Martz, C., Fort Wayne
 McDivitt, E. G., Richmond
 McLin, G. H., Huntington
 Medcalf, W. M., Vincennes
 Mendenhall, —, Xenia
 Merrilees, W. M., Leavenworth
 Merriman, C. W., Wabash
 Miller, Allen G., Berlington
 Miller, M., South Bend
 Miller, Mrs. E., Muncie

Miller, T. E. F., Westport
 Mincke, F. W., Portland
 Moore, W., Terre Haute
 Moore, Miss N. L., New Castle
 Myers, C. H., South Bend

Needham, H. J., New Albany
 Newton, J. A., Boonville
 Newton, W. E., Ligonier
 Nivison, Alice C., Lafayette

Palmer, L. R., Valparaiso
 Partridge, J. M., South Bend
 Patterson, P. M., Boonville
 Phinney, A. J., Muncie
 Prewley, I. N., Ellettsville
 Pyle, C. W., Scottsburg

Reed, U. W., Wolf Lake
 Reynolds, Margaret, Richmond
 Rice, A., Columbus
 Rieff, N. G., Albion
 Robbins, J. B., Demotte
 Robinson, F. H., Delphi
 Rogers, Mrs. Ellen, Pendleton
 Ross, George A., Ft. Wayne
 Rutherford, C. E., Peru

Sage, J. W., Hartford City
 Sanborn, F. P., Fremont
 Sawyer, E. W., Kokomo
 Sayles, M. F., Valparaiso
 Schultz, Theodore, Evansville
 Scott, W. D., Rochester
 Sears, A. H., Anderson
 Seery, S. H., Jeffersonville
 Shane, T. A., Columbus
 Shellhase, F. W., Tell City
 Smith, Edwin, Aurora
 Smith, J. T., Lafayette
 Smith, J. W., Vevay
 Snyder, Ira D., Crawfordsville
 Springsted, A. E., Bluffton
 Stark, W. I., Coal Bluff
 Stutz, J. A., Ft. Wayne
 Stewart, J. W. G., Wabash
 Stewart, W. B., Peru
 Stewart, W. F., Wabash
 Stewart, F. C., Peru
 Stewart, L. B., Marengo
 Stewart, O. H., Marengo
 Strouse, W. H. H., Washington

Taylor, G. W., Greencastle
 Taylor, Mrs. Mary J., Greencastle
 Taylor, T. H., Evansville
 Taylor, J. N., Crawfordsville
 Teague, I. C., Richmond
 Thomas, M. C., Petersburg
 Thomas, W. H., Elkhart

Thompson, E. C., Liberty	Weicht, W. C., Angola
Thompson, J. F., New Castle	Wheeler, W. H., Hartford City
Thompson, H. H., Terre Haute	Whippy, W. A., Goshen
Troxell, S. P., Paxton	White, R. D., Montpelier
Truitt, W. I., Westville	Whiting, S. C., Laporte
Turner, Porter, Elkhart	Whitney, Mrs. W. D., Muncie
Tyrell, C. C., Evansville	Whitney, E. A., Muncie
Utter, J. A., Thorntown	Wilson Moore, Mrs. A. L., Terre Haute
Viets, E. W., Plymouth	Winter, G. G., Shelbyville
Wall, M. M., Marion	Wise, J. B., Frankfort
Waters, M. H., Terre Haute	Wright, J. K., Cambridge City
	Zimmerman, W., Richmond

INDIAN TERRITORY.

Chambers, R. O., Norman	Fisher, J. W., Oklahoma
Collins, A. H., Prairie City	

List to be continued next month.

FOREIGN.—Homœopathic Hospital, Melbourne. The twenty-second annual report: Total number of cases treated to June 30, 1890, 32,441. The income has been \$20,750 and the expenditures \$19,450. The in and out-door patients have been as follows: Total number treated, 3,056; casualties, 141; prescriptions dispensed, 13,453; daily average of patients attended to, 74. The munificence of a large-hearted friend of the hospital has erected a large southern wing to the building at his own cost. Out of 651 patients admitted to the wards, 417 were suffering from typhoid fever as against last year's record, when the total treated was 696, with 408 typhoids to account for; thus for two successive seasons more attention was given to this one disease than to all others combined. The average number of deaths in connection with the treatment of the typhoid fever was 6.71 per cent, while the total from all cases was 8.44 per cent.

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VOL. VII.

WHAT THEY SAY OF KOCH'S LYMPH.

From many hundred expressions of opinion THE MEDICAL VISITOR selects the following:

Dr. James S. Kelly, a New York physician who has been in Berlin studying Dr. Koch's treatment, has returned home a convert to the system, but strong in the belief that the lymph is dangerous in inexperienced hands. He says: "I consider that the lymph, to the medical world, is what dynamite is to the engineer."

Viewed from the standpoint of the Code of Ethics of the American Medical Association, and the words "Kochery" and "quackery" are synonymous terms; indeed, viewed from any standpoint, the so-called Koch cure for tuberculosis has the appearance of being the most stupendous piece of quackery ever perpetrated upon suffering humanity. Dr. Koch, and all other physicians know, that, as a rule, the tuberculous patient is the most hopeful of all other patients. They claim to be getting better under all treatments, and in all climates to which they may be sent. Physicians frequently see them claiming that they will get well, even when their family and friends know they can live only a short time. It is the nature of the disease. The improvements reported by Dr. Koch's assistants (who get twenty-five dollars for each injection) is no greater than that obtained from malt and cod liver oil, etc. If you were to take ten patients, and tell them you had discovered a new treatment, and give them simply colored water, probably eight out of ten, reporting a week or two afterward, would claim to be greatly improved. It is fortunate for Dr. Koch that he lives in Berlin, instead of St. Louis, for if he had lived in an American city the profession would not have given the slightest credence to his pretensions. Is not this true?—*Medical Brief.*

Dr. Terry, of Utica, spoke of the Koch lymph as the greatest sensational discovery of any age. Ten per cent of the human race are carried off by consumption. Experimentation will go on as in the past, perhaps for years, before the exact value of attenuated bacillic lymph is known. It will not prove a cure-all, any more than the varieties of lymph used for other diseases. That it will remove the symptoms it produces we have some evidence to show. It has been through a proving, and is still in progress. It is the same principle on which homœopathic physicians have proved remedies for one hundred years. We most cordially welcome the investigations now being made in the testing of the bacillic lymph, and will avail ourselves of the results of the investigations of Dr. Koch whenever a sufficient time shall have elapsed to prove that he has added another homœopathic specific to the materia medica.

Dr. E. W. Gilliam, of Baltimore, Md., said to a *World* reporter: "If the report from Berlin as to the composition and nature of Koch's lymph be true, it must delight the homœopaths, for, apparently, it is a direct and powerful confirmation of their therapeutic law. This law is known as the law of similars, and expressed in the Latin sentence, '*Similia similibus curantur*—Let likes be cured by likes.'"

The Lafayette (Ind.) *Call* says: The homœopaths think they have a good point on the allopaths in the formula for Dr. Koch's lymph, just made public, and, in fact, they do seem to have. The lymph treatment, they urge, is pure homœopathy—*similia similibus curantur*. Given consumption bacilli at work in the patient's lung tissue, and Dr. Koch cures by introducing homœopathic doses of these same consumption bacilli into the system.

Homœopathic Envoy: Many subordinate facts are known. For instance, that when injected into the blood it soon causes a high fever, which is kindly Nature's effort to cast out the poison; that in some cases, and a big percentage, when the number treated so far is considered, the fever, or "reaction," is so great that the victim or patient (time must determine the proper word), dies from the effect; that each succeeding injection must be larger in order to have any noticeable effect; that diseased parts are more susceptible to the action than healthy parts—which is quite natural, being in an enfeebled state; that, on Dr. Koch's

authority, no fully-developed case of consumption has been or can be cured by the lymph; that Dr. Koch is selling the stuff at the rate of \$6 for a small vial, and that the whole world has gone daft on the subject. This is a *resume* of about all that is known at present on the subject.

Dr. Joseph A. Riegler, founder of the Hahnemann Hospital in Rochester, N. Y., claims that Koch's discovery for cure of tubercular disease is identical in properties with homoeopathic tuberculinum. He cites facts of a well-authenticated case in that city over twelve years ago, where a patient afflicted with tubercular disease of the brain, was given up by leading physicians of the old school, and the disease pronounced incurable, and was cured by tuberculinum, and is living to-day. The tuberculinum was furnished by Dr. Samuel Swann, of New York. The case referred to was published in the *Organon* for 1879.

The *Dosimetric Medical Review* says: "Following the reception of the news of Dr. Koch's recent researches on lymph, several American physicians packed their trunks and started for Berlin. Thus, hastily, they went to Paris, after Dr. Brown-Séguard's discovery.

The "lymph," it appears, "is not so successful in the treatment of phthisis, as was expected." A similar remark was current concerning the "elixir." So, the doctors who went to Berlin, like those who journeyed to Paris, have returned home, and are prepared, in the old way, to resume business at the old stand.

"An admirable point in the character of G. Washington," said the late Artemus Ward, "is this: he never slopt over."

We must do no murder, from the babe unborn to the old man with one foot in the grave. If physicians realized their obligations in this, the drugs given would be lessened a hundred-fold, and the care given would be a hundred-fold greater. There would be fewer chemicals foisted on the market, and the days of Koch's lymph would be over.—*Eclectic Medical Journal*.

The Koch remedy for consumption, so far as it has been applied in Indianapolis, is an entire failure. The patients at the City Hospital give no evidence of having been permanently influenced by the treatment. They are to-day in about the same condition as when treated.

The current number of the *Medical Free Press*, of this city,

says the Koch cure has been "the craze of the hour." It "will prove a delusion and a snare, because irrational and unscientific."
—*Indianapolis News*.

The history of all new and positive agents has had the same range. The secular press has lauded their birth, and while they were yet new, has tickled the palates of its readers with sensational notices, but when they begin to gravitate to their true place in science, and are subjected to scientific investigations, it has either remained silent, or has forged new sensational articles by seizing upon some of the failures that attend all scientific inquiry.

Frautril and Runkwitz have found that small doses produce no results in healthy persons, while large doses produce pyrexia, pains, faintness, etc., in all. In all tuberculous cases there is marked reaction. In advanced cases of tuberculosis pulmonalis there is great exhaustion and danger, with no compensating advantages.

In incipient pulmonary phthisis the bacilli in the expectoration diminish, disappear, fever and night sweats cease, cough abates, appetite, digestion and bodily weight increase, and after a few injections the lymph produces no more effect than on those in sound health. Whether the tubercle will recur, demanding renewal of treatment, time will determine.

Levy reports three cases of lupus, the first was of nine years' standing, covering the left arm, neck, front and back, and both cheeks. Violent reaction, with delirium and unconsciousness, and marked effect upon the lupoid growth, but none elsewhere upon the skin followed the use of the lymph. In eight days the serpiginous borders were dried up, and soon after the tumors themselves, appearing as if cauterized, fell off, the skin beneath, being either finely cicatrized, or there was good granulation tissue. The injections were repeated until they produced no effect.

The second case was of eighteen years' standing, and involved the left upper extremity and shoulder. After the third injection there was a general tendency to cicatrization.

The third case, in an aged patient, showed marked improvement, in an eight-year lupus of the nose and cheek. He found great benefit arising from the use of the lymph in tubercular arthritis, and that it was a positive aid to correct diagnosis.

Kohl, Wispphal and Von Bergmann found about the same results, viz.: Chill, fever, with temperature sinking to normal or sub-normal in twenty-four hours, other symptoms varying in individual cases, but in all destruction of all forms of tuberculous growth.

Whatever the final judgment of the profession, Koch's lymph is a wonderful agent, producing results out of all proportion with the quantity used, and being, if correctly reported, at least an astonishing aid to diagnosis. While we can not, at present, see how the dead tuberculous masses can be removed from the deeper organs and tissues, it would seem of undoubted advantage in all superficial tuberculous disease, and though we may not yet predicate the place, this new agent shall occupy in therapeutics, its action is sufficiently marked to make it the duty of those whose opportunities permit to thoroughly investigate its action in various localities, accurately recording all results.—*Kansas Medical Journal.*

The *American Homœopathist* says: The big four of the century of medicine are doubtless Hahnemann, Jenner, Pasteur and Koch, and in this order please; for it was Hahnemann who led the van, and the remaining three but imitated, some, or perhaps all, unconsciously. How more than ludicrous it is to note the present wholesale injection of the Koch lymph by the allopathic devotees and the sillier, turned-up-trowser-legged-allo-maniacs of the new school. As President Dillow said, Koch's lymph is nothing but the third decimal dilution of a "nasty nosode," and might, with eminent propriety, be called cadaverine instead of paratoid. Dear, dear, how fashionable it has been in the recent past for some of our esteemed contemporaries to belabor that prince of nastiness, the nosode; and only a few months ago, not so far as to be a back number in the memory of the average doctor, a valuable homœopathic journal printed in *fac simile* the title page of Swan's nosodes, animadverting upon the inherent absurdities of such output, its deleterious effect upon homœopathy because the school was judged by the practice of its individual members, and in especial the literature current with its members, and because an emanation of this kind attested a degree of insanity which should find restful care and tranquility in the caravansary presided over by Prince Absalom Talcott. * * * * In a

much more subsequent issue this same penman has large space to give to the miracle-working Koch lymph, and bespoke for it careful attention, study and trial, because it is Koch, so Koch, you know.

The *Medical Current* says: What do I think of Koch's discovery? This: 'That in so far as it cures, or even arrests, pulmonary tuberculosis, it only does so because it is capable of producing analogous symptoms. There is but one God—blessed forever; one law of gravitation, and, so far as I have been able to discover, or have knowledge of, but one law of cure, created by Him who made that law discovered by Newton.

Dr. B. F. Underwood says: While the failure of Dr. Koch's lymph as a cure for consumption has been thoroughly and completely demonstrated, its failure as a germicide has been no less thoroughly proven.

Some of our Eastern homœopathic journals, as one might expect from the kind of homœopathy found in them, are inclined to place great reliance upon this, the grandest humbug of the age.

The *Homœopathic World* says: After six months' experiment, what has the promise of an epoch-marking discovery come to? Koch has gone to Cairo. The daily papers no longer want to interview him. In vain do we search their columns to find anything about the treatment, more than the occasional report of a "cure." These are so extremely rare that the most is made of them when they do apparently occur. The "kills" are so common that nobody thinks of reading them. The medical papers still continue to report cases treated, and criticisms of the treatment; but as for the tubercle bacilli that were to be banished (or else tamed into something innocent) by the new medical St. Patrick, they are, if anything, more numerous, and certainly more virulent than they were before he appeared on the scene.

Koch has given vogue to a potent agent, which has, up to the present, proved itself much more poisonous than medicinal. The agent, however, proves to be nothing new, being only a slight variation of our old friend tuberculinum—a name which has now been adopted for his fluid by Koch himself. We prefer, however, to keep tuberculinum as the name for our own form of the nosode, and to give Dr. Koch's own name to his own concoction, calling it kochinum. But not even in his own school is Koch's fluid original. Crookshank, Wooldridge and others have

isolated and experimented with extracts of pure cultures of the tubercle bacilli (*Lancet*, February 7).

Now that there has been such an extensive experiment with kochinum, under the observation of skilled observers, it is our intention to construct a pathogenesis of the reported effects. This we hope to do at an early date for the benefit of homœopathic practitioners, and we have no doubt that homœopathic chemists will have it in all attenuations. It would immensely add to the value of the pathogenesis if regular homœopathic provings were made, beginning, say, with the 30th potency. Will any volunteer?

THE POPE MEDICAL BILL.

DALLAS, TEX., March 18, 1891.

EDITOR MEDICAL VISITOR:

The homœopaths, through the innate honesty of the Texas Legislature, have laid on the shelf the iniquitous Pope medical bill. For the next two years, at least, a homœopath, who is a graduate of a reputable medical college, can come to Texas and practice medicine without going before any examining board. All he has to do is to go to the district clerk of the county and record his diploma.

There are scores of good towns without a homœopathic physician, and some towns have only one, but need more. Homœopathy will thrive in Texas as soon as it is known, and with the large immigration which is coming in from the North, Northwest and Northeast, the demand is rapidly increasing. No one need come to Texas thinking that he will find an uncouth, ignorant people that he can hoodwink. Come with the intention of building up a legitimate practice by good attentive service; bring along some money, a lot of "sticktuativeness," find a live town (and we have many of them), locate and stick and success will be the result.

The Texas Homœopathic Medical Association meets at Fort Worth on May 12 and 13, and if there are any homœopaths who would like to locate in the best State in the Union they would do well to come to the meeting of the association and the brethren will gladly locate them.

There are seven homœopathic practitioners in Dallas, and we badly need a homœopathic pharmacy; there is not one closer

than St. Louis or New Orleans. Will not some one open up a nice little stock here for the Texas trade?

Dr. Frank Hines has moved from Corsicana, Tex., to Dallas; he left an excellent location to come to a larger city. No one need fear to come to Texas, from the North, on account of climate or politics. This is the best climate I have ever found, and I have lived in Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and Illinois. Politics cuts no figure.

I. C. West, M. D.

OUR GROWTH FOR THE YEAR.

According to our custom, but two months earlier than usual, the figures for the years 1890 and 1891 are here given. The number of homoeopathic physicians in 1890 in the States published in our list (41) was 4,280, and in 1891, 4,452, an increase of 4.02 per cent. for the year. The former year the increase was 4.98 per cent.

	1890.	1891.	Per Cent Increase.	Per Cent Decrease.
Alabama.....	11	16	45	....
Arkansas.....	26	28	8	....
Arizona.....	2	1	....	50
California.....	357	371	3	....
Colorado.....	70	99	41	....
Connecticut.....	158	158	0	....
Dakota.....	67	60	....	10
Delaware.....	33	33	3.6	....
District of Columbia.....	38	48	26	....
Florida.....	24	34	43	....
Georgia.....	32	20	....	37.5
Idaho.....	3	5	67	....
Illinois.....	673	766	13.8	....
Indiana.....	226	235	4	....
Indian Ter.....	1	3	200	....
Iowa.....	317	310	....	2.25
Kansas.....	230	216	....	6
Kentucky.....	117	108	....	7.75
Louisiana.....	20	23	15	....
Maine.....	116	108	....	6.8
Maryland.....	72	75	4.2	....
Michigan.....	471	492	4.85	....
Minnesota.....	163	151	....	7.3
Missouri.....	235	237	.9	....
Mississippi.....	11	10	....	10
Montana.....	15	18	20	....
Nebraska.....	140	125	....	10.7
Nevada.....	4	4	0	....
New Mexico.....	7	9	30	....
New Hampshire.....	70	71	.7	....
North Carolina.....	4	5	25	....
Oregon.....	31	46	32	....
South Carolina.....	5	4	....	20
Tennessee.....	59	57	3.5	....
Texas.....	70	77	10	....
Utah.....	13	9	....	30
Vermont.....	80	78	....	2.5
Virginia.....	22	24	9	....
Washington.....	48	70	56	....
West Virginia.....	15	18	20	....
Wisconsin.....	221	215	....	2.7
Wyoming.....	4	5	25	....
Totals.....	4,280	4,452	4.02	....

It should be noted also that the western homœopathic colleges have just graduated over 200 students, all of whom will probably settle in the West. This number added to the States above would make an increase over last year of over 8 per cent. In the States not included in our list, New York has nearly 1,200, Pennsylvania about 600, Ohio about 600, Massachusetts nearly 700, Rhode Island over 100, New Jersey 250. Allowing for errors of omission and commission, we can safely say there are nearly 9,000 homœopathic practitioners in the United States.

DEATHS.

Dr. Amelia A. Porter, of Waterbury, Conn., died of pulmonary consumption January 2, 1891.

Dr. P. A. Gordon, of Flemingsburg, Ky., died February 2.

Dr. W. H. Saunders, aged sixty-two, of Chicago, formerly of Oshkosh, died of pneumonia March 16.

Dr. R. I. Curtis, of Mayville, N. Y., died February 26, of cerebro-spinal meningitis at the age of fifty-four.

Dr. George S. Norton, aged thirty-nine, of New York City, died of pneumonia on January 30.

Dr. Frank Van Alstyne, of West Troy, N. Y., died of typhoid fever, December 23.

Dr. C. S. Mercer, of Media, Penn., was killed February 8, by a railroad accident.

Dr. C. Judson Hill, aged sixty, of Utica, N. Y., died February 19.

GOSSIP.

*** At the Kansas City meeting of the National Association of Railway Surgeons last year, it was decided to hold the next meeting at Buffalo, May 7, 8 and 9 of this year. But, on account of the meeting of the American Medical Association being set for the same time, it has been decided to change those dates, and to hold our next meeting at Buffalo, April 30 and May 1 and 2, to which all railway surgeons are cordially invited. To all railway surgeons sending their names and addresses to the corresponding secretary, a copy of the constitution and programme will be sent. All those wishing to read papers should send in the titles of their papers without delay. For further information inquire of A. G. Gumaer, M. D., corresponding secretary, Buffalo, N. Y.

*** The competitive examination for resident and junior resident physicians of the Children's Homœopathic Hospital of Philadelphia will be held at the hospital on Saturday, April 4.

Applications should be sent to the president of the medical board.

* * Prof. George A. Hall, who has been vacating in California, will return April 1.

* * Prof. C. H. Vilas and Dr. O. H. Mann are in Florida.

* * Hahnemann, of Chicago, graduates 97 students; St. Louis, 15; Kansas City, 6; Iowa City, 17; Chicago Homœopathic, 57; a total of 192 in these five colleges, with Minnesota, Ann Arbor and the three Ohio colleges to hear from.

* * The next regular examination for the position of junior assistant to the house surgeon of the Grace Hospital will be held at the hospital on Saturday, May 9, 1891, at 4 o'clock p. m. Term eighteen months. First six months as junior assistant; second six months as senior assistant and ambulance surgeon; third six months as house surgeon. Applicants must show evidence of graduation from a recognized homœopathic college. All applications must be addressed to the president of the medical board, the Grace Hospital, Detroit, Mich., and must be accompanied by certificate of good moral character. All applications must be presented not later than May 1.

* * The Glenmary Home, a private homœopathic asylum, at Owego, Tioga Co., N. Y., has been opened for the reception of patients. It is under the auspices of two well-known New York physicians (Drs. Greenleaf and Snyder), and with Dr. Givens, as superintendent. Dr. Givens has been connected with the Middletown and Westborough Insane Hospitals for four years, and the Glenmary Home is assured of success from the first.

* * Dr. A. P. Bowman has been appointed city physician of Le Mars, Iowa.

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS RECEIVED.

Charter, Constitution and By-Laws, List of Fellows and Current Medical Periodicals on file in the Library of the New York Academy of Medicine.

"A Study of Sterility, its Causes and Treatment," by Thomas W. Kay, M. D., of Scranton, Penn. Prize Essay of the Alumni Association of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore. Reprint from *Journal of American Medical Association*.

"The Pennoyer Sanitarium." A pamphlet containing numerous views of the building, and other interesting matter.

Proceedings of the Eleventh Annual Session of the International Hahnemannian Association, held at Watch Hill, R. I., June 24-27, 1890. This volume of nearly 500 pages was delayed over three months by the printer, or the members would have received it early in January. The papers and discussions are unusually interesting and instructive.

The Franklinic Interrupted Current, or My New System of Therapeutic Administration of Static Electricity, by William James Morton, M. D. Reprint from *Medical Record*.

Homœopathic League Tract No. 33, entitled "Anecdotal Homœopathy."

Removal of a Large Exostosis of the Orbit, with Preservation of the Eye. Operation for Ectropion of the Lower Lid, by the Sliding Flap Method, by Thomas R. Pooley, M. D. Reprint from *Proceedings American Ophthalmic Society*, 1890.

Charter, Constitution and By-Laws of the Philadelphia Post-Graduate School of Homœopathics. Dr. M. Powell, treasurer.

Seventh Biennial Report of the Illinois Eastern Hospital for the Insane, at Kankakee. Percentage of deaths on average number present, 5.3. Percentage of recoveries on number discharged, 16.2.

Thirteenth Annual Report of the Children's Homœopathic Hospital of Philadelphia for the year ending December 31, 1890. Total number patients admitted, 109; deaths 5; percentage, 4.15.

TWO HUNDRED AND EIGHT YOUNG WOMEN!!—An Indiana girl has taken the prize of \$200 offered by *The Cosmopolitan Magazine* for "the best article of 4,000 words descriptive of farm life, with suggestions as to the best method of making farm life attractive and happy," only farmers' daughters being permitted to enter the competition. The design of *The Cosmopolitan* was to draw out an expression of opinion as to the important problems of happiness and discomfort on the modern farm, and it was so successful that more than 200 manuscripts, very many of them ably prepared, and representing nearly every State and Territory, were sent in. The prize was awarded by Prof. H. H. Boyesen, and the editor of *The Cosmopolitan*, the final committee of award, to Miss Jennie E. Hooker, of McCutchanville, near Evansville,

Ind. Her article will appear in the April number of *The Cosmopolitan*, and the same number will contain a very interesting article on the Farmers' Alliance, by the newly elected United States Senator Peffer, of Kansas. *The Cosmopolitan* is one of the few periodicals, which, while gaining circulation in the cities more rapidly than in the country, yet devotes special attention to all matters pertaining to the farm. Taking the prize over so many competitors, doubtless Miss Hooker's article will present numerous ideas well worth the consideration of those who find their happiness or discomfort within the limits of farm homes. \$2.50 per year with the MEDICAL VISITOR.

“ORIFICIAL SURGERY AND ITS APPLICATION TO THE TREATMENT OF CHRONIC DISEASES,” by E. H. Pratt, A. M., M. D., LL. D.; Halsey Bros., Chicago, Ill.

This volume is an enlarged, rewritten and better illustrated successor to a work bearing the same title published about four years ago. During these four years orificial surgery has had a tempestuous, but on the whole, triumphant career. It has been sneered at, jeered at, laughed at, by its opponents, without being understood by them, and ignored by others, until it has grown from small beginnings to a magnitude that refuses to be ignored, and can stand jeers with equanimity. Probably its true position and use in the future have not yet been accurately settled and defined, for the reason that up to date it has not been dispassionately and calmly considered and discussed. Those who have had anything to say about it have been divided into two classes of violent partizans, one for and the other against. Of the moderate conservative middle class, where the truth usually lies, there are few or none. Hence more time is required; even four years have not been enough for both—a too great an enthusiasm on the one hand and an unreasoning antipathy and prejudice on the other to die away.

Prof. Pratt puts forward his claims in a way that should render it acceptable to all branches of the medical profession, from the true Hahnemannian to the crudest allopath, and in order for them to see it, hear and know it, it is only necessary to open their eyes and take the cotton out of their ears. They will then observe that he offers it as a potent means of curing cases otherwise incurable. He says, in effect, if you can cure a case

by the homœopathic remedy, or any other remedy—by massage, by hygienic means, or in any legitimate way—do it; but if you can not, orificial surgery comes in and carries this incurable and hopeless case back to a sound condition.

It will be readily seen that this is an extremely severe test to which to put any method of cure, and yet how well it has stood it, let hundreds of such cases testify. No doubt many overlook this advice and use orificial methods too freely for trifling ailments, or such as would yield to other measures, but that is not the fault of the principle but of the individual. On this basis no man can find fault with orificial surgery, except the man who *never* fails to cure all of his patients. This man, and he alone, is at liberty to quarrel with a method so extremely liberal.

The first part treats of the principles upon which the truth of orificial philosophy is based. A goodly number of facts and certain harmless experiments, easily performed by any physician, are adduced, which, by exhibiting the effect of artificial rectal irritation upon the respiration and pulse, show how chronic irritation in that region may strike at the very life center, by its disastrous reflex effect upon the heart and lungs. Facts that can not be controverted nor otherwise explained.

It is idle to say, as has been said, that there is nothing new in all this; that it is an old principle with a new name; that these facts were known before. So they were, some of them, but what of it? The ancient Egyptians knew many chemical facts, they could make soap, glass, pottery and other articles, whose manufacture required some knowledge of chemistry. But that does not rob Dalton of the glory of devising a chemical philosophy that correlated all these facts and a thousand others into one science.

Doubtless many men have known how to stretch the sphincter ani, to remove hemorrhoids, to cure fissure, dilate urethral stricture, etc., many have noticed improved general health after one or other of these operations, but that can not deprive Dr. Pratt of the merit of having co-ordinated all these facts into a rational philosophy and method of treatment. The mechanical part of the work is excellent, the illustrations are extraordinary for number and merit, and the binding is both handsome and durable.

J. B. S. K.

THE FIELD.

CALIFORNIA.—A petition was signed and forwarded to Gov. Markham, asking for the appointment of a homœopathic physician at the Napa Insane Asylum.

COLORADO.—The Temperance Committee of the Lower House met at noon, February 21, to listen to arguments amending the bill creating a State board of medical examiners. As originally drawn up, the bill provides for a board of nine members, six of whom shall be members of the allopathic school. The homœopaths were present by special committee and renewed their arguments. Drs. Parkhill and Hughes appeared in behalf of the "regulars," and insisted that the representation of six on the medical board nothing more than fair to the allopaths. The committee took no definite stand on the subject.

As explained by Dr. Shaw, chairman of the committee, the bill requires that every medical practitioner in the State shall be prepared with a diploma or a certificate from the State board. This feature promises to create a stir in several quarters before it can be carried through the Legislature.

The Homœopathic Club of Denver elected these officers in February: President, Dr. B. A. Wheeler; vice-president, Dr. W. S. Smythe; secretary, Dr. Freyermuth; statistician, Dr. Cook; treasurer, Dr. Irwin; censors, Drs. Anderson, Burr and Cook; delegate to the American Institute, Dr. Kinley; Legislative Committee, Drs. Burnham, Anderson and Smythe; Entertainment Committee, Drs. Stockdale, Clark and Cook. The committee of which President Wheeler is the chairman was re-elected, with instructions to keep a sharp watch on the monthly reports of the hospital, and particularly on the undertakers.

The committee of the Denver Homœopathic Club has this to say in relation to House bill No. 61: We are not opposed to any medical legislation which shall be fair and impartial. The proposed law provides for a board consisting of six allopaths, two homœopaths and one eclectic, thus putting the powers of the board entirely under allopathic control. This law also provides that a mere majority of the members present at any meeting may for alleged unprofessional or immoral conduct refuse a license or revoke any license already granted. This discretion is too wide to lodge with any one school. In order to put it beyond the power of any one school to work injustice to a rival school, we submitted to the house committee on medical legislation the following amendments, taken from the Kansas law, and asked their adoption:

First—That in no case shall a majority of the physicians constituting said State Board of Medical Examiners be appointed from or belong to any one school of medicine.

Second—That no appointment shall be made except upon the

recommendation of the State Society of the school of medicine to which the applicant may belong.

Third—No certificate shall be refused or revoked unless by consent of a majority of all the members of said board.

It will be observed that we ask no favors for our school. We desire no special legislation for the homœopaths. We demand an equal representation for all. We want no more than this, and will accept no less.

Permit us to say in conclusion, and in behalf of the whole homœopathic profession in this State, that we are now and at all times are ready to make "the bed-rock test" proposed.

N. G. BURNHAM,

S. S. SYMTHE,

J. WYLIE ANDERSON,

Committee.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—The tea given at the Scottish Rite sanctuary, Washington, February 17, for the benefit of the Homœopathic Free Dispensary, was very successful, socially and financially. From 6 until 10 o'clock the rooms of the building were filled. As the evening passed away the faces of the ladies having the benefit in charge were wreathed in smiles of satisfaction as they saw their greatest hopes more than fulfilled.

FLORIDA.—The Homœopathic Board of Examiners does grant licenses to eclectics if properly qualified.

ILLINOIS.—Dr. Edward E. Vincent, of Springfield, has been spending the winter in Vienna.

The thirty-first annual commencement exercises of the Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Chicago were held March 19.

The address of the afternoon was made by Dr. Canfield. The Doctor predicted that as Chicago was now the commercial center of the United States, so it would soon become the educational center; that it was now making rapid strides in that direction. "The three characteristics of the present generation are education, philanthropy, and faith." These, the speaker said, gave the doctor a chance to make himself a power greater than could be realized in any other profession. In closing, the class was exhorted to have "patience and heroic courage" as the necessary requisites to success. "Some of you will fall by the way and become book-agents and life-insurance men, but the hero will win the prize."

Erskine M. Phelps, vice-president of the board, presented the diplomas which made ninety-seven more doctors of the homœopathic school. O. L. Smith, of Paris, Ill., won the Dr. David S. Smith prize of \$50 in gold. For the second prize, Solomon P. Ebersole was the fortunate man. This was \$25 in gold. The

Dr. Hawkes prize was won by F. A. Seeman, and the Shears prize, for the best surgical clinic, was captured by Miss Minnie E. Knolton. O. L. Smith was appointed house physician at the hospital for the coming year and Henry A. Noyes house surgeon.

Unless the homœopathic physicians of the State wake up, there will be no homœopathic insane asylum this year. There are a great many dead doctors in Illinois as the legislative committee have found to their infinite disgust.

KANSAS.—The Shawnee Homœopathic Medical Society met at Topeka, February 4, for their regular monthly meeting. The bureau of materia medica reported. Several important papers on the materia medica of tuberculosis were read by Drs. Menninger, Stewart and McIntyre. A number of out-of-town physicians were present.

LOUISIANA.—New Orleans Homœopathic Hospital Association. At a meeting held on Friday, February 13, Dr. C. J. Lopez, chairman of the committee on charter, constitution and by-laws, made a final report. The constitution was discussed, and, after a few corrections, was adopted. The adoption of the by-laws was postponed until the next meeting of the association.

The following gentlemen were elected to serve as the first board of directors: O. Maduell, president; D. R. Graham, vice-president; W. Frantz, second vice-president; W. W. Weiss, secretary; Prof. George Soule, treasurer; T. Engelbach, financial secretary; John A. Morris, Dr. W. H. Holcombe, Dr. J. G. Belden, Dr. S. M. Angell, Thomas T. Woodward, J. T. Adams, Alf. T. Baker, Page M. Baker, H. O. Gage.

MAINE.—The homœopathists are making quite a fight for the control of the Eastern Maine Insane Hospital. The Augusta Hospital shuts this school out entirely. They argue that inasmuch as a large per cent of the tax-payers who support these institutions are homœopathic in their preferences, as a matter of right they should have a choice as to the medical treatment of the insane. The school has a very large following among influential men all over the State.

When the new building of the Maine Eye and Ear Infirmary on Congress Street, Portland, is completed, the building now used by that institution will be used by the new homœopathic hospital.

The homœopathic physicians of Boston, in their fight against the use of arsenic in the arts, point to ex-Mayor Cobb's death from the effects of arsenical poisoning. When he was taken sick his physician recognized the symptoms as those of arsenical poisoning. He caused an analysis to be made of various articles in daily use in the ex-mayor's house. It was discovered that the lining of a cooking utensil showed traces of arsenic. The doctor

remarked that the clothing on the bed was too heavy. Mrs. Cobb accordingly bought an eider down quilt, lined with yellow satin. The patient didn't seem to improve very rapidly, and the doctor made a further examination. An analysis of the satin quilt lining showed it to be loaded with arsenic.

MARYLAND.—The Maryland and District of Columbia Clinical Society met February 25. Twenty members were present from Baltimore, and an equal number from the District branch. Drs. King, Macdonald, Corey, Kingsman and Jenkins presented several patients for the consideration of the society. The medical and surgical phenomena in each case were earnestly studied, and its treatment decided upon. Next month the clinical society will meet in Baltimore.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The regular quarterly meeting of the Worcester County Homœopathic Medical Society was held at Worcester February 11. The Bureau of Materia Medica and General Therapeutics reported through its chairman, Dr. W. S. Hincks, the following programme:

Clinical Verifications, Dr. Lamson Allen; Case of Poisoning by Paris Green, Dr. J. S. Bishop; Gout, Dr. S. M. Cate; Amyl Nitrite and Sanguinaria Nitrate, Dr. A. M. Cushing; Peritonitis, Dr. A. E. Perkins; Koch's Bacilli, Their Diagnostic and Prognostic Value, Dr. J. P. Rand; Homœopathicity of Parataloid in Tuberculosis, Dr. N. W. Rand; Electrolysis, Dr. W. S. Hincks.

Dr. F. P. Glazier, of Hudson, was admitted to membership.

Dr. J. P. Rand, of Worcester, read a paper on Koch's bacilli, giving brief report of fifty cases whose sputa he had examined. The results would indicate in a forcible way the value of the microscope for diagnosing consumption in its very earliest stages. Of the fifty cases examined, thirty-seven were found to contain bacilli, of whom none have really recovered; eight had improved, five are living unimproved and twenty-four had died already, a mortality of over sixty per cent. Of the thirteen suspicious cases in which no bacilli were found, not one had developed consumption; eight had fully recovered, four improved, and one died from another cause. The finding of a little germ 1-50,000th of an inch in diameter, must surely have some diagnostic and prognostic value. Whether it be the cause or only the accompaniment of tuberculosis makes but little difference, though the fact that consumption is contagious would indicate it to be the cause. Here, then, is the value of the microscope, to discover the bacilli before they do their work. Consumption must be cured early if at all.

The meeting was conducted with closed doors, a new departure with the society.

At a meeting of the homœopathic physicians of Boston and

its vicinity, held February 25, at the medical college, the chairman stated that the dispensary had not funds sufficient to complete the entire building, and it had been proposed to put on a temporary roof at a lower story, so as to use a part of the building to relieve the immediate and pressing wants of the dispensary, and to finish the upper part at some future time. The matter was warmly discussed by a large number of the physicians present, and it was the unanimous opinion that a strenuous effort should be made and an appeal sent to the public for funds sufficient to complete the building. This will cost about \$60,000 in addition to the amount now on hand, and will provide for the needs of the dispensary, and also for a maternity with about forty beds.

It was voted to hold a public fair in aid of the dispensary at Horticultural Hall, from Monday evening, May 11, to Saturday evening, May 16, to which all persons interested in this charity are requested to contribute.

MICHIGAN.—The Homœopathic Association of Southwestern Michigan met at Kalamazoo, February 3. The attendance was small, probably owing to the severe weather. Among those present were Drs. Buskirk, of Oshtemo, and Miller, of Otsego. Dr. Balyeat read a very interesting paper on "Typho-malaria."

MINNESOTA.—About a dozen members of the St. Paul and Minneapolis Institute of Homœopathy met at the Nicollet House, February 3. A paper was read by Dr. B. H. Ogden. Another paper was to have been read by Dr. Sawyer, but as he did not put in an appearance, a general discussion closed the meeting.

Dr. H. W. Brazie opened his pleasant home, Minneapolis, February 7, for a reception to the students and faculty of the homœopathic department of the State University. Dr. Brazie's object in giving the reception was to allow the sugar-coat advocates an opportunity to become acquainted with Dr. A. P. Williamson, superintendent of the Homœopathic Insane Asylum at Fergus Falls. About thirty of Hahnemann's disciples were present.

The St. Valentine Ball, given February 13, for the benefit of the Minneapolis Homœopathic Hospital, failed to be the grand success that was anticipated. There were not over thirty couples present, although a large number of tickets had been disposed of. The slim attendance is attributed to the event being held during lent and to the many other attractions in the city.

The Minneapolis Homœopathic Hospital graduated its first class of trained nurses February 17. Addresses were delivered to the young ladies by Mrs. Henry L. Chase, the president; Dr. A. E. Higbee, president of the hospital staff, and Rev. Smith Baker. The names of the graduates are Miss E. Higinbotham,

Miss A. Landgraeber, Miss Mathilde Sarnow, Miss Ida Tuilar. Miss Ella O'Connor and Miss Abbie Ambler. The diplomas were presented by Dr. Higbee, and each young lady also received a silver medal.

MISSOURI.—Judge Valliant, February 12, granted a proforma decree of incorporation to the Women's Homœopathic Hospital of Missouri, at St. Louis. The incorporators are Amanda J. Rockwell, president; Lizzie G. Guther, treasurer; and Clara Sauter, secretary. The object of the incorporators is to establish and maintain a homœopathic hospital, connected with which shall be a clinic and dispensary. Any homœopathic female physician in the city may become a member by the payment of an annual membership fee of \$2, and being elected by a two-thirds vote of the members present at any regular meeting.

The Woman's Association of the Kansas City Homœopathic Hospital, now forming, met February 12. There was a good attendance, and the main feature of the business was the discussion of the constitution and by-laws. The provisional officers elected and the ones which will be declared elected later by the fully formed organization are these: Mrs. H. C. Baker, president; Mrs. William H. Jenney, vice-president; Mrs. S. C. Delap, secretary; Mrs. T. H. Hudson, treasurer. The purpose of the association is to secure a fund for the running of the hospital, but most of all to raise money to maintain a charity ward. Ultimately the association hopes to have enough money to erect a suitable hospital building. The wives of homœopathic physicians and women who believe in homœopathy are eligible to membership.

The Lawrence Barrett Club, of Kansas City, gave a benefit for the Homœopathic Hospital, February 13, which was a great success.

The extension of the practice of homœopathy has had an effect on the allopathic school which few of its most ardent advocates realize, but with which every druggist is familiar. Wherever homœopathy gets a foothold, there the size of the doses administered by allopathic physicians is seen to diminish. The same prescriptions are given, but the size of the doses is much less. Allopathists are in the habit of saying that homœopathy has nothing to do with this, the reason being that the use of the essential elements of drugs has become prevalent, and such large doses as were formerly given are not requisite. But that the diminution is due to homœopathy and nothing else is proved by the fact, well known to all druggists, that where homœopathy does not flourish the allopaths give the old-fashioned draughts and pills, not only in different cities but in different parts of the same city.—Adam Roth, a St. Louis druggist, in the *Globe-Democrat*.

The Kansas City Homœopathic Medical College held its annual commencement on Friday evening, March 13, at Y. M. C. A. auditorium.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. The homœopathic physicians of the towns of New Hampshire and Vermont along the Connecticut Valley are about to organize a medical society.

NEW JERSEY.—Efforts are being made to reopen the Camden Homœopathic Hospital.

Sixteen physicians of Camden have pledged to give the homœopathic hospital their moral and professional support.

NEW YORK.—Dr. T. F. Allen is hiring people at \$5 a week to prove remedies. The nature of all the drugs used in the experiments, and their probable effect will be kept secret from the subject, as a matter of protection from possible impostors.

This was made necessary by the treachery of one of the subjects last week, who turned in a batch of *nux vomica* symptoms, when the record showed that he had been, or ought to have been taking compound extract of squills.

The only incident of an unpleasant nature that has so far occurred, was a threatened strike for higher wages among the members of the prussic acid and strychnine class. They claimed that, as their risk was so much greater than that taken by the other subjects who were only called upon to consume such relatively harmless decoctions as extract of hemlock and hydrocyanic acid, their own remuneration should be proportionately greater. The hospital authorities, recognizing the force of the argument, granted the desired increase, and the strike was arrested.

At the final session of the Homœopathic State Medical Society at Albany, February 11, a number of interesting papers was read, and these officers were elected: President, F. Parks Lewis, Buffalo; vice-presidents, A. B. Norton, New York; L. L. Brainard, Little Falls; J. W. Sheldon, Syracuse; secretary, John L. Moffat, Brooklyn; treasurer, Charles Deady, New York; necrologist, H. D. Schenck, Brooklyn.

On motion of Dr. Hasbrouck the semi-annual meeting was ordered to be held at Elmira, September 15 and 16. The Erie County Homœopathic Society was then reinstated to membership.

Dr. Lewis offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to urge upon the Legislature the abrogation of the death penalty, and the substitution of a method of punishment more logical, more reasonable, more humane, more thoroughly effective as a protection, and more in harmony with the progressive spirit of the age.

The following were nominated, from whom the regents are to select the State board of medical examiners: Drs. William Tod Helmuth, John McE. Wetmore, George M. Dillow, Henry M.

Dearborn, J. Montfort Schley, of New York; William S. Searle, John L. Moffatt, Everitt Hasbrouck, Brooklyn; Horace M. Paine, Albany; Asa S. Couch, Fredonia; A. R. Wright, Buffalo; Edwin H. Wolcott, Rochester; E. E. Snyder, Binghamton, and Jay W. Sheldon, Syracuse.

Dr. Paine offered resolutions favoring the establishment of a State medical library, and pledging the society to aid in securing and building it up; also urging the Legislature to make an appropriation, so that the State library trustees may be able to accept the gift of the library of the Albany Medical College as a nucleus for such a library, to provide for its proper arrangement and cataloguing, and for keeping it open both day and evening.

The committee on the president's address heartily indorsed his recommendations. They suggested that the Committee on Constitutional Revision be continued; that the nomination of candidates for State medical examiners be promptly made; that a special committee be appointed to study the whole question of State care of the insane, obtaining all expert legal and other opinions necessary, and reporting their conclusions at a future meeting; that the society heartily approve the proposed legislative appropriation to carry out the State care law; that the Legislative Committee be directed to oppose all efforts to change or repeal the present medical laws of the State, or to extend the present powers of the commission in lunacy, or to restrict in any way the powers and privileges of State asylum superintendents or trustees, or to limit the functions of the State Board of Charities; that a committee be appointed to encourage investigation of drug action in accordance with the law of similars.

The managers of the Woman's Homœopathic Hospital held their February meeting on the 3d. Mrs. W. H. Powell, chairman of the dispensary committee, reported increasing work with increased facilities. Between 600 and 700 patients were treated the past month and more than fifty on last Monday. The committee stated that they had furnished clothing for more than fifty destitute women and children who came to the dispensary within the last two months, and they requested donations of half worn and cast-off clothing for this purpose.

The new building at 811 Bedford Avenue has been fitted up for classified clinics. Mrs. J. H. Burtis, president of the association, presented the offer, by a friend of the hospital, of two lots upon which to erect a suitable building. The ground has an elevated and healthful location, and is valued at \$10,000. The offer is made on condition that the board secure building fund of \$20,000 by April 1.

Mrs. Burtis hopes to hear in a few days the decision of the court which will change the name Brooklyn Woman's Homœopathic Hospital to Memorial Hospital. Application for the

change was made on the ground that the present name is often confused with the names of other hospitals.

The Senate Committee on Public Health gave a hearing on the bill introduced February 27 by Senator Richardson as a substitute for that offered last week, to exempt the Middletown State Homœopathic Hospital from the operations of the pauper insane law of last year.

The Middletown Asylum is a State institution, and the opponents of the bill claim that it should not be permitted to receive pay inmates, or to average the charges for pauper inmates with regularly paid boarders. On the other hand, the friends of the asylum demand recognition for the new school of medicine and condemn discrimination.

Four speakers appeared to-day: the Hon. Grinnell Burt, of Warwick, president, and Dr. Selden H. Talcott, medical superintendent of the institution, and Dr. Carlos F. McDonald and Goodwin Brown, commissioners in lunacy. Dr. McDonald maintained that the passage of the bill would nullify the pauper insane law. He disclaimed any intention on the part of the commission to discriminate against the homœopathic school, and declared that so far as he was concerned he was willing to give the institution every chance in the world, but he questioned the propriety of any State institutions taking private cases. The State should not go into that sort of business.

Commissioner Brown took the position that the asylum under this bill could fix any price it chose, and the seven counties included in its district would find that it cost them more to maintain their pauper insane than other counties in the State, for the reason that the expense of their maintenance was averaged with pay inmates. The rate throughout the State ought to be uniform.

Mr. Burt contended that the asylum represented 1,200 doctors and one-fifth of the population of the State, and ought to have its rights. The hearing was postponed till next Thursday in order to allow the friends of the original pauper insane law a chance to be heard.

ROCHESTER.—The Parsons bill to directly exempt the Homœopathic Hospital from taxation is now on the order of third reading in the Senate, but, as was stated some time since in the *Union and Advertiser*, it is a waste of time to pass it. That ex-Mayor Parsons may know just how useless it will be to push the bill through the Senate, which he can easily do, your correspondent ascertained from Gov. Hill his views on the subject. The Governor is not opposed to the purpose of the bill, and while he believes that the laws as they stand to-day afford ample relief, he is yet willing to sign any general measure providing for such relief, but will not allow so glaring an example of special leg-

islation to become a law as that illustrated by the Parsons' Homœopathic Hospital bill. The result must inevitably be that those interested in the object of the bill to secure tax exemption for the hospital must insist on the passage of some such general measure as that introduced by Senator McNaughton, which provides in a general act for the exemption of the hospital and property of the Young Women's Christian Association as well.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 7.—A case was finished in the Supreme Court here this morning, which has interested the entire medical fraternity of Central New York. An action was brought by J. H. Link, as guardian, against Dr. J. W. Sheldon, for malpractice, laying damages at \$10,000. It was alleged that Dr. Sheldon made a botch of reducing a fracture of the wrist of Mr. Link's son. Dr. Sheldon is a homœopathic physician of standing.

The prosecution called numerous allopathic physicians to prove malpractice, and the case finally assumed the phase of a fight between the two schools. A great deal of expert testimony was given by prominent physicians from out of town, the most important of whom was Dr. William Todd Helmuth, of New York, for the defense. The taking of testimony lasted nearly all of the week. The big court-room was crowded, and sides were taken as much by the spectators as by the numerous physicians. The case was given to the jury this afternoon, and they returned a verdict for \$4,000.

It is probable that the case will be carried to the highest court, as both sides have plenty of money to contest the case.

ALBANY, March 2.—A hearing was given Thursday afternoon by the Senate Committee on Public Health on Senator Richardson's bill to amend the charter of the Homœopathic Hospital for the Insane at Middletown.

The bill provides that indigent patients shall be received at such charges as, in the aggregate, shall not exceed the cost of maintenance; that the trustees shall fix the rates for pay patients; and that all insane persons, for whom homœopathic treatment may be desired by their relatives or friends, residing in any part of the State, shall be committed thereto, without being required to obtain the consent of the State Commission in Lunacy.

Dr. S. H. Talcott says in a letter to the *Middletown Mercury*: There are, in this State, over 1,000,000 adherents of homœopathy. As far as we have been able to learn, these patrons of our cause stand as a unit in favor of freedom of medical opinion and action. All are strenuous in behalf of the medical liberties and unhampered right of choice of those who may need treatment in this hospital. The homœopathists of this State pay a very considerable portion of the taxes. In some parts of the commonwealth more than fifty per cent of the taxes are paid by the adher-

ents of homœopathy, consequently it would seem to the unprejudiced mind that we are justly entitled to at least one hospital of the eight which have been erected for the insane by the generosity of this commonwealth. The legislators of the State thought that the appeal of homœopathists for a State asylum, where homœopathic treatment might prevail, was a just one, twenty years ago, and their belief in the justice of our cause has been reiterated and emphasized by liberal appropriations made annually ever since. We know of no reason for any change of attitude at the present time. All we ask is fair play and a continuance of the privileges which have been accorded to us, to which we are justly entitled, and which we hope to continue to deserve.

We do not wish to interfere with the rights of others, nor with the plan of State care for the insane, but we do wish to secure to every resident in this State the untrammelled and unhindered right of admission, direct and without delay, to this hospital whenever the necessity of sickness impels commitment to an institution for the insane.

OHIO.—The Cleveland Medical College was incorporated, February 11, with a capital stock of \$25,000. The incorporators are G. J. Jones, H. H. Baxter, William T. Miller, C. C. True and P. A. Cole.

The Cleveland Academy of Medicine, the new association of homœopathic physicians, held its first regular meeting, February 4, at the office of Dr. Byron Viets. The certificate of corporation was received and greatly admired by the large number of medical men who were present. The object of the academy, as stated in the articles of incorporation, is "the discussion of all subjects appertaining to the science of medicine, and the collateral sciences, and to do all needful acts to carry into effect the objects for which the corporation is created." Those who have signed the roll of membership are Drs. H. B. Van Norman, H. Baxter, Byron Viets, H. W. Osborn, George W. Spencer, F. A. Barr, W. T. Miller, C. C. True, Kent B. Waite, J. T. Carter, W. A. Tims, W. F. Baldinger, E. H. Peck, P. A. Cole, T. C. Martin, G. J. Jones, C. A. Hall, E. H. Jewett, N. Schneider and H. D. Champlin.

The constitution and by-laws of the academy were discussed and adopted, other routine business transacted, and the following officers elected for the ensuing year: President, H. B. Van Norman; vice-president, F. A. Barr; secretary, H. D. Champlin; treasurer, W. F. Baldinger.

Dr. Baxter read a short but able paper on "Digitalis," which was fully discussed by those present.

The trustees and board of managers of Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital held their annual meeting February 9. Mr. M.

A. Hanna presiding. A lengthy discussion was held by Drs. J. C. Sanders, N. Snyder, H. H. Baxter and H. F. Biggar, and others, on the amphitheater question now agitating the hospital. The matter was finally left in the hands of Messrs. M. A. Hanna, C. H. Bulkley and Mrs. D. P. Rhodes. The division of sentiment is as to whether an amphitheater for the use of the medical colleges or an annex for other purposes shall be erected. The thirty ladies of the board of managers are opposed to the erection of the amphitheater, as are also a number of the board of trustees. The opponents of the amphitheater say there is not room on the hospital lot to erect such a building, and that if it were erected it would probably cause internal dissensions on account of members of the faculty of both the old and new colleges being represented in the management of the hospital. They say further that the training school for nurses ought to be enlarged, and they favor the erection of an annex to contain an addition to the training school, and operating room, an emergency room, a dead room and other apartments. The members of the faculty of the new college say they do not need an amphitheater at the hospital, as the new college will have an amphitheater in the building which will be erected next summer. Dr. Biggar and several members of the faculty of the old college favor the building of an amphitheater.

The annual reports were received. That of the secretary, Mrs. H. W. Osborn, was first read. She said that the hospital had entered upon its eighteenth year with brighter prospects than ever before; that in the first time in its history it was out of debt, for which thanks were given to the generous donors and the energy of the board of managers. She stated that the hospital was in good repair and crowded nearly all the time, so that more room is needed.

Dr. W. A. Kitchen, house physician, reported 46 patients in the hospital at the present time. Number admitted during the year, 692; males, 341; females, 351; pay patients, 573; free, 119; total number treated, 738; surgical cases, 576; medical, 142; obstetrical, 20; operations, 309; number of days of treatment, 13,607; discharged, cured, 517; improved, 122; not improved, 17; deaths, 41; in a moribund condition when admitted, 14; percentage of mortality, 5.88; percentage exclusive of moribund cases, 3.88.

Dr. Snyder expressed himself astonished at the large death rate, which he said was far greater than it should be for a homœopathic college, and wished the reports to be made more specific, showing in what department, the medical or surgical, the majority of deaths occurred. Otherwise the report was accepted.

W. A. Tims, as treasurer, reported the total house receipts to be \$19,978.67; total donations, \$19,054.79; returned by Mrs.

Tonhuson, \$10,030.25; total receipts and balance, \$40,778.80. Expenditures: Drugs, medicines and surgical supplies, \$1,865.91; salaries, \$7,758.45; charity ball expenditures, \$1,205.60; deposited in savings bank, \$3,500; total disbursements, \$38,170.79; balance on hand, \$1,577.76; balance in savings bank, \$3,500; total balance on hand, \$5,077.76.

Here another exception was taken to the arrangement of drugs, medicines and surgical supplies in one item, on the ground that it made the medical bill appear much larger than it ought to be for a homœopathic college, and Dr. Tims was requested to change the reading of it before it went into print.

Miss H. A. Mitchell reported for the training school as follows: Number of nurses in hospital, 9; on probation, 1; graduated, 3; applications received, 130; private nurses furnished in the school and out, 63; money received from private patients in school and out, \$915.40; money yet uncollected, \$262.49; accepted on probation during the year, 18; accepted in school, 12.

Mr. Zenas King, Mr. J. H. Wade and Mrs. D. P. Rhodes were re-elected to the board of trustees for three years. The meeting then adjourned, after which the trustees convened for the election of officers. Mr. M. A. Hanna was re-elected president; Zenas King, first vice-president; C. H. Bulkley, second vice-president; Dr. H. Pomeroy, secretary. Then came the election of the treasurer, which caused some dispute, the majority favoring the re-election of Dr. W. A. Tims, and Mrs. William Edwards alone objecting, for reasons which she declined to give, except that Dr. Biggar thought he was not the man for the place. It was thought by some that it might be better to have other than a physician as treasurer, but the discussion finally ended in the re-election of Dr. Tims.

In Cleveland, on February 18, Dr. M. H. Parmalee, of Toledo, delivered a very interesting lecture before the Hahnemann society of the homœopathic college.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The regular meeting of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Northern Pennsylvania was held at Wilkesbarre February 18. The essayists were Dr. S. S. Young, of Lehman, and Dr. H. D. Baldwin, of Montrose.

The incorporators of the Homœopathic Hospital Association of Reading have decided to purchase a site for a hospital as soon as possible. The two-story stone mansion, lot 60x230 feet, the property of the Luther heirs, Reading, has been sold to members of the Homœopathic Medical and Surgical Hospital, for \$22,000.

These officers have been elected for the Children's Homœopathic Hospital of Philadelphia for the ensuing year:

Medical Board—Joseph M. Reeves, M. D., president; E. R. Snader, M. D., vice president; Landreth W. Thompson, M. D., secretary, and Jacob Frishmuth, M. D., J. C. Millen, M. D.,

George W. Gardiner, M. D., William S. Morris, M. D., James H. Closson, M. D., Frederic W. Messerve, M. D., John D. Ward, M. D., E. L. Oatley, M. D., I. G. Shallcross, M. D.

The Lehigh Valley Homœopathic Society met at Bethlehem, February 5, in the parlors of Dr. E. H. Jacobson. It was the largest meeting ever held, all parts of the Lehigh Valley being represented. Dr. E. H. Jacobson presided. Dr. Yoder, of Catasauqua, read a paper on "Croup," followed by Dr. Kistler, of Allentown, who read a very interesting paper on "The Effects of Tobacco on the Human System." The society meets once every two months, on the first Thursday of the month. The next meeting will be held in Easton, in April.

At the annual meeting of the Women's Homœopathic Association of Pennsylvania, January 29, the eighth report of the Board of Managers was presented and unanimously adopted.

During the year, twenty-six applicants were admitted to the Nurses' School, ten left, four failed to enter, and ten remain. The Ramborger gold medal, for general efficiency, was presented to Miss Edith Tiplé, who graduated last spring.

A course of lectures was instituted during the summer, and the results were very satisfactory. During the next four months a course of massage will be given by a competent masseuse.

In the Woman's Homœopathic Hospital, 236 patients were treated last year, being a considerable increase over previous years.

The Reading Homœopathic Association was banqueted at the residence of Dr. E. Z. Schmucker February 24. The hospital movement inaugurated some weeks ago, was further discussed, and a favorable conclusion arrived at. Drs. F. R. Schmucker and J. G. Grosscup were appointed dispensary physicians for the month of March.

The Children's Homœopathic Hospital, which held its annual Donation Day on February 27, is a deserving charity. Upwards of \$1,000 in money, including five \$100 life subscriptions, ten barrels of flour, quantities of hominy, corn meal, whisky, groceries, dry goods, delicacies and other articles useful in the institution were the results of Donation Day. That it is accomplishing an excellent work is evidenced by the fact that since it was first opened, on June 20, 1877, to January 1 of this year, there have been 1,024 patients cared for in its wards, 160,469 prescriptions filled in the out-patient department, 49,525 cases treated in the special clinics, 63,268 cases of out-patients treated, and 13,652 out-door visits made by the physicians of the hospital. The hospital is maintained entirely by voluntary contributions.

February 26 the Allegheny Hospital authorities reported that they were compelled to have some of their patients sleep on cots on the floor because the institution was so crowded. Ex-Mayor

Peterson said that he would give \$500 to assist in establishing a new hospital. He said the homœopathists were endeavoring to force a representation of their school of medicine into the Allegheny General Hospital, and it would be a good work done to have it established as a homœopathic hospital.

The Philadelphia Post Graduate School of Homœopathics, recently chartered, and which will begin its formal course of lectures in October next, is an institution quite at variance with the regular medical schools and colleges.

It has no chair that is not purely homœopathic. It instructs only those who are already physicians, regularly graduated by reputable medical colleges of any school of medicine, and it teaches simply homœopathic materia medica and therapeutics and the art of prescribing for disease upon the principles of pure homœopathy. It thus affords any physician who desires to acquire a knowledge of the doctrines taught by Samuel Hahnemann, an opportunity of so doing, without the drudgery of going over, for a second time, courses of study with which he is already thoroughly familiar.

The aim of the school is to show that pure homœopathy is sufficient under all circumstances for the healing of the sick, and to offer to all earnest students the opportunity to demonstrate this fact to their own satisfaction. And while avoiding all personalities and seeking to promote, on the contrary, a dignified and courteous bearing toward all who are devoting themselves to the noblest of professions—that of healing the sick—it will maintain a constant warfare against all false methods of healing, of whatever school.

Among the results which the school will reach—the chief of which is, of course, to diffuse a sound, practical knowledge of the doctrines of pure homœopathy, as taught by its founder, Samuel Hahnemann—is this: That it will soften the asperities which too often manifest themselves between practitioners of the old school and the new. These are largely due to want of knowledge on the part of the old school physicians as to what pure homœopathy really is. By affording an opportunity for sound instruction and experimental research to such of them as are earnest seekers after truth, of which past experience in private teaching of post-graduate homœopathic courses has shown that many of them will be glad to avail themselves, we will, if we do not make converts, at least teach them that we have substantial reasons for the faith that is in us, and thus compel their respect.

WEST VIRGINIA.—There was a very interesting meeting at the new City Hospital, March 4, of the Hospital Association, the ladies' association and the medical staff. The City Hospital As-

sociation elected three additional members of the Board of Directors, the new members being Messrs. Joseph Speidel, H. K. List and J. N. Vance.

In view of the protests from advocates of homœopathy against the exclusion of physicians of that school from the medical staff, the directors concluded, after very general discussion, to set apart a ward for homœopathic patients, this being done only in deference to the views of the homœopathists. A by-law of the association already provided that any pay patient or any person providing an endowed bed might select the physician who should attend the case, this meaning, of course, that a physician of any school might be so chosen.

The reports yesterday were all of an encouraging character.

To the Editor of the Intelligencer.

SIR: In your issue of February 27, last, you published what purports to be the appointments of physicians and surgeons by the New Hospital Association, to attend patients in the hospital. It would be interesting to know who made those appointments. I have no objection to any member of the staff as it stands, but as a friend of the new hospital and a contributor to its fund, I claim the right to ask on behalf of a number of the most influential lady members of the association, who are my patrons, who took the responsibility of totally ignoring the homœopathic physicians of the city in these appointments? It must not be supposed that I desire an appointment for myself. I have no knowledge of hospital work; but I do desire, and I think, with justice, to see homœopathy represented on the staff of visiting physicians and surgeons for the New Hospital. Dr. J. E. Belleville is quite as competent to fill the position of surgeon to the new hospital as any man whose name is published on the surgical staff; and Dr. J. W. Morris probably enjoys the confidence of as large and respectable a body of citizens as any man on the visiting medical staff.

Why were they not appointed? It is too late in the day to ostracize any man or set of men for opinion's sake. Not only ought these men to be added to the respective staffs for which they are fitted, but surgical and medical wards for the treatment of homœopathic patients ought to be set apart.

There are thousands of people in this city who prefer homœopathic treatment. In the establishment of the new hospital they looked forward to an institution where they and their friends would be treated with as much care and consideration as the patients of old-school physicians, without bigotry or prejudice on account of medical or religious belief. Are they to be disappointed?

M. J. RHEES.

WISCONSIN.—Several medical bills are before the Legislature, with a strong probability that the homœopathic will be carried. The Milwaukee *Sentinel* says: “Each and all of these bills are calculated to give the specific endorsement of the State to men who are in no way entitled to it. It is the expression of Sir Arthur Helps that you can not tell anything about a man’s qualities by a test of his book learning. No medical board that is limited to such an examination as the conditions would prescribe can tell anything about the qualities of the applicants. The homœopathic bill is less faulty in this direction, but still any sort of certificate from the State means that the bearer is considered as competent as any other certified doctor to treat the sick. It is not necessary that any young man should go to a medical college if, by preparing himself to pass an examination before a board in a brief session, he can obtain such a certificate. These bills would be more likely to lower than to raise the standard of medical education.”

FOREIGN.—The mother of Princess Henrietta, of Flanders, being an ardent homœopathist, called in Dr. Martiny, head of that school, to attend her daughter, and all the eminent orthodox physicians declined to meet him in consultation. Finally a young and able provincial practitioner answered the summons, and one of the results of it all is that his fortune is as good as made.

The London World says a battle between homœopathy and allopathy has raged over the sick bed of Princess Henrietta of Flanders similar to that which occurred at Disraeli’s last illness. An eminent homœopathist was called in consultation, but the eminent orthodox doctors refused to meet him. A young military doctor was therefore summoned from the country.

Homœopathy is said to be spreading in Russia, especially in the upper social strata. Societies for the propagation of the Hahnemannian doctors have recently been established at Tschernigoy, Odessa and Warsaw.

Mme. Patti has given up the seltzer with which she used to clear her divine throat during a performance. At present she is almost rabid upon the subject of phosphorous and causticum, taken between the acts in homœopathic doses.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

April 21-23, Missouri State, at Kansas City, Mo.

May 6, Kansas State, at Kansas City, Kas.

May 12-14, Illinois State, at Springfield.

May 13-14, Indiana State, at Indianapolis.

June 3-5, American Institute of Homœopathy, at Atlantic City, N. J.

June 3-5, Nebraska State, at Omaha.

June 23-26, International Hahnemann, in an Association at Richfield Springs, N. Y.

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Aldridge, J., Waukeek
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Allen, L. B., Hillsboro
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Angell, J. W., Iowa Falls
Argell, M. H., Neola
Arkills, W. B., Rudd
Armentrout, J. C., Keokuk
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- Bailey, John, Sioux City
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List to be continued next month.

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VOL. VII.

THE IDEAL COMMONWEALTH.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL STUDY.

In the unquiet condition of the modern world, with labor and capital at strife, with the masses growing poorer, and the favored few acquiring riches beyond the dreams of avarice, in a world of selfishness and greed, of injustice and oppression, of disorder and discontent, of lust and rapacity, it is a pleasant recreation for the anatomical mind to contemplate that ideal commonwealth, the human body, and there see, as in a looking glass, in its health the order, and in its diseases the disorder of the social world about us.

In this wonderful country in which the inhabitants are living cells, the utmost harmony, peace, order and industry prevail; there are no brawlers on the quiet streets, no disturber of the peace is to be found within its limits. The inhabitants are too busy and too happily occupied for disturbances. Each one is animated by the brains with an earnest love for the good of the whole community, rather than for its own petty individual good. The happiness of each individual depends upon the well being of the whole organism, and the first effort and the last is to work for the common good. If by chance or inclination any member refuses to do his share of work, he loses the regard of his fellows, ceases to receive that influx of life which is the boon of all, and is hurried by certain ones who have that function, into a back street, thence into the common sewers, and, like dead matter, cast out of the corporate limits.

Each cell and each company of cells has a work to perform which no other individual or company of the whole commonwealth can do as well, and here is a source of the highest happiness. We all like to do what we can perform better than anybody else; in that in which we stand pre-eminent we find de-

light. Here then is no room for jealousy, bickering and strife, for all have found their proper use and function. No liver cell has aspirations to be a heart cell, and thus rise in the world; purifying the portal blood from the bitter bile for a specific purpose is its function, the highest delight of its life. The heart cells have no unquiet ambitions to be brain cells, they find their greatest happiness in that noble function of receiving the blood from far-outlying districts through winding and devious ways and finally through those great highways the venæ cavæ and forcing it up by a mighty propulsion in crimson sprays to the hill tops of the lungs and once more receiving it into the ruddy caverns of the left heart, and sending it out to all parts of the commonwealth laden with missions for all the purposes of life.

There being no selfishness, no passion for accumulating, no desire to rule, the masses are not oppressed. As all work for the common good, all are taken care of gratis. They are clothed on with their tissues, they have their proper home and abiding place, they are bathed in nutrient juices which both nourish them and remove their garbage. Each selects from the crimson tides which flow to its door what it needs for its purposes: the ashes and refuse, so to speak, are taken up, absorbed by certain cells whose delight it is thus to serve the community, into a back way, and thence by larger and larger flues and waste pipes into common sewers to be ejected. Such an analogy could be extended indefinitely to all the ways of men and organs.

The human body is the proper and only model for social reformers; let them cease spinning ideal schemes from phantasies, man-made and imperfect, and turn to the perfect economy a God-made organism. No reformer from Sir Thomas Moore in his Utopia to Bellamy in his socialistic scheme seems to have taken the organic form of man as a type and model for his social form, yet in that way they would be spared all blunders and mistakes, even all experiments. We have only to read the letters that have been printed for us on the living flesh.

To see a type of the *disordered* condition of society, let us suppose that some cell or aggregation of cells has instilled into it, instead of a love for the common good and of serving the community, a love for itself only. It now wishes to grow at the expense of its neighbors, it is no longer satisfied with the gen-

erous dole of meat and drink which the ruddy rivulets of the blood bring to it, but wants more than its share, wants to be greater than any one else, and make others subservient to it.

As these disorderly cells increase in number and power, the general system wanes, its tissues waste and grow pallid. Now the masses are oppressed, their vitality stolen, the fruit of their labor absorbed and general poverty increased, all for the benefit of a comparatively few turbulent, lustful and disorderly individuals. Not only do they unlawfully draw the richest and best blood from the masses for their own selfish ends, but they excrete a thin, toxic juice that poisons the whole system.

This monstrosity in the human system is called a cancer, and finds its analogue in the social world, wherever a man, a corporation or a business firm, instigated by the lust of acquiring wealth or power, accumulates vast possessions and oppresses its employes, for selfish ends. Such a social cancer is the Standard Oil Company, the Carnegies, Rockefellers, Goulds and the ten-millionaires of recent times. No matter how amiable personally, how virtuous in their domestic relations, these men are in a fundamentally vicious position, yet they are only noticeable because of their success, for the social body is a tissue of little cancers.

The whole world of business is a field of battle, in which every individual is struggling to succeed regardless of how many rivals are trampled under foot and destroyed in the effort.

Society at present, instead of being a vast orderly federation of individuals, each having the love of the whole community at heart, and depending for his own good upon the good of the whole, is a disorderly aggregation of individuals, each with the love of self at heart, and a consequent hate toward others, each struggling for self alone, if need be by the destruction of others; a condition well expressed by the popular proverb. "Every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost."

J. B. S. KING.

THE EFFECTS OF ALTITUDE ON ACUTE LARYNGITIS.

BY T. C. DUNCAN, M. D., PH. D., CHICAGO.

It is not often that one has an opportunity to study the effects of altitude with cold and moisture, dryness and warmth

upon inflammation of the mucous membrane of the respiratory tract, and the following observations may be of interest:

Mayor Longyear, of Marquette, Mich., came to Chicago with his family to join the Raymond-Whitcomb excursion on its way from Boston to San Francisco. The weather was mild, but a snow storm came, and Sunday, March 8, I found the baby suffering with acute laryngitis with a progressive tendency to the pseudo-membranous form. I had carried him through two similar attacks, one of which seemed as if it would certainly prove fatal. Little or no change was expected within twenty-four or forty-eight hours, and whether to stay at the Palmer or go on, was the serious question to decide. They finally decided to take the risk of going on—providing the doctor would go along. This he consented to do—until the child was better—although he felt that it was risky. There was no sign of improvement in the cough until southwestern Kansas was reached. Verat. vir had subdued the fever in the first twelve hours and Merc. Cyan. held the local inflammation in check so that there was little progress of the effusion of the plastic lymph. From La Junta, Colo., to Las Vegas, N. M., the air was dry and clear, and not cold, but there was a little change in the patient for the better. At Las Vegas we ran up the arroyo to the hot springs, and here we were overtaken with a heavy snow storm, and the steam-laden air was oppressively uncomfortable. That night we crossed the Eloriata spur of the Santa Fe range of the Rocky Mountains. It was very cold, and the poor baby seemed in great distress. With the shrill cough was hurried respiration and great nervous restlessness irritability. The whole case looked alarming. We had now reached an altitude of 7,000 feet. The cough that had been loosening on the plains of Kansas was now whistling and inclined to be spasmodic. The skin was cold, clammy, and the face blue. A careful review of the case led to the selection of Hepar Sulph. Toward morning the dyspnea was relieved, the child seemed easier, fell asleep and we awoke in Santa Fe. The air was still cold or cool, but clear and dry. The child was taken to the Palace Hotel and given a bath before a fire, which it enjoyed. The day grew warmer, and from there down along the Rio Grande to Albuquerque the change was so rapid and satisfactory that I decided I could return and left them. (I have since heard that

it steadily grew better.) The other children were comfortable until Kansas City was reached, and they went out into the cold snowy atmosphere, and two had high fever that night, one spasmodic laryngitis, and the other follicular tonsillitis. Aconite and Kali bich. brought these under control. At Las Vegas Springs the two younger got caught in the snow storm. Here Aconite and Bell. did good service. The fever of a high altitude seems to be nearly of an Aconite type.

The mother, the second night, was down with a high fever, sore throat, headache, flushed face and hacking cough that Belladonna controlled.

That same night, while climbing the high lands of Kansas, I was called to prescribe for three other members of the excursion party. In two the temperature was 102°, rapid pulse, loose cough and hurried respiration. During the day they were better, but complained of labored, oppressed respiration. We had then attained an altitude of 5,000 feet.

That night, after leaving Las Vegas, four more were added to the hospital party, all with acute bronchitis—high fever, brown-coated tongue and distressing cough. Verat. vir and Merc. helped. Next day they were convalescent, with a temperature at 99°. Cases of chronic bronchitis and weak lungs were aggravated by the altitude and cold, moist air. Singularly all seemed benefited by riding in the cool, dry air of Santa Fe. The exposure to the snow storm and negative electric atmosphere at Las Vegas Springs induced in me a mild, acute influenza which was aggravated by a cold, damp room at the San Fillpe Hotel, at Albuquerque. Riding around next day with Dr. Shepherd on the mesa and foothills, the dry, warm air seemed to absorb it—dry it up. Although the altitude was 5,000 and 6,000 feet, I did not notice any dyspnea, except on exertion. The next night I passed back over the Rocky Mountains and took more cold, and awoke at Raton Mountains (7,622 feet) with pharyngitis and labored respiration. The air was dry but cold. As we journeyed east through western Kansas the symptoms improved. When we reached Cimarron, where the altitude was only 2,500 feet, all difficulty of respiration disappeared on moving about in the open air.

If my observations are of any value, the inference is that it

is a cold, moist atmosphere that aggravates the effects of altitude. Warm air, as we found it on the west side of the Rocky Mountains, relieves and soothes. Warm, moist air, at a high elevation, tends to increase congestion. Where it is possible, mountains should be crossed in the day by those with a sensitive bronchial mucous membrane. The health advantages of the various points mentioned I may consider at another time.

THAT ILLINOIS ASYLUM.

The prospects for an insane asylum in Illinois, to be under homœopathic management, are as bright, perhaps, as could be expected. Our bill was considered in the Senate, and referred to a sub-committee, composed of Senators Berry (24), Bassett (26), and McDonald (38), and we hope for a favorable recommendation. If their report be favorable and it is endorsed by the whole committee, consisting of Senators Sheridan (49), Sherts (10), Berry (24), Anderson (27), McMillan (4), Matthews (30), Bassett (26), Chapman (51), Crawford (21), McDonald (38), Briuk (42), Seebert (47), Thiele (11), Leeper (34), and Manecke (29), then the bill will be reported to the Senate, and there is a fair prospect of it passing that body.

Our bill in the House, introduced by Representative E. J. Whitehead, has been referred to the House Committee on Public Charities, and will be by them considered in due time. Now is the time for every homœopathic physician to exert what influence he can. If all write their members and get their friends to do likewise, there is a fair prospect of getting the bill passed. Now is the time for action. The old school have also introduced bills for new asylums; one is for an asylum for chronic insane. This, we understand, is endorsed by the State Board of Public Charities, and will be used to head off legislation favorable to homœopathy. This will be supported also by all of the friends of the present asylums, as it will relieve them of the class of cases that lower the per cent of recoveries. The chronic insane are usually the harmless ones, and are farmed out in Germany. Would it not be better to return these chronics to the county institutions, where they could be cared for at less expense? Even with a new asylum or two, there would still be cases of insane in the county poor houses. There should be provision to at once com-

mit the recent and acute cases, even if the chronic and incurables have to give way.

We ask our friends throughout the State to pour in the letters on their members. We have some able workers, but need many more. Write Dr. Vincent, or

Yours, DR. T. C. DUNCAN.

HOMŒOPATHIC INSANE ASYLUM.

The Illinois Northwestern Hospital for the Insane (proposed), to be a success, must have more support from the multitudes or a great deal from the *few*. There are homœopathic physicians who are doing nothing to further the establishment of this asylum. They think, perhaps, that "the world owes them a living," or from their practice they earn a livin' and that is enough.

Shame upon them! To reap the harvest of our forefathers costing work and persecution without end, humiliation and financial outlay; and now, while enjoying the resulting benefit, they lazily take their ease.

Wake up, gentlemen; does not our school deserve recognition? "Do something for your country!" Let not the case go by default. If you can not do much, for gracious' sake, do *something*.

Are there any voters in your district who employ homœopathy in their families? If so, what per cent? Convey this news to your senators and legislators. This is something to which you may add much more of weight.

We have here eight physicians—four homœopathic, four allopathic. We depend on our practice for our support. All doing well.

J. W. PARKER, M. D.

WARSAW, ILL.

The State Board of Public Charities assume to dictate to the Legislature what provision should be made for the insane. It looks as if little help from them can be expected in the interests of a new asylum, to be under homœopathic management. We do not know that there is any fight to be made on us, but warn them to "look a little out." In the interest of economy, their appropriation might suffer.

RECENT DEATHS.

Mr. J. D. Allen, father-in-law of Dr. E. Lippincott, of Memphis, Tenn., died March 26.

Mrs. Runnels, wife of Dr. O. S. Runnels, and sister of Dr. W. B. Clarke, of Indianapolis, died March 24.

Mrs. M. A. Cator, widow of Dr. Harvey H. Cator, who was a prominent physician and one of the pioneers of homœopathy, died at her residence, Camden, N. J., March 10, in her seventy-first year. Mrs. Cator was well known as a writer for religious papers, and frequently appeared upon the platform as a public lecturer upon religious and moral themes.

Mrs. Bailey, mother of Dr. E. S. Bailey, of Chicago, died April 2, 1891.

Dr. R. W. Huertley died at the residence of his son, A. H. Huertley, at River Forest, Ill., March 30.

Dr. J. Latimer, of Carthage, Ill., died November —, 1890.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

May 6—Kansas, State, at Kansas City, Kas.

May 12—Washington, State, at Spokane Falls.

May 12-14—Illinois, State, at Springfield.

May 13-14—Indiana, State, at Indianapolis.

May 13-15—Oregon, State, at Portland.

May 15—California, State, at San Francisco.

June 3-5—Nebraska, State, at Omaha.

June 15-20—American Institute of Homœopathy, at Atlantic City, N. J.

June 15-20—Western Institute of Homœopathy, at Atlantic City, N. J.

June 23-26—International Hahnemannian Association, at Richfield Springs, N. Y.

July 1—New Hampshire, State, at Concord.

Tompkins—All doctors are homœopathists at heart.

Smythe—How do you make that out?

Tompkins—When one of 'em gets sick he always calls in another.

GOSSIP.

****** To the members of the Western Academy of Homœopathy: In accordance with the wishes of a majority of the members of the Academy, it has been agreed by the executive committee to hold the next annual meeting in connection with the International Homœopathic Congress, at Atlantic City, New Jersey, June 17, 1891. On the third day of the session, the Western Academy will meet for the purpose of electing its officers and determining the time and place of the annual meeting of 1892.

****** **NEUROSINE.**—This is a new and powerful neurotic, compounded by the Dios Chemical Company, of St. Louis, which is the same company that manufactures “Dioburnia,” so highly commended by the profession everywhere, and is another evidence of the progress in medicine. Although we have not had the pleasure of giving “Neurosine” a trial, suffice to say, the formula is such it could not be otherwise than the most powerful neurotic attainable.

Formula.—Each fluid drachm contains 5 grains each C. P. Bromides of Potassium, Sodium and Ammonium, $\frac{1}{8}$ gr. Bromide Zinc, 1-64 gr. each of Ext. Belladonna and Cannabis Indica, 4 grs. Ext. Lupuli, and 5 minims fluid Ext. Cascara Sagrada with Aromatic Elixirs.

This enterprising company proffer to send to any physician (who will pay express charges) a sample bottle free.

****** J. B. Lippincott Company will, beginning with April, issue quarterly thereafter a work entitled “International Clinics.” This work will comprise the best and most practical clinical lectures on medicine, surgery, gynæcology, pediatrics, dermatology, laryngology, ophthalmology and otology, delivered in the leading medical colleges of this country, Great Britain and Canada. These lectures have been reported by competent medical stenographers and thoroughly revised by the professors and lecturers themselves. The object of the work is to furnish the busy practitioner and medical student with the best and most practical clinical instruction in concise form. Each volume will consist of over 350 octavo pages, illustrated with photographic reproductions of important cases.

****** It is to be hoped that all physicians will bear in mind the great importance of the next meeting of the American Institute of Homœopathy and the International Congress, to be held in

June. Make your arrangements now to attend. June is the dull season of the year, and the slight loss sustained by going to the meeting will be more than made up by the information gained from your professional brethren.

** Illinois physicians should not neglect the State meeting at Springfield. It will be an important and perhaps decisive assembly.

** The month of March was a very trying one for the doctors of the city. Fully one-half of them were ill at one time or another. Fortunately all recovered except Dr. Saunders, whose death was mentioned in the last number.

** Dr. D. S. Smith, the president of Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of this city, who has been seriously ill since the middle of January, is slowly recovering, and, with the bright, warm days of spring, it is not doubted that he will soon be able to go East. The Doctor has reached his seventy-fifth year. Thirty-six years ago he obtained the charter for the Hahnemann Medical College.

** Dr. Catherine Wilcox, of Austin, Minn., called upon the editor upon her way to Europe, where she expects to remain a year. Her practice, unfortunately, was left in the hands of an allopathist—a lady, it is true—but why endorse what one does not believe in. It has been stated again and again by competent observers that women are the hardest workers in the cause of homœopathy, but that the moment one of them graduates and commences to practice she does her level best to discredit the system that she formerly fought for. She rushes into Christian science, eclecticism, or becomes an out-and-out allopath. This city will furnish all the examples needed for the illustration of this point. Here and there is to be found a bright and shining light—a hard worker, thoroughly believing in the doctrine of *similia*, and exerting every energy to demonstrate its truths at the bedside. One or two failures does not discourage such a woman; she plods along and makes a name and fortune. In Boston, where the lady physician is the most numerous, fearful tales are told, and the result of illegitimate practice and bad practice (for a homœopathist) is a disastrous effect upon women physicians first and homœopathy second. Ladies, reform your ways.

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS RECEIVED.

THE INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL ANNUAL and Practitioner's Index for 1891. Edited by P. W. Williams, M. D., Secretary of Staff, assisted by a corps of thirty-eight collaborators—European and American—specialists in their several departments. 600 octavo pages. Illustrated. \$2.75. E. B. Treat, publisher, 5 Cooper Union, New York.

The ninth yearly issue of this valuable work of reference is at hand. In careful selection of material, accuracy of statement and general usefulness it surpasses its predecessors. The numerous illustrations—many of which are in colors—facilitate the comprehension of many anatomical and mechanical points, always difficult and obscure without the aid of diagrams.

Part I consists of a *résumé* of the new antipyretics, hypnotics and analgesics which the pharmaceutical chemists are belching forth from their laboratories in such amazing numbers as to almost create a suspicion that some, if not many, of these new products are new in name only. What is easier, for instance, than to take antipyrin or phenacetin or acetanilid, whichever may seem most desirable, and mixing it with fifteen or twenty per cent of sugar, give it a new name which is copyrighted, and then herald its virtues in circulars, pamphlets and magazines, and bolster it up with multitudes of glowing commendations from weak-minded and docile doctors. As a business scheme it is a success.

The late highly-lauded, and now not lamented alkaloid hopine, supposed to be extracted from hops, proved to be a most base mixture of morphine and cocaine. It is suspected that antikamnia is nothing more than acetanilid and sugar.

Part II is devoted to articles on special diagnosis.

Part III comprising the major part of the book, is given up to the consideration of new treatment. Good for old school doctors. This section is of little use to homœopaths.

The fourth part is made up of interesting miscellaneous articles, such as could not properly be classified under any of the previous parts. A full index, the *sine qua non* of a good book completes the work. In brief the annual is a recapitulation of the year's progress in medicine selected from the medical literature of the world.

J. B. S. K.

SEXUAL NEURASTHENIA (nervous exhaustion), its hygiene, causes, symptoms and treatment, with a chapter on Diet for the Nervous, by George M. Beard, A. M., M. D., formerly lecturer on nervous diseases in the University of the city of New York. [Posthumous manuscript.] Edited by A. D. Rockwell, A. M., M. D., professor of electro-therapeutics, N. Y. Post Graduate Medical School and Hospital.

This is the third edition of this indispensable work, covering as it does points not mentioned or slurred over in books of a similar character. The scope of the work is well given in the author's introduction:

"The philosophy of this work is based on the theory that there is a special and very important and very frequent clinical variety of neurasthenia (nervous exhaustion) to which the term sexual neurasthenia (sexual exhaustion) may properly be applied.

"While this variety may be, and often is, involved as cause or effect or coincident with other varieties—exhaustion of the brain, of the spine, of the stomach and digestive system—yet in its full development it can be and should be differentiated from hysteria, simple hypochondria, insanity, and various organic diseases of the nervous system, with all of which it had until lately been confounded.

"The long familiar local conditions of genital debility in the male—impotence and spermatorrhœa, prostaticorrhœa, irritable prostate—which have hitherto been almost universally described as diseases by themselves, are philosophically and clinically analyzed. These symptoms, as such, do not usually exist alone, but are associated with other local or general symptoms of sexual neurasthenia herein described.

"The causes of sexual neurasthenia are not single or simple, but complex; evil habits, excesses, tobacco, alcohol, worry and special excitements, even climate itself, are the great predisposing causes.

"The subject is restricted mainly to sexual exhaustion as it exists in the male, for the reason that the symptoms of neurasthenia, as it exists in females, are, and for a long time have been, understood and recognized. Cases analogous to those in females are dismissed as hypochondriacs, just as females suffering from now clearly explained uterine and ovarian disorders were formerly dismissed as hysterics.

"This view of the relation of the reproductive system to nervous diseases is in accordance with facts that are verifiable and abundant; that in men as in women, a large group of nervous symptoms, which are very common indeed, would not exist but for morbid states of the reproductive system."

This work is the twentieth volume of the series of "Treat's Medical Classics" and is issued in uniform binding with the other volumes of the set. Price, \$2.75.

"Sanders' Question Compend No. 2, Essentials of Surgery," together with a full description of the Handkerchief and Roller Bandage, by Edward Martin, A. D., M. D.; fourth edition, revised and enlarged by an appendix containing full directions and prescriptions for the preparation of the various materials used in antiseptic surgery, and several hundred receipts covering the medical treatment of surgical affections.

THE MEDICAL VISITOR has frequently had occasion to refer to the excellent list of Question Compend published by W. B. Saunders, of Philadelphia. That the medical student and practitioner appreciate just such volumes is shown by the fact that it is only two years since the first edition of "Essentials of Surgery" was put upon the market, and now comes the fourth. With the aid of these Compend the student is able to master all that is essential in the study of the various branches, without any loss of time.

The United States Medical Investigator which was dead is now alive once more. It reappears upon the stage as a quarterly under the editorial charge of Charles H. Evans, M. D., of Chicago. From a monthly to a semi-monthly, then to a weekly, and even to a daily, it now tries, for the first time, a quarterly issue. The January issue is devoted exclusively to Dr. Evans' rearrangement of the *materia medica*. Mr. Chatterton is the publisher and the price is \$4 per year.

The thirteenth annual report of the Presbyterian Eye, Ear and Throat Charity Hospital of Baltimore, Dr. J. J. Chisholm, surgeon in chief.

Stoop and Round Shoulders; their relation to chest expansion and phthisis pulmonalis, by Edward R. Snader, M. D., Philadelphia. Reprint from the *Hahnemannian Monthly*.

The Post-Graduate Clinical Charts, designed for use in hospitals and private practice. Arranged and published by William C. Bailey, M. D., and J. H. Linsley, M. D., of New York. They were prepared for use at the post-graduate hospital, as nothing heretofore published seemed to cover the ground.

Each book keeps the record of one case eight weeks, and the arrangement is as near perfection as anything the editor has ever seen. With an extra leaf (which could easily be inserted) for the subjective symptoms of the case, the homœopathic physician has here an elegant record for the preservation of all important cases. The book sells for 20 cents, or for \$15 per hundred. Address Dr. Linsley, 226 East Twentieth street, New York City.

Homœopathy and Blood-Letting, by W. B. Clarke, M. D., Indianapolis. Reprint from the *Medical Current*.

Congenital Talipes Valgus, a clinical lecture by Charles F. Stillman, M. Sc., M. D., Chicago. Reprint from the *Medical Standard*.

The Operative Treatment of Talipes. Part I—Tenotomy, by Arthur B. Hosmer, M. D., Chicago. Reprint from *North American Practitioner*.

An Historical Record of the Devices used in the Mechanical Treatment of Simple Fracture of the Patella, by Charles F. Stillman, M. D. Reprint from *Journal of the American Medical Association*.

An Analysis of the Statistics of Forty-one Thousand Five Hundred Cases of Epidemic Influenza, by Benjamin Lee, A. M., M. D., Secretary of State Board of Health of Pennsylvania. Reprint from *Journal of the American Medical Association*.

Extracts from remarks made before the State Sanitary Convention at Pittsburgh, May 30, 1889, by Benjamin Lee, M. D., secretary, etc.

A Plea for Public Health Work in Villages, by Henry B. Baker, M. D., secretary Michigan State Board of Health. Extract from fifth annual report of the State Board of Health of Pennsylvania.

THE FIELD.

ALABAMA.—For some time an internal struggle has been going on in the allopathic medical societies on the question whether homœopathic physicians should be allowed to sit in the societies, and be consulted with, or consulted by the allopaths. The Medical Society of Jefferson county took a stand in the affirmative recently.

At a regular meeting of the society a resolution was passed, instructing the delegates to the State Association to vote to repeal Rule 5 of the "Book of Rules," page 222. The repeal of this rule will allow the homœopathic physicians to enter the societies of the allopaths and consult with them. The State Association will meet in Huntsville on the 14th of April, and some think that it will pass, while other physicians doubt it.

CONNECTICUT.—These officers were elected by the New Haven Homœopathic Medical Association March 12: President, Dr. W. H. Sage; vice-president, Dr. W. C. Skiff; secretary and treasurer, Dr. J. R. Mowbray; censors, Drs. P. C. Skiff, Adelaide Lambert and M. J. Adams, of West Haven.

The directors of the New Haven Homœopathic Grace Hospital Society have sent out a circular letter, in which the claims and needs of the hospital are set forth and a request made for contributions to the fund. The State has appropriated \$20,000 toward the hospital, provided an equal amount be raised by subscription.

DELAWARE.—At the annual meeting of the Junior Board of the Homœopathic Hospital, Wilmington, Del., officers were elected as follows: Mrs. Emily Middleton, president; Miss Alice Lobdell and Mrs. S. N. Trump, vice-presidents; Miss Mary Thomas, recording secretary; Miss Edith Gawthrop, corresponding secretary, and Mrs. Frederick Robinson, treasurer.

ILLINOIS.—The Central Illinois Homœopathic Medical Society held its regular monthly session March 26. The state of the weather and the large amount of sickness prevalent throughout the country prevented part of its members from attending, although a goodly number was present. Papers on important subjects were prepared and read. Among which were one each from Drs. Haley, Replogle, Shane, Burch and Alperes. All took a part in the discussion that followed the reading of the papers. After adjourning Dr. Haley invited all those who could remain over for a short time to his residence on Church street. Most of the physicians present accepted the invitation, and they spent a very pleasant evening at the banquet that had been prepared for their entertainment.

The bill introduced by Senator Crawford, of Rock Island, for the erection of an insane asylum in the northern part of the

State, appropriating \$400,000 for that purpose, and further providing that the asylum's physicians and treatment shall be of the homœopathic school, was called up March 24. Dr. J. H. Vincent, of Springfield, president of the Illinois Homœopathic Society, presented statistics from various cities, showing that the death-rate was less from homœopathic treatment than from allopathic treatment. He also showed that in Joliet prison, where the homœopathic treatment is used, the number of days lost from work on account of sickness was only about 60 per cent of the number lost in Chester prison, where the allopathic treatment is used. He closed his argument with a statement that the homœopathic system of the treatment of insane was far superior to the allopathic treatment, and asked the committee to report favorably the bill, and allow a trial of the system. The bill was referred to a sub-committee consisting of Senators Berry, McDonald, and Bassett, for further consideration.

Mrs. Phœbe Babcock last summer called in the services of Dr. T. E. Roberts, of Oak Park. Instead of growing better she became rapidly worse. Accordingly she now sues in the circuit court for \$10,000 damages, charging the Doctor with malpractice.

When seen Mrs. Babcock declined to make any statement other than the facts set forth as above. Dr. Roberts could not be found, but his clerk said that the Doctor had treated Mrs. Babcock, as he thought, successfully. In his opinion she was cured of her complaint. When he presented his bill Mrs. Babcock declined to pay him, and the matter was placed in the hands of an attorney. He knew nothing of the suit, but thought the only motive was revenge.

The annual commencement exercises of the Chicago Homœopathic Medical College were held March 24. The members of the faculty and the graduating class occupied seats upon the stage, while the body of the house was well filled with the friends of the graduates and of the college.

After a prayer President J. S. Mitchell reported the college in a flourishing condition. Then came the conferring of degrees upon fifty-three students, followed by an address by Dr. L. C. Grosvenor. Charles Boaz, the class valedictorian, made an address, as did Rev. A. J. Canfield.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The Boston Homœopathic Medical Dispensary, which in the last thirty-five years has distributed over 500,000 prescriptions free to the sick poor of Boston, has begun a more commodious building at the corner of Harrison Avenue and Stoughton Street, on a lot donated by the city. To complete this building for the needs of the dispensary, and also for a maternity or lying-in hospital, funds are needed, and it has been decided to hold a public fair in Horticultural Hall, May 11 to 16 inclusive.

MICHIGAN.—Kalamazoo, April 7.—The annual meeting of the Southwestern Michigan Homœopathic Association was held here to-day, with a very large attendance. The officers elected were E. A. Balyeat, Kalamazoo, president; H. L. Miller, Otsego, vice-president; J. N. Ayres, Kalamazoo, secretary; Alfa R. Lieb, Kalamazoo, treasurer.

S. R. Finch, M. D., of Chelsea, aged thirty-nine, and a graduate of the Homœopathic Medical College, at Ann Arbor, in the class of '78, has been adjudged insane.

MISSOURI.—Thursday, March 12, 1891: memorable to the graduates, memorable to the faculty of the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri. Assembled in the ample halls of Pickwick Theatre on this occasion were the graduating class and their friends, the faculty and their constituents and the reporter for the VISITOR.

The occasion of the assemblage was the commencement or graduating exercises of the aforesaid college, an event looked forward to wistfully by some, an occasion filled with many florid visions by others. It was the beginning of a career great or insignificant, celebrated or obscure, notorious for good or otherwise, to be molded according to their management each of his or her own future advantages.

The exercises were somewhat tardy in beginning, and we had ample time in which to note the high-toned and intellectual caste of the audience and the profusion of floral tributes for the graduates. At 8:45 the curtain rolled majestically upward, and revealed the faculty and the ministers occupying the stage. The Rev. Dr. H. F. Deters then invoked the Divine blessing and guidance, formally opening the exercises. Mr. Charles Kunkel edified the audience with one of his own and celebrated compositions on the piano-forte, which was followed by a song and encore by the Amphion Quartette. The Rev. J. W. Ford, D. D., then delivered the address on behalf of the faculty entitled "The Victories of Defeat," which was beautiful, instructive and sensible, entertaining alike to the audience, the faculty and the graduates, and deservedly receiving the rounds of applause which followed. Miss Agnes Gray then delighted the company with a violin solo which captivated the house, and the audience would not be satisfied until she had repeated her delightful performance.

W. A. Edmonds, A. M., M. D., then conferred the degree of Doctor of Medicine upon the following: Jacob Smith, John Dryden, W. B. Young, E. A. Elfeld, A. Killmer, J. B. Julian, Dennis Lyons, H. L. Lott, W. W. Minick, C. F. Hitchcock, Frank Saitz, R. Y. Henry, and Misses E. D. Wilcox, Lina Rosat and Lizzie Lovejoy. His remarks, addressed only to the graduates, were brief and well timed and full of meat for their mature reflection and consideration. When he had finished, and each graduate

had triumphantly borne away the goal of the three years' work, Mrs. Louie A. Peebles sang Kreoger's "My Darling" so very well that she appeared again, and favored us with another number.

The awarding of the prizes probably afforded us more amusement than all the rest of the ceremonies, particularly the distribution of the flowers. Prof. Foulon in his usual and inimitable way handsomely bestowed upon the successful competitors the prizes they had won, but when the floral offerings of kind, considerate and loving friends to the new doctors were to be distributed to those for whom they were intended, he spoke to them concerning flowers at first, then touchingly concerning the motives of their bestowal, and when we were all filled with the pathos of his words, he grew humorous, and, at the expense of several of the graduates who possessed unusual names, made many hits that made us roar.

Mr. Charles Kunkel, who has a national reputation as a pianist and composer, closed the exercises with his grand paraphrase "Southern Jollification" accompanied by Mr. Louis Conrath. Rev. Dr. Deters pronounced the benediction, and we began to say "good-bye," each to go his way, to meet again—when? Even as we write, one of them, Lyons, has passed away, and the hopes of one at least have not been realized.

The third annual commencement exercises of the Kansas City Homœopathic Medical College were held March 13, the audience completely filling the hall. Besides the college faculty, Judge C. L. Dobson, president; Charles Young, secretary; and Charles S. Wheeler, treasurer, of the board of trustees, occupied seats upon the platform.

Judge C. L. Dobson, president of the board of trustees, who presided, introduced Dr. P. Diederich, dean of the faculty, who delivered an admirable address concerning the work of the college during the past year.

Judge Dobson, after an address, brightened up by some witticisms aimed at the medical profession and at the new doctors themselves, presented the following six graduates with diplomas:

William L. Ray, Pleasant Hill, Mo.; Darwin A. Cookinham, McPherson, Kas.; Hugh M. Dewar, London, Ontario; Warner H. Horton, Iowa; Edward Schoor, Adrian, Mo.; Charles D. Black, Argentine, Kas.

NEW JERSEY.—The Homœopathic Hospital, of Camden, which has been closed for some months, was sold at public auction on April 2, for the sum of \$6,100.

The efforts of the King's Daughters to prevent the closing of the Jersey City Oakland Avenue Homœopathic Dispensary, deserve hearty encouragement.

It is the only dispensary in charge of women in the city. It was established by women. Drs. Aldridge, Newell and Grinell were in charge. Dr. Grinell died last summer, and Dr. Edith Bance took her place.

Each of these physicians gave two hours two days in a week to the care of the dispensary. They attended to between fifteen and twenty patients daily, charging a nominal fee of 10 cents to those who were able to pay that small amount for medicine. Scarcely one-third of the patients ever paid anything. Yet none was ever turned away. For two hours each afternoon the little dispensary was crowded with patients, and it is impossible to estimate the amount of good charitably accomplished by the women in charge during the four years' history of the dispensary.

Of late, however, justifiable circumstances have led two of these women to think of abandoning the institution. Dr. Aldridge recently married. Dr. Edith Bance, whose heart and soul had been wrapped up in the work, was loth to give it up.

A number of the King's Daughters connected with various churches upon the Hill, who, during the course of their charitable work, had discovered what an immense amount of good had been accomplished by this dispensary, expressed sorrow at the announcement that it was about to be closed, and have decided to keep the institution in funds.

NEW YORK.—The regular monthly meeting of the Kings County Homœopathic Medical Society was held March 10, Dr. A. H. Schenck in the chair, and Dr. W. S. Rink recording. Among those present were Drs. Hasbrouck, William C. Latimer, H. Willis, Warner, R. C. Moffat, Nichols, Helen Lassen, J. L. Moffat, A. G. Clark, Jacob L. Cadoza, Samuel Talmage and N. Robinson.

The business of the session was opened by the unanimous election of Dr. J. L. Cadoza to membership, and a number of amendments to the by-laws were then made, among them being one creating an executive committee to take the place and discharge the duties of the old board of censors, as well as to inquire into charges against members, and another providing for the election of delegates to the State Society once every four years, the number of delegates to equal the number of assembly districts in Kings County, and their dues in the State body to be paid by the local society.

Papers were then read by Drs. William C. Latimer, H. Willis and F. E. Caldwell, and the meeting adjourned.

The New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital will open a laboratory for the purpose of analyzing drugs and testing their effects on human beings. This will call for "drug provers." One of the things to be tested is the cedron nut from

the isthmus of Panama, which the natives use in cases of fever and malaria.

At a meeting of the Erie County Homœopathic Medical Society, Buffalo, March 19, action was taken relative to the bill introduced by Senator Richardson, and now before the Senate Committee on Cities, to amend the charter of the Homœopathic Hospital for the Insane at Middletown. The Society appointed a committee to circulate for signatures petitions praying for the passage of the bill, and to take other steps to further its passage by the present Legislature.

The bill, in brief, provides that indigent patients shall be received at such charges as, in the aggregate, shall not exceed the cost of maintenance; that the trustees shall fix the rates for pay patients; and that *all* insane persons, for whom homœopathic treatment may be desired by their relatives or friends residing in *any* part of the State, shall be committed thereto without being required to obtain the consent of the State Commission in Lunacy.

Dr. F. Park Lewis gave the following explanation of the reasons for desiring the passage of this bill:

"The adherents of homœopathy throughout the State are actively urging the passage of a bill now before the Legislature restoring to the State Homœopathic Hospital at Middletown certain privileges which were lost by a legislative act passed at the last session.

"The homœopaths of the State of New York presented to the State some \$30,000 in money, and a round mile—considerably over 200 acres—of land for the purpose of a homœopathic asylum for the insane. The State accepted the gift and the trust, and established a distinctively State homœopathic asylum for the insane, requiring its trustees to be adherents of homœopathy. The homœopaths seeing that by various official action they are about to lose the benefit of the only homœopathic State asylum, apply to the Legislature to protect them in their rights, and to uphold the plighted faith of the State.

"The bill which has been offered in the Senate by the Hon. William P. Richardson proposes to amend the original charter and to secure rights which have been restricted by the laws of 1890. The homœopathists wish to secure the admission to this State Hospital for the Insane of all those whose friends prefer for them homœopathic treatment, whether they live in one of the seven counties adjoining Middletown or in any other county of the State."

The homœopaths in Buffalo, and, indeed, throughout the entire State, are earnestly advocating a measure in the Legislature concerning the Middletown Asylum, the results of which will be anxiously looked for by homœopaths generally.

"Some fifteen years ago, by large personal gifts from wealthy homœopathists," said Dr. George Lewis, "the State came into possession of a magnificently equipped asylum for the insane. The only condition attached to the gift was that the trustees should be homœopathists, and that the asylum should be for the benefit of all those throughout the State whose friends desired for them homœopathic treatment.

"By the laws of 1890 the State was districted and the Middletown Hospital, which is the only one in which homœopathic treatment is employed, was placed in the same class with the seven other old-school asylums and assigned to a limited portion of the State. The homœopathists, recognizing in this a breach of faith on the part of the State, and feeling the hardship of being shut out from the privileges of their own institution, have had an amendment introduced by Senator Richardson excluding the Middletown Asylum from the working of the existing law and restoring to the friends of the institution the rights which have been unjustly taken from them.

"At a meeting of the State Homœopathic Society at Albany, and more recently at a meeting of the Erie County Homœopathic Medical Society, resolutions were adopted earnestly urging upon the Legislature that the honor of the State be preserved and the rights of a large and influential body of citizens be respected by the passage of the amendment in the interest of the Middletown Asylum."

The homœopathists claim that this effort is so evidently in the line of fair play that all right-minded people will give them most cordial approval.

The class of '91 of the New York Homœopathic Medical College held its graduating exercises April 10. Forty-five young men had won diplomas, and as each one stepped forward to receive the precious sheepskin from the hands of Judge Rufus B. Cowing, the president of the board of trustees, he was greeted with tremendous applause and one or more baskets of flowers.

Magnus Tate Hopper won the first faculty prize, a one-hundred-dollar microscope, for the highest scholarship in the three years' course; Jeremiah F. Simonson won the second faculty prize, a fifty-dollar microscope, for second scholarship; and the Wales prizes for the junior and middle studies went to William Elliott Foster, Richard Melvin Andrew, Bruno W. Bierbauer, Alexander C. Calisch, Virgil C. Piatti and Harrison Willis, Jr. The valedictory was delivered by Howard H. Hawxhurst, one of the editors of the class paper. The Rev. Dr. J. W. Brown made the address to the graduates.

The Alumni Association of the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital held its ninth annual meeting at Delmonico's April 10 and sat down to an elaborate dinner in the

white and gold banquet hall. A number of amendments to the constitution and by-laws were adopted, the principal one of which provides for an associate membership to be composed of such graduates from other colleges as may be favorably passed upon by the executive committee. The election for officers for the coming year resulted as follows: President, Dr. Clarence W. Butler, of Montclair; vice-presidents, Dr. W. P. Fowler, of Rochester, Dr. Walton W. French, of Chattanooga, and Dr. W. W. Blackman, of Brooklyn; corresponding secretary, Dr. J. B. Garrison, of New York; recording secretary, Dr. C. H. Helfrich, of New York; treasurer, Dr. Irving Townsend, of New York; necrologist, Dr. H. D. Schenck, of Brooklyn; executive committee, Drs. Charles Deady, W. E. Rounds, S. H. Vehslage, E. J. Pratt, and George G. Shelton, of New York, and A. J. Warner, of Brooklyn.

At the banquet Dr. Shelton acted as toast-master. The retiring president, Dr. E. Hasbrouck, made a witty speech of abdication and Dr. Butler replied to the "President Elect."

Chauncey M. Depew lectured on "Contrasts" April 7, for the benefit of the Brooklyn Homœopathic Hospital. Many prominent Brooklynites, among them Gen. Henry W. Slocum, sat on the stage. The lecturer was introduced by Mr. W. W. Goodrich, the president of the Hospital Society, who announced that the proceeds of the lecture would be used in endowing a "Chauncey M. Depew" bed in the hospital, and he assured Mr. Depew that if ever he should be in need of it the hospitalities of the bed and the hospital would be extended to him.

The lecturer said Mr. Goodrich's kind offer reminded him of an experience he once had with the editor of the *Shroud*, a publication which looked out for the interests of undertakers. The editor wrote to him for a pass to Niagara, and assured him that in exchange he could call upon the *Shroud* for any professional exchange of courtesies.

The bill introduced in the Senate, by Mr. Richardson, to exempt the Middletown State Homœopathic Hospital from some of the provisions of the act of 1890 for the State care of the insane, was, Wednesday, after prolonged debate, progressed to the third reading. The prospect for the passage of the bill is, however, obscured by the hostility to it, developed yesterday (March 19) in a protest against it emanating from the State Charities Aid Society.

The women on the board of managers of the Buffalo Homœopathic Hospital have had a great weight lifted from their shoulders.

A little over a year ago there were two organizations which included women in connection with the hospital work. One was the associate board of managers, with Mrs. J. T. Cook as presi-

dent, and the Women's Aid Society, auxiliary to the associate board of managers, Mrs. Frank Coit, president.

The two organizations did not work in harmony, although they were working faithfully to the same end, that of carrying on the present hospital and of building a new one. Last spring the Women's Aid Society disbanded. Now the women managers have retired from the board, but not from active work, they say.

Those who have sent in their resignations are Mrs. Joseph T. Cook, Mrs. Levi Lewis, Mrs. H. E. Sherrill, Mrs. C. J. Hamilton, Mrs. John Druar and Mrs. Hollister.

"We believed," said one of the managers "that people would be more willing to donate money to business men than to us. We have, therefore, retired from the field, and let our vacancies be filled by men for the direction of the work and the management of the funds."

NEBRASKA.—The Homoeopathic Medical Society of Omaha held its regular monthly meeting March 19. Nearly every member of the society was present, including several from out of town. Dr. Freda Lankton read a paper on "An Event in Professional Life." This paper was founded on the recent case at the Open Door, where a young girl was taken and given up by the allopaths.

NEW MEXICO (Albuquerque).—Prof. T. C. Duncan, of Chicago, who came on the Raymond-Whitecomb excursion to this city in charge of the sick children of Mayor Longyear, of Marquette, Mich., has been spending some time looking up the advantages of Albuquerque as a health resort, especially for consumptives, and expresses himself as follows:

The great question among eastern physicians is where to send consumptives. Minnesota, which was the resort twenty years ago, has disappointed them. The east side of the mountains—Denver and Colorado Springs—has not proven satisfactory every season. The Pacific Coast and Florida have been also disappointing. There is too much moisture, and the eyes of all physicians have been turned to the southwest, and especially to New Mexico, as being higher and drier and more equable than any other section. Some cases may be benefited north of Santa Fe, but the general opinion of those who have studied this subject is, that for the best results the southern part of the Territory will be found the best for the majority of cases.

Dr. Duncan thinks that Albuquerque will be an objective point that physicians in the east can select. Las Vegas, as well as Trinidad, Colo., are exposed to "northers" that go east of Albuquerque and Santa Fe. He is inclined to the opinion that this city will have a large number of consumptives and feeble folk when its advantages are known. The altitude may prove too high for some, and they may need to go south as far as Las

Cruces. There is one strong recommendation for Albuquerque, and that is the water. As an old traveler remarked to the ten car-loads of Raymond excursionists: "You need not be afraid of this water—it is soft water—the best along the line."

Dr. Duncan thinks that the physicians and people of Albuquerque ought to take special pains to let the merits of New Mexico as a health resort be known. The enterprise and business energy manifested in this city, he believes, will have a good effect on invalids, and the many attractions will interest visitors.

OHIO.—The commencement exercises of the Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital College were held March 24. The graduating class consisted of eight members—seven men and a girl—whose names were Arthur Eugene Chamberlain, Robert Sinclair Evelyn, Lucy Stone Hertzog, Thomas Fletcher Hogue, Thaddeus Lincoln Johnson, James D. McAfee, Justus Elden Rowland and Augustus B. Smith.

Diplomas were conferred on the members of the graduating class by Dr. Leavitt, who also conferred on Drs. Edward A. Darby, Stanton L. Hall, Myron H. Parmelee, Frank Kraft and W. P. Phillips the *ad eundem* degree, and announced that the honorary degree had been conferred on Dr. Launcelot Young-husband, of Detroit, who was, by illness, prevented from being present. One hundred and three persons attended the banquet given in the evening.

The first commencement exercises of the new Cleveland medical college were held March 25. Eighteen young men and one young woman were started upon their professional careers under the most flattering circumstances. The graduates are Richard W. Bell, Glenn Gilbert Caswell, T. D. Foljambe, Arthur C. Graham, Owa O. Hausch, Frank C. Lee, Justus S. Lunger, Cash C. Mantz, Christian I. L. Mottley, A. B.; Samuel D. McClure, V. S.; William Paterson, William S. Priestley, Thad B. Smith, Frederick W. Stewart, Charles B. Thomas, Julia Washburn, John E. White, Perry C. Williams, Henry F. Zink.

The trustees of the Cleveland Medical College were, on the 1st day of April, given possession of the lot purchased by them on Bolivar street in rear of the Huron Street Hospital. This lot has a frontage of 40 feet on Bolivar street, and is 153 feet deep. A brick residence of fourteen rooms is on the lot, and will not be removed immediately. The new college building will be a three-story structure of brick and stone, plain and substantial, and built with all the conveniences found in modern medical colleges. The building will be in two sections. In the front section there will be a dispensary, faculty room and other apartments on the first floor, a library and museum on the second floor and an anatomical room on the third floor. In the rear section there will be a general lecture room on the first floor, and a large amphi-

theater will occupy the second and third stories. The rear section will be erected first, and the front at some time not yet definitely decided upon. Until the front section is erected, the large residence will be utilized.

A member of the faculty in speaking of the policy of the college says: "Our college is true to the doctrine of *similia* as taught by Hahnemann, but our loyalty to that doctrine does not prevent us from recognizing and using other truths and other laws in medical science."

The Pulte Medical College, of Cincinnati, held its commencement exercises at the Scottish Rite Cathedral, on Broadway, March 9.

The Cleveland homœopathic physicians met at their headquarters in the Y. M. C. A. building April 1, and discussed the attack of Dr. McCurdy, of Youngstown, on homœopathy. It was decided to ignore the attack.

PENNSYLVANIA.—In the dispensary of the Women's Homœopathic Hospital, during February, 156 patients were treated, requiring 407 visits. In the surgical clinic, 8 were treated; in the eye and ear, 62; in the dental, 6; in gynæcological, 40, and in the medical, 273. To 43 patients at their homes 102 visits were made, and 168 prescriptions furnished. Sixty-two patients were admitted into the hospital during the month, and 29 were discharged. There were 3 surgical operations and 5 obstetrical cases.

At a meeting, March 12, of the Homœopathic County Medical Society, at Philadelphia, at which Dr. Aug. Korndoerfer presided, these nominations were made of officers to be voted for in April: President, Dr. W. H. Keim; vice-president, Dr. T. S. Dunning; treasurer, Dr. I. G. Smedley; secretary, Dr. W. W. Van Baun; censors, Drs. W. H. Bigler, Silas Griffith and Carl V. Vischer. Drs. W. F. Lee, of Ardmore, and Samuel C. Webster, of Media, were elected members.

At a meeting at the Pittsburgh Homœopathic Hospital, March 16, the ladies' branch of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association was formed. The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. C. V. Sherriff; first vice-president, Mrs. T. L. Rodgers; second vice-president, Mrs. William Gillespie; secretary, Miss Lida McCreery; treasurer, Fidelity Title and Trust Company.

There is a commendable movement on foot to establish a homœopathic hospital in Allegheny. It is badly needed, as the Allegheny General is overcrowded. Ex-Mayor Peterson offers to head the list with \$500 as a starter. There ought to be no trouble in getting \$100,000 in a short time for so good a purpose. Homœopathic physicians claim that they are not given a fair show on this side. The allopaths contend that they are in charge of the hospital, and should be allowed to

direct it. The same trouble existed in Pittsburgh until after the homœopathic hospital was built. It is doing as much good as the other.

March 12 was the first of the two donation days selected by the managers of the Women's Homœopathic Hospital, and, notwithstanding the bad weather, the attendance was good, and the contributions in money and goods quite encouraging.

The eighth annual report of the operations of the hospital for 1890 has just been issued in pamphlet form.

During 1890, 176 medical cases and 25 surgical cases were treated in the hospital, and 120 in the maternity ward. Of the medical cases 88 were cured, 43 greatly improved, 17 slightly improved, 9 were incurable and 9 died, leaving 10 in the hospital at the end of the year. Of the surgical cases 16 were cured, 3 greatly improved, 2 slightly improved, 1 was incurable and 2 remained. In the different dispensary clinics 3,553 cases were treated, and 3,353 prescriptions compounded. The number of patients visited in their homes was 131, to whom 598 prescriptions were furnished. In the maternity department 2 patients paid full rates, 20 paid partial rates and 98 were free.

The Reading Homœopathic Hospital Association held their regular monthly meeting at the office of Dr. E. Z. Schmucker, April 3. Dr. I. C. Detweiler was elected an honorary member. A committee on furnishing was appointed to act in conjunction with similar committees of the trustees and the Ladies' auxiliary.

The *Hahnemannian Monthly*, claims that the allopathic death rate for consumption and pneumonia is 48.5 and 25.4, while the homœopathic death rate is only 38.6 and 5.2 for those diseases.

Dr. Klock, of Mahoney City, was obtaining signatures during April to a remonstrance bearing on the medical examination bills now before the Legislature. There are two bills now pending, one presented by the allopath and the other by the homœopathic members of the profession. Both bills can not pass, but the latter are willing to endorse the other bill, provided they have equal representation on the examining board.

At a meeting of the Lehigh Valley Homœopathic Society, April 2, in Easton, papers were read by Dr. McKinstrey, of Washington, N. J., and Dr. F. A. Garis, of Bethlehem. Medical men were present from Allentown, Bethlehem, Catasauqua, Milford and Washington.

The homœopaths of Harrisburg are determined that the bill providing for a State Board of Medical Examiners and Licensers, read in place in the Senate some days ago by Dr. Showalter, shall not pass that body in its present shape if they can prevent it. They deluged the Senate April 7 with protests against it. If they get equal representation with the allopaths on the board they will let it go through.

TOO MUCH SURGERY.

A Protest Against the Reckless Use of the Knife.

BY M. YARNALL, M. D., ST. LOUIS, MO.

A hecatomb of women survive to tell the story of innumerable operations that have been performed on their wombs. They are heroines, benefactors to their sex. Scalpel's modification of Bisturie's operation has saved their lives; one week longer and they would have perished, but now they are useful members of society, all from the phenomenal skill of Dr. Volsella, the great gynæcologist, "God save the mark." Not one in a hundred are necessary; these operations on the womb are devised and perpetrated on the willing victim, causing not a few deaths, invalidating many, and seldom doing good. In three-fourths of the cases treated by the gynæcologist the local treatment is unnecessary. With bated breath the patient will describe her imaginary suffering, the doctor, with "wise saws and modern instances," will review the case, how he acted, what he said, and a lot of exaggerations, while, in truth, there is little aside from the aches and pains coincident to disturbed functions. The practitioner is not altogether to blame; the patient will have the operation "*Nolens volens*;" it is done to satisfy the morbid craving for some uterine treatment; the fashionable craze is yet on, and it will require time to modify it, the yearning of many women, perhaps, never will be satisfied until they are operated on. Let it be fully understood that the writer does not condemn surgical methods when necessary, but we will without fear assert that nineteen out of twenty of the gynæcological operations are unnecessary; many are criminal, because the operator knows they are uncalled for; let us enumerate a few of those procedures that are to a greater or less degree passing into oblivion. The "bilateral" section of the os, the "antero posterior" section, the almost countless cases of laceration of the neck, all to be sewed up, "the murderous sponge tent," the Elytrorrhaphies, etc., all of which are dead or dying except in rare cases. Many operations are performed by the desire of the patient; her condition is morbid, her nervous system disordered, some aches or pains in the pelvic region, some slight lesion, and the knife must be used, the gynæcologist yields; she tells her friends she must be operated on; the doctor has given her that chance to live and become once more a useful woman. She is a heroine; in ninety-nine out of one hundred no operation is necessary or justifiable; I tried an experiment some time since; I selected a number of uterine cases consecutively,

not one of whom an operation upon was really necessary, but I suggested to each that perhaps an operation would be necessary, or that it possibly would benefit them, and almost without exception they were willing, in some cases, determined, to have something radical done "at once," "how soon will you operate?" and I may add that several have been operated on, but not by the writer. A year or two ago an eminent surgeon stated that he had never, or had his father, a large practitioner, met a case that the laceration of the os was severe enough to require operative procedure. Now I regard this view as an error on the conservative side. There are many cases that it is absolutely required; in one notable instance, occurring in my own practice, the woman had become insane, was from time to time placed in an asylum; she was radically cured by closing the lacerated margins of the os, and is now a useful and happy woman.

It is to protest against these indiscriminate operations that I am prompted to write. Only a few days since, a splendid woman, healthy, and with few aches or pains, consulted me as to whether she should have an abdominal section performed; the only lesion was some slight deposits that were being absorbed, the remains of an old pelvic cellulitis; this woman was almost ready to submit, and yet she asked, "Why should I have this done? I am not suffering to any great extent; I am in better health than for years." This is an example. The suggestion was infamous; while the woman was intelligent, she was almost ready to have this formidable procedure take place; perhaps she would become a heroine, the proud thought that she, too, had had one of these great capital operations performed on herself. The abdominal surgeon should devote himself exclusively to that work, and should be patronized, assisted and sustained by professional men. Above all he should be honest, and if it be possible to have relief afforded by other means it should be done. At last, when the operation is required beyond all question, let it be performed, not before. Now, then, what shall we do to relieve these patients before the knife is resorted to. Treat the moral as well as physical condition. Resort to every known method before you mutilate, injure, or, perhaps, destroy your patient; adopt all the various treatments, including electricity and placebos, change of the mode of living, if it be possible, and try the various tonics that direct their action principally to the uterine system, and there are a number of excellent ones. I have no hesitation at this time in recommending "dioviurnia;" this useful combination stands first of all that we now have, and, like all tonics, no matter for what object they are exhibited, it will take time, and time is often the best adjutant. A little less surgery, a little more conservatism.

List of Homoeopathic Physicians.

KENTUCKY.

- Amesbury, W. S., Nicholasville
Amos, D. A., Wallonia
Anderson, C., Princeton
Askenstedt, F. C., Buena Vista
- Barry, J. J., New Haven
Bewlay, H., Lexington
Blakeley, W. H., Bowling Green
Blakeley, J. J., Belleview
Boggs, R., Murray
Brown, George, Georgetown
Bryau, J. T., Shelbyville
Buck, O. H., Paris
Butchart, Jas., Dover
- Cady, Helen M., Louisville
Carrick, R. L., Georgetown
Catlett, H. C., Hickman
Cayce, E. G., Hopkinsville
Conners, A., Connersville
Conrad, Rufus, Louisville
Cutter, F. O., Dover
- Daugherty, W. M., Corinth
Day, W. L., Concord
Dills, M., Carlisle
Donau, Jas., Wyoming
Edgar, J. F., Lexington
Fessenmeyer, J. G., Corydon
Fitch, N. R., Cope Branch
Fleckenstein, Marie E., Louisville
Furbur, Anna M., Covington
- Gish, D. J., Hopkinsville
Given, A., Louisville
Gober, E. McD., Frankfort
Gunkle, E. M., Newport
Gunkle, Emma, Newport
Gunkle, H., Newport
- Hab, F. R., Columbus
Hageman, S. A., Newport
Herzer, Ed., Louisville
Hill, W. M., Hopkinsville
Holton, C. S., Richmond
Holton, J. H., Maysville
Hunt, E. M., Covington
Hunt, W. H., Covington
- Johns, E. B., Danville
Kasselman, H. C., Midway
Kearney, E. W., Newport
Kehoe, H. C., Carlisle
Kilgore, A. Hebron
Klein, J. W., Louisville
Koehler, H. W., Louisville
- Lester, J. M., Princeton
Limerick, L., Louisville
Logan, G. R., Pleasant Valley Mills
- Loomis, J. W., Louisville
Marsh, H. M., Winchester
Martin, C. W., Maysville
Meyer, C. A., Louisville
Meredith, C. P., Eminence
Millsop, Sarah J., Bowling Green
Monroe, A. L., Louisville
Moore, Mrs. E. A., Bowling Green
Mullins, W. S., Henderson
Murphy, W. M., Covington
- Norris, C. W., Lexington
Norris, J. C., Winchester
Ockford, Geo. M., Lexington
Paddock, J. R., Maysville
Patterson, J. M., Augusta
Pearce, C. J., Paducah
Pearce, R. W., Louisville
Phillips, S. T., Bald Rock
Pirtle, J. R., Louisville
Purcell S. T., Glasgow
- Rees, O. C., Owentown
Righter, J. H., Cynthiana
Righter, G. W., Ruddell's Mills
Rinehart, E., Corinth
Roberts, W. P., Lexington
Robinson, John T., Warsaw
Robinson, S. B., Warsaw
Rodgers, Isaac, Furnace
Ross, W. H., Skylight
Rover, Charles, Fredonia
- Simcox, J. S., Covington
Simmons, G. W., Elizabethtown
Skinner, R. M., Owensboro
Smoot, P. G., Flemingsburg
Smiser, J. H., Cynthiana
Smith, A. G., Louisville
Strode, J. T., Maysville
Stuerd, Ed. S., Covington
- Taylor, C. W., Louisville
Thomasson, J. C., Georgetown
Tomhagen, J. A., Burnside
- Vansant, J. A., Mount Sterling
Vansant, J. T., Paris
Vaught, J. C., Harrodsburgh
Venable, G., Paducah
Viehe, C. H., Henderson
- Walker, J. S., Wallingford
Welsh, T. R., Nicholasville
Wildes, J. S., Nicholasville
Wilson, C. H., Carrollton
Worthington, S. M., Versailles
- Yates, T. G., Hopkinsville
Young, M. H., Ashland
Young, J. A., Hopkinsville

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS.

Angell, S. M., 184 Julia st
 Bailey, Walter, Jr., 455 Magazine
 Bayley, Robt. A., 740 Magazine
 Belden, J. G., 132 Canal
 Dupaquier, E. M., 174 Bayou Road
 Hinck, E. M., 15 Baronne
 Holcombe, W. H., 288 St. Charles av
 Lines, D. M., 226 Canal
 Lopez, C. J., 19 Baronne
 Mayer, C. R., 268 St. Charles av
 Murphy, E. A., 168 Dauphine
 Sanders, C. B., 189 Canal
 Villeneuve, A. B. de, 146 Chartres

Andrews, M., Waterproof
 Beraud, P. D., Lafayette
 Blackburn, C. H., Shreveport
 Harrison, W. H., Baton Rouge
 Hoxsey, A. P., Shreveport
 McCreary, W. L., Baton Rouge
 Pierce, A. N., Lake Providence
 Sanders, C., St. Martinville
 Van Pelt, W. W., Shreveport
 Walthall, J. M., Monroe

MAINE.

Abbott, S., Biddeford
 Abbott, E. S., Bridgton
 Acorn, J. T., New Castle

Berry, T. C. S., Houlton
 Blake, J. A. D., Wilton
 Blake, M. H., Wilton
 Boyd, R., Linneus
 Bradford, H. C., Lewiston
 Briry, M. S., Bath
 Briry, E. E., Bath
 Brooks, C. F., Augusta
 Brown, D. E., Ellsworth
 Brown, G. W., Norway
 Butterfield, J. C., Parkman

Chase, L., Kennebunk Port
 Clark, G. A., Portland
 Cleveland, W. F., Eastport
 Cochran, C. A., Winthrop
 Cole, C. R., Rockland
 Cook, E. H., Norway
 Cowan, C. F., West Hampden

Dennis, J. M., East N. Portland
 •Dodge, R. L., Portland
 Drake, T. N., Pittsfield
 Drake, O. M., Ellsworth
 Dresser, B. L., East Machias
 Durgin, E. A., Searsport
 Dwinell, M. K., North Vassalboro

Eaton, H. B., Jr., Rockport
 Emery, J. T. G., Waterboro

Fellows, W. E., Bangor
 Flanders, D. P., Belfast
 Foss, C. M., Dexter
 Fuller, Jennie, Hartland

Gannet, J. C., Yarmouth
 Graves, S. P., Saco
 Graves, R. S., Saco
 Gushee, F. A., Appleton

Hanscom, W. V., Rockland
 Haines, W. H., Ellsworth
 Harvey, A. J., Newport
 Harvey, A. K. P., Lewiston
 Heald, A. P., Thomaston
 Heath, E. C., Mechanics Falls
 Heath, Gertrude E., Gardiner
 Hill, W. S., Augusta
 Hobson, Sarah, Saco
 Holmes, M. S., Oakland
 Howe, W. S., Lewiston

Jefferds, G. P., Bangor
 Jewell, L. C., Auburn
 Johnson, Cora, Skowhegan
 Judkins, C. W., Hartland

King, J. W., Damariscotta
 Knight, G. H., Dexter
 Knox, J. H., Orono

Lord, G. A., Amherst
 Lyford, F. O., Farmington

Mason, H. B., Calais
 Merrill, E. D., Dover
 Merrill, J. C., Portland
 Morrisson, C. C., Bar Harbor
 Morton, E. W., Kennebunk

Nash, S. A., North Berwick
 Newcombe, G. E., Oldtown

Ohler, A. G. C., Portland

Palmer, J. T., Portland
 Paul, C. A., Solon
 Perkins, W. B., Bridgton
 Perkins, D. C., Rockland
 Philbrick, C. S., Corinth
 Philbrook, E. E., Castine
 Pingre, M. C., Portland
 Potter, Mrs. H. M., Gardiner
 Prilay, J. M., Bangor
 Pulsifer, N. G. H., Waterville
 Pulsifer, W. M., Skowhegan

Ramsey, A., Montville
 Richards, D. S., Richmond
 Roberts, F. A., Waterville
 Roche, E. P., Bath

Salls, A., Auburn
 Savage, J. W., Bath
 Schuman, A. T., Gardiner
 Seymore, D. E., Calais
 Shackford, R., Portland
 Shepard, W. J., Bangor

Sibley, W. H., Eastport
 Sibley, Mrs. W. H., Eastport
 Sprague, E. A., Penobscot
 Stevens, Mary B., Auburn
 Stevens, O., Oxford
 Stilson, W. C., Bucksport
 Sylvester, S. E., Portland

Thompson, W. L., Augusta
 Thompson, W. S., Hallowell
 Towle, Wm., Fryeburg
 Trafton, C. T., South Berwick
 True, O. W., Farmington

Vose, E. F., Portland

Wesselhoeft, G. P., Portland
 Whidden, J. W., Portland
 Whiting, W. B., Biddeford
 Williams, R. R., Gardiner
 Williams, Nancy T., Augusta
 Woodbury, B. C., Patten

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE.

Barclay, D. H., 108 W. Conway
 Bell, A. T., 3 East Reade
 Benzinger, J. C., 133 S. Broadway
 Brewer, Marbury, 1106 McCullah
 Brewster, Flora A., 1027 Madison av
 Britton, E. B., 124 S. Broadway
 Buck, M., 805 N. Charles

Carter, J. M., 633 N. Fremont
 Chabot, G. H., 1111 E. Preston
 Chandler, Henry, 1019 Linden av
 Clarke, Jas. C., 1307 Madison av
 Condon, E. H., 1403 W. Fayette
 Conlyn, Edw. S., 935 Madison

De Ford, P. F., 1528 W. Harlem
 Drane, F. C., 1001 W. Lanvale
 Dyer, L. D., 224 W. Hill

Fechtig, J. A., 419 W. Saratoga
 Fetterhoff, I. L., 905 N. Gilmore
 Fox, A. C., 504 W. Fayette

Garey, H. F., Jr., 411 N. Charles
 Gilliam, E. W., First and York rd

Hammond, M., 310 N. Paca
 Heerman, V. Z., 632 N. Gilmore
 Hood, John, Harlem and Carrollton

Janney, O. E., 837 N. Eutaw
 Jump, C. K., 917 Argyle
 Kneass, N. W., 607 N. Charles
 Kneass, R. K., 1205 W. Fayette

Lindley, H., 1128 Linden

Mark, Nellie U., 917 Madison av
 Mifflin, R. W., 321 N. Paca
 Miller, Irving, 1207 E. Monument
 Morgan, Wm. L., 212 W. Franklin

Parkhurst, Alice S., 1410 Park av
 Peterson, E. C., 705 Aisquith
 Price, Eldridge C., 1013 Linden
 Price, Elias C., 953 Madison

Sears, Thos. E., 630 W. Franklin
 Shearer, Thos., 345 N. Charles st
 Shearer, Thos. L., 345 N. Charles st
 Showers, E. G., 8 Penn. av. (extd.)

Thomas, Charles H., 1006 E. Balto

Wanstall, A., 809 Cathedral
 Webner, H. W., 814 W. Lombard
 Wright, N. V., 220 N. Gilmore
 Wiener, M., 744 W. Fayette
 Winter, Philip, 1722 W. Lanvale

Young, C. A., 1918 N. Charles

Barber, J. A., Easton
 Bechtel, J. W., Manchester
 Brace, C. H., Cumberland

Choate, R., Rockville
 Colby, R. K., Centerville
 Cooper, J. W., Elkton
 Cooper, T. H., Chestertown

De Hoff, J. W., Union Bridge	Pleasanton, Geo. W., Denton
Fechtig, George, Hagerstown	Petherbridge, J. F., Dunkirk
Gibson, C. H., Hagerstown	Sharrets, U. A., Frederick
Harman, R. T., Hagerstown	Shiple, D. F., Westminster
Karsner, W. C., Chesapeake City	Stauffer, A. P., Hagerstown
Marshall, J., Silver Run	Troy, W. D., Centerville
Merritt, E. B., Eaton	Urie, J. Wm., Still Pond
Murray, G. E., Hagerstown	Wareheim, W. W., Homestead
Nickerson, G. F., Easton	Weaver, C. W., Taneytown
	Weaver, J. F. B., Manchester
	Wright, G. H., Forest Glen
	Wrigley, J. K., Emmitsburg

MICHIGAN.

Adams, A. I., Flint	Bathrick, F. W., Battle Creek
Adams, F. B., Plymouth	Beals, M. B., Muskegon
Alderton, H. F., Deckerville	Beckwith, E. F., Ionia
Allen, G. D., Portland	Beckwith, B. S., South Haven
Allen, S. J., Charlotte	Bell, William, Smyrna
Allen, T. R., Ionia	Bennett, D. M., Port Huron
Allen, D. A., Quanicasse City	Bennett, S. H., Mendon
Allye, Phoebe, Grand Rapids	Benedict, T. M., Greenville
Ambrose, A. L., Hanover	Bentley, Isaac, Detroit
Anderson, B. B., Jackson	Berwick, F. H., Buchanan
Andrews, Geo. R., Leroy	Best, L. E., Grand Rapids
Appleton, F. J., Grand Rapids	Biggs, C. F. H., Ludington
Arnold, Lucy M., Detroit	Blatchford, Geo., Clinton
Avery, M. N., Niles	Bliss, G. E., Maple Rapids
Avery, A. B., Pontiac	Bodle, A. T., Grand Rapids
Avery, J. R., Northville	Booth, H. W., West Branch
Ayres, J. N., Kalamazoo	Botsford, A. B., Grand Rapids
Ayres, J. S., Kalamazoo	Boyce, C. O., Ishpeming
Babington, J. Corunna	Boyce, H. P., Cheboygan
Backhouse, Annie E., Coldwater	Boyd, J. J., Hartland
Bacon, V. V., Dorr	Brab, Alice, Romeo
Bagley, E. A., Alma	Brigham, H. C., Grand Rapids
Bailey, G. L., Buchanan	Broderick, H. M., Buchanan
Bailey, N. H., Morenci	Brooks, E. D., Flushing
Bailey, W. M., Detroit	Brooks, W. F., Lowell
Baker, T., Union City	Brown, H. E., Stockbridge
Baker, Geo., Hopkins Station	Brown, C. W., Sterling
Baldwin-Newton, Coldwater	Brown, J. F., Jackson
Baldwin, L., Maybee	Brucker, C. H., Lansing
Balyeat, E. A., Kalamazoo	Buckley, E. P., Litchfield
Ball, H. B., Jackson	Bumpus, P. H., Albion
Ball, A. R., Corunna	Bunting, W. D., Detroit
Bancroft, A. A., Detroit	Buskirk, T. C., Ostemo
Barber, H. A., Hastings	Burton, C. S., Hastings
Baright, J. S., Ann Arbor	Burton, W. R., Ypsilanti
Barker, C. F., Manistee	Butts, Mrs. L. M., Grand Rapids
Barker, Mrs. C. F., Manistee	Cady, J. L., Wayne
Bartholomew, D. D., Holly	Campbell, J. S., Ann Arbor
Bartlett, H. H., Leslie	Campbell, William, Port Huron
Bastar, W. C., Benton Harbor	Carlstein, J. A., Charlevoix
Bates, A. T., De Witt	Carpenter, H. C., Woodland

LIST TO BE CONTINUED NEXT MONTH.

The Medical Visitor.

NO. 6.

JUNE, 1891.

VOL. VII.

SURGICAL DEPARTMENT.

PROF. GEO. A. HALL, M. D., EDITOR.

Case of cysto-lipoma.—Master Roswell M—, age twelve, was presented to me February 2, 1891, for diagnosis and treatment. His mother desired me to examine a growth that appeared on the posterior aspect of the femoral region, about two inches below, and to the outside of the nates.

• The growth was irregular, deep seated—apparently extending to the deeper fascias of the thigh—about as large as a small orange. It was not tender to the touch. The integument was not discolored. It was movable only as the adjacent tissues moved with it. It had the appearance of lipoma. The deep attachments, however, assured me that it must be a composite tumor.

The mother gave me the following history: Late in the fall of 1889 he received a kick from a horse directly in this locality. At the time of the accident the limb was very much swollen and inflamed. He was confined to the bed for some days. He gradually recovered from this disability, and the accident was for the time forgotten. Some time in December, 1890, he fell and received the force of the blow at this point. It caused so much pain and soreness that the mother examined the parts and for the first time discovered the growth, which she said had gradually increased in size from that day up to the time of my examination. I informed the mother that it was a very suspicious looking tumor. While I believed it to be benign at that time, its tendency was to take on cell growth and become malignant. I advised its removal at the earliest possible opportunity. And they went away with the understanding that the operation was to take place during the March vacation.

February 14. The patient having a little skirmish with some

playfellows, one of them kicked him upon the apex of the growth; this caused violent inflammation and swelling of the limb. On being informed of this accident I advised the removal of the growth as soon as the inflammation could be controlled.

On February 22 I removed the neoplasm. I found its origin from the deeper fascias and extending along the fascia crura to the trochanter.

A microscopical examination made of this growth by Prof. Lyon revealed it to be a typical case of cysto-lipoma.

The tumor was composed of fat tissue, encapsulated and showing a well-developed stroma; several cysts filled with closely packed cell detritus occupied the center of the tumor. The tumor evidently started from several focal points, as the fat was deposited in concentric layers about each of the cysts. The surface of the mass was covered with a multitude of fat nodules from the size of a pin head to a large bean.

I was pleased to receive the above statement from Prof. Lyon, as it assured me that the growth had not as yet become sarcomitous. How long before this change would have taken place I can not say, but my experience with such growths are they eventually become cysto-sarcoma.

They occur in young people along the shafts of the longer bones of the body, and are the result of traumatism. All such growths should not be tampered with, but they should be early and thoroughly removed by making a clean dissection of all the soft tissues involved. Should they dip down, implicating the periosteum of the bone and the bone itself, nothing but an amputation at the joint above the seat of the disease would be recognized as good surgery. This is especially the case where the growth occurs at the middle or above the middle of the shaft of the bone.

A subsequent operation was necessary, on account of the cystic appearance of the granulations, but at this date the patient is improving rapidly, the wound healing kindly.

KANSAS FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

CHICAGO, March, 1891.

The elevated prairie plains from Dakota to Texas have always impressed me favorably from a health point of view,

especially since a patient with a weak heart and a consumptive development became healthy and wealthy as a ranchman in western Kansas. My impressions of Cimarron, where some friends are establishing a health resort for consumptives, are very favorable.

I recently went on to Albuquerque, New Mexico, with a party of sick (belonging to the Raymond Whitcomb excursionists, on their way from Boston to California), and made special note of the effects of elevation. The dry clear air of the Kansas plains was beneficial; the mountain air oppressed respiration, while they were much better in the Rio Grande valley, over on the west side of the Rocky Mountains. On the way back I got off to inspect Cimarron, which has a medium altitude. Cimarron is situated on the Arkansas River, that takes its rise in the mountains (west and south of Pueblo), and flows down hill at a rapid rate, almost on the top of the ground. There are no high banks, and the water can be diverted (as is being done) off into irrigating ditches. The trend of this broad, shallow river, is almost due east for 200 miles, but east of Cimarron it turns south and empties into the Mississippi River, off above Vicksburg. As there is always a current up a large river, and nearly always up the Mississippi valley in summer, the two currents must carry any malaria off at the great bend east of Cimarron. The country about Cimarron is a vast level plain, and there is no temptation to over-exertion as in mountainous regions. For persons with weak lungs and heart, spinal weakness and irritation, and particularly during the spring and fall months, Cimarron seems to be a location in which many invalids can find health, or at least a comfortable existence. The very feeble may need to go farther south, especially in some winters. Years ago we advised consumptives to go overland to Colorado. The dry, pure air of Kansas prairies, and the exercise and employment incident to horseback riding, camping out, etc., doubtless accomplished most of the cure. "We began to improve as soon as we struck the plains," was the word usually returned. Those who contemplate going (or are ticketed) to a higher altitude, would do well to stop awhile at Cimarron and drink in the health-giving ozone of the air that sweeps over those vast savannas, and so gradually accustom their lungs to a rare atmosphere and deeper

respiration. Those who become nervous at a high altitude, and whose lungs will not allow them to return to where the disease originated, will doubtless find this medium elevation of Cimarron a beneficial change.

The water obtained at Cimarron (mountain river water filtered through the sand) is soft and pure. Sick people going to that climate should do something as soon as possible, and perhaps the more primitive the accommodations, the better for many. A cottage and a garden to work in will prove valuable adjuncts towards the recovery of those anxious to get well.

Medicines and medical discoveries have their place, but they cannot supplant pure air, proper exercise, nutritious food, and good water in the cure of the sick, and especially of those afflicted with disease of the respiratory apparatus.

T. C. DUNCAN, M. D., PH. D.

[The following extract from a private letter is valuable in many respects, and especially as bearing on the vitally important question of change of climate:]

PEORIA, ILL., JANUARY 8, 1891.

T. C. DUNCAN, M. D.,

Dear Doctor:—Your relative, M. Cation (the florist), came to me about eighteen months ago with incipient phthisis, contracted evidently from his former wife, who died some years ago from lingering consumption. I believe there is no history of consumption in the family, and *because* of the non-heredity I had great hope of saving him. On such remedies as Calc. Carb., Sanguin., Arsen., Iod., etc., he improved, gained in weight, and on the whole seemed much better. Last spring I advised him to go to Colorado, but not to go above the foothills—to stay out of the mountains. He stopped awhile in Kansas (southeast) with his brother, and *gained rapidly while there*, went on to Colorado and up to Leadville, to see a brother located there. Leadville is the highest city in the United States, being about 11,000 feet. Here he grew worse rapidly, and came near dying before he could get down from the mountains. He came home in worse condition than when he left us. I feel that if he had followed my directions he would have been comparatively well by now. I have not been able to arrest the disease since his return, and do

not think he can live longer than another three months. To-day his temperature was 101° , pulse 106 and respiration 34. [He since died as was predicted.] I have long been puzzled to know what to do with incipient tuberculoses, where to send them. *I know it is useless to try to save a consumptive if you allow him to remain in the climate in which it develops.*

Truly yours, J. W. COYNER, M. D.

THE GERM THEORY.

A colony of Jolly Germs were once wallowing in a glutinous ocean without the slightest suspicion that it was a culture fluid, in which their manners and customs were being studied by a Bacteriologist. Notwithstanding the fact that the fluid was prepared in accordance with the latest mandates of the science by one skilled in the art, and especially designed for their good health and rapid propagation, they found its slimy ooings so little to their taste, that countless multitudes were curling up their little anatomies and giving up such infinitesimal ghosts as they possessed. Those whose vitality was strong enough to withstand the ravages of the culture fluid, languished, and lost flesh so rapidly that their appearance was entirely changed and the learned Bacteriologist, thinking he had discovered a hitherto unknown species, delightedly gave them a new name, *Micrococcus Smithii*, in elegant but distant allusion to his own name. After some hours the fluid expressly designed for preserving the jolly colony, had so nearly succeeded in destroying it that it resembled a battle field, with its vast numbers of dead and dying strewn around, until after some hours' study, the Professor thought he would like to observe the destructive action of Koch's Lymph, and accordingly added a quantity to the culture fluid. It acted like a tonic. Immediately the Germs began to revive, to strengthen, to flourish and to wax fat and hearty. "My dear brethren," exclaimed an ancient and experienced Germ, with the Lymph dripping from his mouth: "what a pudding! How fortunate this delicious and invigorating lymph came upon us, just as we were on our last legs, so to speak," and pointing to the glittering expanse of the cover glass above him, which the colony very naturally mistook for the blue arch of the sky, the old microbe flew through the lymph with open mouth to get all he could of it.

In a short time the appearance of the Germs was so changed, so robust and rotund, that the Bacteriologist failed to recognize them, and for the second time thought he had discovered a new kind of animal, which he accordingly gave a new name, Micrococcus Jonesii, in elegant but distant allusion to the name of his brother-in-law.

These important and interesting discoveries were duly recorded in the scientific journals of the day, and Prof. Smith was greatly congratulated upon his ability in having discovered two new kinds of Germs in a single day, no one dreaming of the serious errors that had been sent spinning down the corridors of time.

J. B. S. KING.

P. S.—The following is clipped from an exchange:

“Dr. W. McCollom, of Kings County, thought that between extremes there was always a golden mean. Savage and untutored natives did not become extinct by reason of puerperal fever, nor did all the civilized women die because of the amount of bichloride that was thrown into the gaping veins of the recently emptied uterus. In answer to the question propounded, he should say that all medical students should be instructed that if, when in practice, they were called to a case of obstetrics, they should first take a Russian bath, have the hair cut and shampooed, and buy a new suit of clothes. On entering the lying-in chamber, the physician should, if he had touched the door-knob, plunge his hand into a strong solution of carbolic acid or bichloride. Then he should have a steam atomizer at work casting a spray that would act like a Gatling gun on any bacilli that might have come in out of curiosity or with fiendish intent. The bacteria must then be dug from the finger nails and thrown into the fire. Then after again washing the hands and face with bichloride, the chemically pure accoucheur might make an examination when patient told him that the child was coming. The patient should have a constant stream of bichloride thrown on the genitals or have the nates immersed in a tub fitted to the bed, full of the same material. If the child, when born, should swallow some of the fluid, it would at once kill any bacilli of which it had inadvertently partaken *in utero*. No competent practitioner would allow the child to drown, of course. If the case should be one of breech presentation, a cork should be adjusted within the

sphincter ani to prevent the meconial cocci from getting out too soon. The douching or hip bath should be continued till the placenta is expelled. Then a bichloride pad should be placed over the genitals, and they should be hermetically sealed, not to be opened except under like antiseptic precautions. They might think him frivolous, but he had heard as ridiculous teaching from high authority."

RECENT DEATHS.

Dr. D. S. Smith of Chicago, president of Hahnemann Medical College, died April 29, of angina pectoris. The funeral was held May 2 in the family residence, 1255 Michigan avenue. Nearly 100 members of the Old Tippecanoe club, passed the flower-laden casket and gazed for the last time on the face of their dead associate. Hundreds of the dead man's professional friends were also present. The Rev. Frank M. Bristol, pastor of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, conducted the services, assisted by Dr. W. S. Post. The Rev. P. S. Mercer eulogized his friend in terms of highest esteem and love. During the services the Chicago male quartet sang "Abide with Me," and "I Can Not Always See the Way." The pall-bearers were Messrs. Fernando Jones, W. A. Fuller, W. A. Giles, Dr. Gross, Mr. Fargo, Mr. Turner and Mr. North. The burial was at Rosehill cemetery and was strictly private.

In his memorial address Dr. Bristol said:

David Sheppard Smith was born in Camden, N. J., April 28, 1816. He was a man of great decision of character and much inclined to intellectual pursuits. He was early attracted to the science of medicine, and went to Philadelphia, where he studied in the Jefferson Medical college, graduating in 1836. At the age of twenty years he turned his steps westward and settled in Chicago. In 1837 he married Miss Rebecca A. Dennis, a New York lady, and four children were born, two of whom, Mrs. Maj. F. F. Whitehead and Mrs. J. L. Ely, of New York, survive him. In 1840 he became an adherent of the Hahnemann school of medicine, and in 1842 began the practice of homœopathy in Chicago, introducing the system in the West, and winning for himself in this region the name "Father of Homœopathy." In 1854 he secured the charter of the Hahnemann Medical College, and was

its president until 1871. After the death of Dr. Small he was again made its president and continued in that position until his death. In 1858 he was elected president of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and in 1865 its treasurer. For many years he was president of the "Old Tippecanoe" club, and held that position at the time of his death. He was a man of profound political convictions, an intense patriot, largely progressive, public spirited. A man of sterling integrity and signal social qualities, he had a large circle of friends. His ambition was always exalted, but he sacrificed no principle in its attainment. As a Christian he was sincere and consistent, a constant pillar of the Methodist Church, and a man of wide benevolences. He had often expressed a wish to outlive his seventy-fifth year, and died the day after his birthday. He died as he had lived—bravely and beautifully, full of love and faith.

Dr. Levi Pierce, a well-known homœopathic physician of Everett, Mass., died April 28. He was one of the earlier disciples of Hahnemann, and graduated with honor from the Hahnemann School of Medicine, Philadelphia, in 1854, after pursuing his studies in the face of great difficulties.

Dr. James F. Philip, of Stamford, Conn., died April 8.

Dr. Fred I. Stacy, of Binghamton, N. Y., died April 4.

Dr. Jno. H. Ward, of Brooklyn, N. Y., died April 15, aged sixty-six.

Dr. Jno. H. Holton, of Mayville, Ky., died April 21, aged sixty-five.

Dr. S. B. Olney, of Ft. Dodge, Iowa, died March —.

Dr. H. H. Hoffman, of Pittsburgh, Pa., died April 4, aged seventy years.

Dr. D. M. Dake, of De Funiak Springs, Fla., died March 28, aged seventy-seven years. The doctor was formerly of Pittsburgh.

Dr. Horatio Robinson died at Auburn, N. Y., April 29, aged 91.

DR. DAVID S. SMITH.

(Read before the Illinois State Homœopathic Association May, 13.)

BY DR. T. C. DUNCAN.

The pioneer of homœopathy in the west has gone to his reward. The avante courier of this increasing regiment of homœopathic physicians that could be mustered to-day west of the Alleghanies was a stalwart among men.

I have known Dr. D. S. Smith intimately since 1864, when he taught us *materia medica*. I remember him as of medium height, with full face, large of brain, plump in form, dignified of mien and always well dressed. He was courteous to all and an impressive speaker. The fact that he was a thoroughly educated physician, a graduate of the Jefferson College, and yet ostracized, made him pugnacious and vehement against this rank injustice. That the allopaths were constantly appropriating the ideas he and other homœopathic physicians advocated, aroused a just indignation in the honest, honorable soul of the old Doctor that called out his strongest invectives at their trickery and theft.

He had passed through the fires of petty persecutions and deeply appreciated the associate influence of this Illinois Homœopathic Medical Association—mark the comprehensive name. He with a few others founded this society, and he always took a deep interest in its prosperity.

A legally incorporated medical college he felt would do much to secure to his beloved cause the public recognition it merited. He was right. Besides how else could be supplied the great demand for homœopathic physicians that he saw must follow the public appreciation of this new scientific medical treatment. All this cost a struggle, and he had to retire to Waukegan to recruit his overtaxed energies. But he could not remain idle, and responded to fill the chair of *materia medica* made vacant by the sudden severe illness of Prof. Shipman, our now oldest homœopathic physician. That is when I first knew Dr. Smith. A new source of anxiety appeared, and it is one that comes to every cause when success seems assured. It is the old question of selfish ambition that finds expression in the anxiety to know who shall be greatest. In students some discovered that there were two factions in the faculty. The fear of loss of practice and prestige might have aided this, and next year we were taught "New Remedies." This was very fascinating to us who had "chewed many roots," but now who would separate the new from the old remedies?

About this time occurred an incident that showed how successful had been the fight for homœopathy. One of the factions referred to went to the Legislature and secured a special charter

for a "Chicago Medical University," in spite of all opposition. Now to avert an open rupture this heroic pioneer stepped aside, as already narrated.

It is not surprising that such an active leading spirit should chafe under enforced restraint, but for the good of the cause he loved so much he was equal to any emergency. During the last years of his life he delighted in visiting medical gatherings and joining in the rejoicings over the triumphs of homœopathy.

Dr. Smith was a good business man as well as a good physician. His investments were wise. Early-selected Chicago real estate gave him in his old age an income reliable and ample. The lot where his office stood on La Salle avenue in the forties cost him \$300; it is now occupied by a lofty building that pays a ground rent of \$8,000, I am told. His house was on the avenue among the first families. Dr. Smith was a first-class man, every way, and the wonderful growth of homœopathy in the wonderful city of Chicago was largely due to his forethought and wisdom.

Dr. Smith, like every other living man or woman, had his faults. He was a fighter, but a lofty and magnanimous one. He will be remembered for what he did to advance the cause we all love so well. Were he here to-day he would say with emphasis "Advance Homœopathy."

BUREAU OF ORGANIZATION, REGISTRATION AND STATISTICS.

(Read before the Illinois State Homœopathic Association, May 13.)

BY TEMPLE S. HOYNE, A. M., M. D., CHAIRMAN.

Since the last annual meeting of this association, the United States has taken the usual census, and the total population of each State and Territory has been published. We are thus enabled to give an accurate statement of our exact position in this country, and compare it with our standing of former years.

It is frequently asserted by the intelligent as well as the ignorant enemies of the homœopathic school of medicine, that the number of our adherents is constantly diminishing—in fact is not keeping up with the growth of population, or in other words is playing out. In order to show that there is no true ground for

such assertions, I wish to call your attention to a few figures, which will not only astonish even you, who are accustomed to hear wonderful things of homœopathy, but will conclusively prove to our avowed enemies that our school is not dying yet—that it is still growing—that it is more than keeping up with the increase in population.

Let us begin with our own State, Illinois, which had a population of 2,539,891 in the year 1870, and 3,818,536 in 1890, a satisfactory growth of slightly over fifty per cent for the twenty years. The period of twenty years is used because homœopathy was to die twenty years ago, and when it did not, the period was extended twenty years more. The number of homœopathic physicians in the State in 1870 was 394, and in the year 1890, 766, an increase of over ninety-three and one-half per cent. Not a very sickly patient truly is homœopathy in Illinois.

In other words, in 1870, there was one homœopathic physician to every 6,446 persons, and in 1890, one to every 4,985. Hence in the State of Illinois the school has lost no ground, but has increased nearly twice as fast as the population.

In the State of Iowa during the last two decades, the population was augmented less than sixty per cent, while the number of homœopathic practitioners grew 160 per cent.

The banner western State, however, was California, where the number of inhabitants increased 115 per cent, and the number of little pill doctors 1,655 per cent in the last twenty years.

In Minnesota, hampered as it has been by a one-sided board and a large foreign element, the population and number of practitioners shows a growth of 288 per cent.

In the State of Missouri, where little was expected, homœopathy grew nearly 250 per cent, while the population barely passed a fifty-five per cent growth in the twenty years.

Much was looked for in the State of Kansas, and we were not disappointed. Over 290 per cent was the growth in population, while 837 per cent marked the increase in number of homœopathic physicians.

So far as your chairman knows, there is only one northern or western State that has not kept up with the procession, and that is Wisconsin. The new settlers in this commonwealth are nearly all foreigners, who know nothing of homœopathy, and our doc-

tors have had a hard fight to overcome stupidity, ignorance and prejudices. The population in twenty years was augmented fifty-nine and one-half per cent, while the number of homœopathic prescribers increased only eleven per cent. How much the Milwaukee test had to do with these figures, it is hard to say, but it looks very much as if the profession were still suffering from that cause.

The following States, taken at random, illustrate fully the unparalleled growth of homœopathy in twenty years:

	Increase in Population. Per cent.	Increase in Num- ber of Homœopath- ic Physicians. Per cent.
Alabama.....	51	130
California.....	115	1655
Connecticut.....	57	150
Delaware.....	33	270
Florida.....	108	750
Illinois.....	50	93½
Indiana.....	30	179
Iowa.....	60	160
Kentucky.....	40½	190
Kansas.....	290	837
Maine.....	5½	123
Maryland.....	33½	190
Michigan.....	76	89
Minnesota.....	288	288
Nebraska.....	751	2175
Missouri.....	55	250
New Hampshire.....	18	93½
Texas.....	132	600
Virginia.....	34	87
Vermont.....	1	17
West Virginia.....	71½	260
Wisconsin.....	59½	11

In the above table we have figures from the north, south, east and west, and everywhere they tell the same story—that homœopathy is growing at a more rapid pace than the number of inhabitants. A continuation of this pace will, in the course of time, make homœopathy the dominant school.

The chairman of the bureau regrets to announce that the loss by death has been heavy the past twelve months. Among the number called from our midst was David Shephard Smith, M. D., of Chicago, the first physician to practice homœopathy in the Garden City; was born in Camden, N. J., April 28, 1816,

and died April 29, 1891, just outliving his seventy-fifth year. He graduated in 1836, from the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, and immediately came to Chicago to practice his profession. About this time homœopathy was being talked about in the east, and the Doctor on the sly obtained some books and medicines and began to experiment with the new system. In 1840 he publicly announced himself as a firm believer in the doctrines of Samuel Hahnemann, and from that time up to his death never wavered in his belief.

In 1854, with the aid of the late president Abraham Lincoln and Thomas Hoyne, he obtained from the State of Illinois a charter for the Hahnemann Medical College, and was its president up to 1871, and after Dr. Small's death was again elected president, which position he filled at the time of his death. At various times he filled the offices of president and treasurer of the American Institute of Homœopathy, president of the State Society, and president of the Cook County Homœopathic Medical Society. In the early history of the Hahnemann Medical College, Dr. Smith also lectured upon *Materia Medica* and Therapeutics. In 1870, 1884 and 1890, the Doctor made liberal contributions to the Hahnemann Hospital of Chicago. His library was donated to the college with which he was so long connected. All the members of this association knew Dr. Smith, hence it is unnecessary to refer to his geniality and cheerfulness under all circumstances, and at all times. The Doctor leaves a widow and two daughters.

Dr. Peter Young, of Mendon, Ill., died January 6, 1891, at the age of sixty-seven. The Doctor was a native of Ohio, and was born in Butler County, December 11, 1823. He enlisted in the Mexican War, and at its close came to Illinois, teaching school while preparing himself for the medical profession. He was married March 4, 1856. In 1860 he moved to Mendon, where he practiced medicine up to the time of his death. The Doctor was an active Mason and was buried by the craft on January 9. His family consisted of a wife and three children, all of whom are living.

Dr. William S. Gee, professor of *materia medica* in Hahnemann Medical College, died November 11, 1890, of pulmonary tuberculosis. Although a young man, thirty-four years of age,

he had made a name for himself throughout the entire country. He was born at Clinton, Mo., August 6, 1856, and was carried to Indiana in 1859, where he resided until he entered the Hahnemann Medical College as a student in 1879. In 1881 he was house surgeon at Hahnemann Hospital, and in 1885 he was called to a chair in the college. The Doctor left a wife and two children.

Dr. J. A. Hoffmann, of Oak Park, died August 21, at the age of sixty-nine. Although the Doctor had been absent in another State for several years, he was well known in Illinois, for he formerly practiced at Mendota. Everyone who knew him valued his friendship.

Dr. E. M. Colburn, of Peoria, died May 29, aged seventy-seven years. Your chairman regrets that he has been unable to obtain any further information. The same can be said of the deaths of Dr. W. C. Anthony, of Princeton, and Dr. P. B. Sparks, of Charleston.

Dr. W. H. Saunders, of Chicago, died of pneumonia, March 16, at the age of sixty-two. The Doctor formerly practiced in Oshkosh, Wis., but for the past ten or eleven years had resided in the Garden City. A man of easy manners, quiet disposition, and uniform cheerfulness, he endeared himself to his neighbors and to his professional associates. Under the most exasperating circumstances he never lost his balance for a moment. We shall greatly miss him.

Dr. R. W. Huertley died at River Forest, Ill., March 30, of old age it is said. No particulars were obtainable.

Dr. J. Latimer, of Carthage, Ill., died in November last.

HOMŒOPATHIC GRADUATES FOR 1891.

So far as heard from the number of graduates is 361, credited as follows:

Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago.....	97
Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia.....	59
Chicago Homœopathic Medical College.....	53
New York Homœopathic Medical College.....	45
Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati.....	29
Cleveland Medical College.....	19
Iowa City Homœopathic College.....	17
Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri.....	15

Woman's Homœopathic Medical College of New York	9
Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College	8
Kansas City Homœopathic Medical College	6
Hahnemann Medical College of California	4

The following colleges are yet to be heard from: University of Michigan, and Boston Homœopathic College. The figures show conclusively that Chicago has become the homœopathic center of the world. There are more students in our two colleges every year than there were practitioners in the State twenty years ago. "Westward the star of Empire, etc.

THE FIELD.

CALIFORNIA.—The Pacific Homœopathic Dispensary Association held its annual meeting at the dispensary, 943 Howard Street, April 20.

A full attendance of the members was present and much interest was manifested in the proceedings. The secretary's report showed that 650 patients had been treated for the small charge of 25 cents and 1,900 prescriptions had been filled. Early morning and evening clinics are to be established for working people. The president, Mrs. McKee, had given \$500, and the \$1,000 left the institution by Senator Hearst's will had been increased by another \$1,000 by Mrs. Hearst. Votes of thanks to Mrs. Hearst and Mrs. McKee were passed. The treasurer's report showed \$536 cash in hand.

Thereupon the directors elected the following officers:

President, Mrs. John McKee; treasurer, Mrs. R. R. Haskell; secretary, Mrs. Dorville Libby; vice-presidents, Mrs. Gibbs, Mrs. Hobbs, Mrs. George Hearst; managers, Mrs. Frank Sumner, Mrs. C. J. Dempster, Mrs. James Denman, Mrs. T. J. Haynes, Mrs. George Hearst.

The following attending physicians were appointed:

Dr. Laura A. Ballard, Dr. Alice M. Gosse, Dr. A. L. Cunningham, Dr. A. S. Larkey, Dr. J. Stow Ballard, Dr. Grant Selfridge; consulting physicians, Dr. J. N. Eckel, Dr. J. A. Albertson, Dr. E. S. Breyfogle.

Larger quarters were found to be necessary and the dispensary will remove to 843 Howard Street.

The Southern California Homœopathic Society held its first annual meeting April 10. The meetings were presided over by Dr. H. R. Arndt of San Diego, president of the society. Quite a number of physicians were in attendance.

DELAWARE.—The Carnival of Authors for the benefit of the Homœopathic Hospital of Wilmington, Del., held under the

auspices of the junior board of the hospital managers, opened at the opera house April 15. The attendance for a first night was large. The beautiful decorations, sweet music, social pleasures and charming tableaux, made it an evening of delightful entertainment, and the receipts were large.

ILLINOIS.—The *Chicago Tribune* says (May 15): Give the homœopathists a chance. The homœopathic physicians of this State, eight hundred in number, representing a constituency of many thousand tax-paying and intelligent patients, are endeavoring, through bills already introduced in the Legislature, to secure control of the new hospital for the insane. It is settled that the hospital will be built, as it is urgently needed to accommodate the increasing number of persons in the State thus afflicted. As all the other State institutions devoted to the care of the sick and the insane are administered under the auspices of the allopathic school, the homœopathists claim, and rightly, too, that it is but fair they should have the charge of the new hospital, and that they should have the opportunity to test the benefits of their system in the treatment of the insane.

The homœopathists accompany their request with claims which they put forward in no uncertain manner. They insist that where their system has been applied to the insane the percentage of recoveries has been much larger than that obtained by practitioners of the old school. As an instance of this it is claimed that at the Middletown (N. Y.) hospital, which has been under homœopathic control during a period of eight years, the average percentage of recoveries on the number discharged was 49.89, and the percentage of deaths on the number treated was only 4.13, while in the other New York asylums under the control of the old school the percentage of recoveries was 33.68, and of deaths 6.06, or nearly double that of the homœopathic asylum. Similarly favorable results are also claimed for the Westboro (Mass.) Asylum, which is under homœopathic supervision.

Without taking sides with either school of medicine, or attempting to pronounce upon the relative systems as applied to the care and cure of insane patients, the *Tribune* believes it is only fair and just that the homœopathic physicians should have charge of at least one public institution with the fullest and freest opportunities to show what they can do and to make good their claims. The homœopathic fraternity and its following in the State include thousands of wealthy, intelligent and good citizens who have paid taxes "without representation" and without complaining for the support of institutions conducted under a system in which they do not believe. They certainly are entitled to favorable consideration when they come forward and modestly ask to be allowed to have the charge of one of the State institutions. If their claims are valid money would be saved

to the State by the more speedy restoration to health of this afflicted portion of its population. But until they fail to make good their claims, and so long as it is proposed to increase the hospital accommodations for the insane, it is but simple justice and fairness to give them a chance to demonstrate in this State what they have done, and done so well, elsewhere. The Legislature should not hesitate to concede their request.

The *Chicago Times* says (May 15): For a new hospital.— That the State shall provide for its insane citizens is accepted as one of the duties not to be questioned. That there is growing need for an extension of accommodations for such patients and the procurement of the highest talent for their cure is well known. In the bill now pending before the Illinois legislature for the establishment of another State hospital for the insane, it is provided that the institution shall be run on what is known as the homœopathic principle. To sustain this demand there are furnished statistics as to the results of the treatment at two asylums in the State of New York, showing a heavy balance in favor of the followers of Hahnemann. It is also argued that under the existing laws the old-school practitioners have treated those of the new order with great injustice.

There is doubtless more than a grain of truth in the latter charge. It has been the history of all established institutions that new theories are to be called heresies. Doctors of medicine have not been behind doctors of law or theology in establishing this rule. Galen and Calvin asserted the infallibility of their teachings with equal vehemence. Servetus has been represented in every age. It may be, too, that the claim of better success by the homœopaths may have much truth in it. Similar relative results are said to have been found in the treatment of cholera in Germany, of fever in India, and of other diseases all over the world.

There is justice in the demands of a school of medicine from whose investigations and practice the world has gained much in the diminution of the doses thought to be necessary prior to the discoveries of its founders. The State of Illinois can afford to place at least a portion of her unfortunate citizens under the care of the homœopaths, and this may be done without interfering with the effectiveness of established institutions. In the care of the insane there have been great improvements during the last twenty years, and not the least benefit to accrue to the people from the establishment of this asylum would be the rivalry that would necessarily ensue among the physicians of the new and old institutions. The *Times* believes the Legislature will do well to pass the bill before them in the interest of the most unfortunate of all the wards of the State.

The State Association of Homœopathic Physicians met at the

State House, Springfield, May 12. The attendance was small, owing to the absence of the secretary in Europe. Prof. C. E. Lanning, of Chicago, the president, presided, and in the absence of Secretary Roberts, H. N. Lyons, of Chicago, filled his place.

Among the new members elected were: C. F. Poppele, Mount Pulaski; John Q. Garner, Perry; N. P. Smith, Springfield; Edward E. Vincent, Springfield; A. W. Swift, Springfield; S. E. Dunlap, Springfield; H. H. Townsend, Springfield; Howard N. Lyon, Springfield, and N. A. Pennoyer, Kenosha, Wis., an honorary member. Prof. T. S. Hoyne, of Chicago, presented a report on statistics, showing the growth of homoeopathy in the United States for the last twenty years.

Reports of the deaths of several eminent homoeopathic physicians were alluded to, prominent among them being Dr. D. D. Smith, of Chicago, the pioneer homoeopathic physician in the State and in the West.

The President's annual address was a document full of interest to the physicians present. The second day the association elected the following gentlemen to membership: J. K. Eberle, Pana; Mortimer Ayers, Rushville; W. P. Armstrong, Lincoln; W. D. Gentry, Chicago; Stonewall Johnson, E. M. Fuller, Chicago; B. E. Cogswell, Mount Carroll, and Joel Underhill, of Gardner. Then followed the report of the bureau of Medical Legislation, Jurisprudence and Education, by Dr. J. Vincent, of Springfield; "Sanitary Science," by Dr. C. N. Hazelton, of Morrison, and "Notes on Dietetics," by Dr. Kenyon. A congratulatory telegram was received from the Texas State Homoeopathic Society and answered, and messages were sent to the associations of Texas, Indiana and Ohio. Other papers were "Neglected Drugs," by Dr. H. E. Downer, of Princeton, read by Dr. Duncan; "Scientific Materia Medica," by Dr. Duncan, and a very interesting one by Dr. H. N. Lyon, of Chicago, on "The Method of Improving Materia Medica," and "Gelsemium," by Dr. Gordon, of Sterling. The report on Laryngology was substituted for the report of the bureau on Eye and Ear, presented by Dr. W. A. Dunn, of Chicago. The Bureau of Materia Medica was recalled, and a treatise on the "Study of Materia Medica," was presented by Dr. Manning. The day's session closed with a report on the diseases of women.

Drs. Kenyon, of Rock Island; Blackman, of Dixon; J. S. Mitchell, A. K. Crawford and E. H. Pratt, of Chicago, made arguments before the Senate and House sub-committees on charitable institutions. They want the new institution for the care of the insane to be placed in charge of homoeopathic physicians.

The last day the society elected the following officers: President, C. A. Weierick, Marseilles; first vice-president, O. B. Blackman, Dixon; second vice-president, A. K. Crawford, Chi-

ago; third vice-president, Lucy Waite, Chicago; secretary, W. A. Dunn, Chicago; treasurer, A. A. Whipple, Quincy. The board of directors was re-elected. The society selected delegates to the different State association meetings, and elected the following delegates to the American Institute of Homœopathy, which meets at Atlantic City, N. J., in July: Drs. John A. Vincent, Arulphy, Crawford, Coutant, Weierick, Lanning and Whipple. Various papers were read, and the society approved the bill to provide for separate licensing boards for the different schools of medicine. The society concluded its business and adjourned until next year.

IOWA.—The Hahnemann Medical Association of Iowa closed its annual meeting at Des Moines, May 13. Papers were read by Dr. Copperthwaite, of the University, and A. P. Hanchett, of Council Bluffs. Dr. Montgomery, of Council Bluffs, gave a talk on the grip, and S. E. Nixon, of Burlington, spoke about catarrhal affections in children. Dr. W. H. Dickinson's paper on "Diphtheria and Membraneous Croup" held that these diseases were not identical; that diphtheria was an epidemic and contagious disease, and croup was not. There was a lively discussion of this question. The association selected the following officers: A. P. Macomber, Atlantic, president; P. J. Montgomery, Council Bluffs, vice-president; A. P. Hanchett, Council Bluffs, secretary; George Royal, Des Moines, treasurer. Iowa City was selected as the next place of meeting.

MISSOURI.—April 21, at 11 o'clock, the fifteenth annual session of the Missouri Institute of Homœopathy was called to order by the president, Dr. T. Griswold Comstock, of St. Louis.

The session was opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Brooks of this city. Dr. E. F. Brady delivered the address of welcome.

President Griswold responded to the address of welcome.

The minutes of the fourteenth annual session were read by the secretary, Dr. A. Cuvier Jones, and approved. The president appointed Drs. Westover and Foster as a committee on credentials. The report of the treasurer was presented by Dr. W. B. Morgan, and showed collections from all sources to be \$149, and disbursements \$143.50, leaving a balance on hand of \$5.50.

In the absence of the board of censors the president added the following names: Drs. Hudson of Kansas City, Thatcher of Oregon and Gutherz of St. Louis.

On a call for reports from public institutions, Dr. Westover made an eloquent appeal for the Kansas City Homœopathic Hospital, now in its second year. He said that it now contained twenty beds and was fairly successful. He believed that the tribulations of this hospital were not new to other homœo-

pathic hospitals. He spoke of the nurse-training school connected with it and delineated its policy, speaking of the lectures delivered by a regular faculty. He closed by inviting all members and visitors to visit the hospital before returning to their several homes.

Dr. Guthertz made a few remarks touching the Children's Hospital of St. Louis.

Dr. S. C. Delap, as registrar of the new homœopathic college of Kansas City, was called upon and spoke briefly of the success attending the recently closed course of instruction. He said that they had had twenty-seven matriculants and had a graduating class of six. He reported great interest on the part of both faculty and students. The clinics are improving day by day.

President Comstock then delivered his annual address. He spoke of Koch's lymph slightly. He spoke of hypnotism as efficacious in some cases. His address closed the morning session.

Dr. Guthertz opened the afternoon session by reading her own paper, "A Headache." In this she stated that woman is far more prone to headache than man. Dr. Runnels said that the subject of headaches extends over such a vast field and comes with so many ills that we can hardly classify it. He recently had a case in a young lady of fifteen who had had a constant headache for the period of a year, and as she was going to school the burden of this headache was very great. After considerable trouble and much careful investigation he found the girl was near-sighted and a minus 40 glass caused the headache to absolutely disappear.

"The Causes of Insomnia and Modern Measures for Its Relief," by Selden H. Tallcott of Middletown, N. Y., was read by Dr. Guthertz and proved to be an excellent resume of the subject.

Dr. P. Diederich of Kansas City, Kas., read "A Strange Case and What I Learned From It," which was the history of a gripe case coming to him from allopathic hands. The point of the paper was mainly to show the value of true homœopathic treatment, even in such grave cases, to defer the fatal issue and give the sufferer relief of his agonizing pains. Dr. Schott, in discussing the paper, called attention to the desirability of prescribing more clearly on the symptoms presenting, and using the single remedy. He was not friendly to the alternation of remedies, saying that in a practice of over twenty years he had had no occasion to double up on remedies.

Dr. Clifford Mitchell, of Chicago, had sent a paper on "Protracted Cases of Bright's Disease," and, in his absence, this was read by the secretary. It proved to be a highly interesting, albeit scientific and technical paper, and was listened to with much attention. Dr. Westover being called on to speak to the

paper, responded by emphasizing the caution contained in the paper against the over-use of nitrogenous food; he said to avoid getting chilled or wet; be sure to wear an overcoat if the temperature fell below 60, and be guided in that regard, not by your feelings, but by the thermometer. Neither cook nor freeze the patient, of course. He mentioned a case of acute Bright's disease where the patient was not originally bloated, but who became so badly bloated that he could not put on his trousers. Fortunately the doctor was enabled to cure the case.

The president stated his abstemious habits while living abroad and recommended the same cautious diet in American physicians, and through them to their patients. He believed that there was altogether too much meat eaten in this country.

Dr. Morgan called attention to the bad habits of men by indulging in excesses in eating and to the over-indulgences in drink and other bad habits. He had no doubt that the frequent indigestion of great quantities of nitrogenous food had much to do with the prevalence of Bright's disease, but as Bright's disease was almost wholly confined to the male portion of the community, and the females ate perhaps as much meat as the male, there must be another reason for this disease in the male. Hence he concluded that it was bad habits aside from over-eating.

Dr. Morgan then read "Diphtheria" by Dr. J. S. Cummings, of St. Louis, which proved to be an arraignment of critical cases saved by frequent alternation of remedies and local applications of other non-homeopathic drugs and measures.

The bureau of gynecology was called and the secretary read the serial papers. The first of these was on "The Treatment of Uterine Myomas From the Standpoint of the General Practitioner," by George R. Southwick, M. D., of Boston. Dr. Thorne in discussing the paper paid a high tribute to the eminent author and essayist, but deplored the fact that there was not more said in the paper touching the value of electricity. He believed that it was often used in tumors when it simply precipitated the most fatal issue. He hoped the author would some time supplement his work with a few words more on electrical applications.

"Minor Affections of the Uterus and its Appendages," by Dr. J. Martine Kershaw, of St. Louis, was read by the secretary and proved to be a most interesting paper.

The night session of the Institute was like the afternoon session, in that there was a general disposition shown to "roast" the old school of medicine. The bureau of obstetrics was first called up.

"What Constitutes Meddlesome Midwifery?" W. E. Green, M. D., Little Rock, Ark.; "Hygiene During Pregnancy," William A. Edmonds, M. D., St. Louis; "A Unique Case in Obstetrics," W. B. Clark, M. D., Indianapolis, Ind.; "Post-Partum

Hemorrhage," J. W. Cartlich, M. D., Carrollton; "A Case in Practice," Clara Sauter, M. D., St. Louis; "How to Prevent Rupture of the Perineum," W. B. Morgan, M. D., St. Louis; "Habitual Abortion—A Case," E. B. Thomas, M. D., St. Louis; "Disorders Incidental to Pregnancy," Lizzie Gray Gutherz, M. D., St. Louis.

The first paper presented was that sent by Dr. Amanda J. Rockwell, of St. Louis, entitled "The Care of the New Born Infant." Dr. Schott discussed the subject and especially directed his attention to diseases of the eye and mouth, which in many instances could be prevented by a little more care on the part of the physician.

The secretary introduced Dr. Harding, an allopathic physician of this city, who was promptly accorded the privilege of the floor. Dr. Harding made a few pleasant remarks and expressed himself gratified with the work done thus far by the Institute.

The institute elected to honorary membership L. A. Philips and George R. Southwick of Boston, H. B. Fellows of Chicago and Frank Kraft of Cleveland. Applications for membership were presented by Drs. Kate L. Hickox, S. C. Delap, L. C. Van Soyoc, M. J. Green and Leonora Norris. All were elected.

The second day's session convened at 9:45 o'clock. The attendance was larger than on the preceding day and the discussions fully as important. One important resolution was adopted immediately upon the convening of the institute. Following the reading of several papers on surgery the officers for the ensuing year were elected.

They are as follows: A. Cuvier Jones, of Holden, president; T. H. Hudson, of Kansas City, first vice-president; H. W. Westover, of St. Joseph, second vice president; W. P. Cutler, of Kansas City, secretary; M. T. Runnels, of Kansas City, provisional secretary; W. B. Morgan, of St. Louis, re-elected treasurer. For board of censors the following were proposed and elected: Dr. S. Thatcher of Oregon, Dr. Gutherz of St. Louis and Dr. Winchell of Rich Hill. St. Louis was chosen for the next meeting place. After this the regular order was resumed for another half hour when the meeting adjourned to meet at 2 o'clock.

The board of censors reported applications for membership of the following doctors: John T. Gill, J. M. Christy, John F. Hudson, Henry J. Renold and Samuel P. McKinrey, all of whom were elected.

Dr. W. John Harris, of St. Louis, presented the following resolutions touching medical education:

WHEREAS, The General Assembly of this State at the last session failed to afford a definition of the phrase, "Medical Institutions in good standing," for the guidance of the State Board of Health in the administration of the medical practice law as it relates to medical colleges; and

WHEREAS, There is a general demand at this time on the part of the medical profession of the State that attendance at colleges during three terms of not less than six months each in different years, shall be required of students before being admitted to graduation; and

WHEREAS, The American Institute of Homœopathy, our national medical organization, in 1888, was the first to demand a graded course consisting of a three years' term attendance at all medical colleges recognized by that body, and at its last session made the further requirement of a four years' term of study; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Missouri Institute of Homœopathy hereby urgently requests that the three term requirement with four years' study be adopted by the State Board of Health at the next meeting of that body, and that every school thereafter failing to conform to such requirement be considered not in good standing and its diplomas not entitled to recognition.

Dr. Schott said that the State Board of Illinois required not less than six months for each term, and he believed that the word six should be substituted for five in the resolution.

Dr. Delap contended that five months' practice covered that ground, since all colleges gave a twenty per cent leeway for sickness and necessary absence. He thought five months was all right.

Dr. James A. Campbell, of St. Louis, contended for the six months, and especially for the three years' course. He related that there were five allopathic colleges in St. Louis. Three of these adopted the three-year course, and lost students; two adopted the two-year course, and at once increased their classes from fifty to 200 or 250. So it clearly proved that it was not a question of medical education, but solely of dollars and cents. The Bellevue of New York adopted the three-year course for one year, then it returned to the old two-year course, because she lost her students. "That is the old school of medicine, which has sought for so many years to heap ridicule upon the homœopathic school."

Dr. Harris accepted the amendment, the motion was put and the resolution was carried by a unanimous vote.

The visitors present were called on to speak.

The bureau of surgery was opened by Dr. W. G. Hall, who at once proceeded to have read the paper of Professor Gilchrist on "Surgical Experience."

The paper was discussed at considerable length.

"The Field for Orificial Surgery" was next taken up by Dr. E. H. Pratt, who spoke extemporaneously for upward of three-quarters of an hour, in which he reviewed his system of surgery thoroughly and painstakingly.

Dr. W. John Harris, while he spoke favorably of the orificial surgery, did not believe that all cases were amenable to that treatment.

Dr. Morgan, while not unfavorable to the orificial system, had not found this surgical expedient to be the great desideratum. His experience had not met his expectation. In a great number of cases he had not been able to use the system at all. He said that Dr. Pratt's remarks left the conviction that he could cure any case that all other physicians had failed to cure. He mentioned several cases where the operation was of no avail.

There were several sharp passages at arms between the advocates of and opponents to the system, and it required one or two calls to order by the chair to keep the meeting in harmony and peace. On motion Dr. Campbell suggested that it would be better to limit the reading of papers to those whose authors were present unless by special consent of the society.

The secretary stated to the Institute that owing to an accidental omission the name and paper of Dr. H. E. Beebe, of Sidney, Ohio, was not in the programme. He hoped the society would find time to read it, as it was short and very excellent. "Qualifications of a Surgeon" was a bright paper by Dr. William A. Forster, but did not elicit any criticism. "Ancient Surgery" was a good paper by Dr. W. B. Morgan, wherein he quoted from Homer's Iliad in proof of the knowledge possessed by the ancients of what we are to-day pleased to speak of as advanced surgery. He also quoted from the Egyptian history to show that their methods of embalming were a lost art, and that with all the boasted scientific progress the present age can not in any way compete with them. He made many references to the classics, clearly defining his position that the advanced surgery of to-day is but feeble imitation of the surgical knowledge possessed by the ancients. It was one of the finest and most scholarly papers of the session.

Dr. Boyd quoted also from the Odyssey to show that homœopathy was taught therein, for in one instance a wounded warrior, on appealing to his god for a balm to heal a spear wound, was told to take some of the rust of the spear with which he had been wounded and apply it.

"The Bureau of Surgery" was again taken up at the afternoon session. Dr. W. H. Rowly, of Topeka, read a paper entitled "Some Difficult Surgical Cases," reciting two clinical cases.

"The Bureau of Sanitary Science" was then opened by Dr. James A. Campbell by reading his paper on "The Water We Drink." In this essay the Doctor took a pleasant view of the microbe, stating that the majority of these infusori are friends of man. He stated that boiling will kill, while ice will

not destroy the injurious mites in water, therefore he advised against the American habit of seeking crushed ice. He recommended the filling of clean bottles with good water, stopping with glass stoppers, and then placing these bottles on ice, then fresh cold water could be had without the contamination of ice in the water.

Dr. Harris and Dr. Branstrup spoke to the topic, the former describing a cheaper filter than the Pasteur; the latter speaking of Dr. Campbell's suggestion of freezing water in stoppered bottles, and claiming that is the usual *eau frappe* of the old country, in which Dr. Comstock coincided.

Dr. Roby suggested the boiling of water and afterward filtering and cooling it. The question of the water being lost by boiling was suggested by Dr. Foulon. Dr. Roby answered by saying that the water dropping from one vessel in the filter to another vessel would again entangle the air and become fresh. The next question then was if its dropping through the air did not also again catch up the impurities of the air; answered by saying that this took place in a closed vessel.

A number of papers was read by title. Among these was "Catching Cold and Malaria," by George M. Oxford, M. D., of Lexington, Ky.

Dr. W. T. Branstrup, of Topeka, read his paper entitled "How to Prevent the Spread of Contagious Diseases in Cities," in which the practice of destroying all refuse by fire and cremation of the dead was advised. Dr. Cutler believed that the most dangerous form of poison came not from decayed animal matter. He believed the solution of the sewer gas question is in having a crematory to every house. Dr. McIntyre said that a crematory for each house is the ideal sanitation of the day, but if all do not have a crematory it would do no good, therefore a public crematory is the best. However, he does not believe that burning alone will purify the air, since he knows of a packing house at Topeka which he could smell six blocks away. Dr. Morgan mentioned the fact that in St. Louis a number of rendering establishments has been able to defy the wishes of the neighbors who want to have these places condemned as a nuisance, because the people can not prove that the ratio of sickness and death in those vicinities is greater than elsewhere, for, strange to say, the health rate is better.

Dr. Westover, of St. Joseph, read a paper on "The Potability of Missouri River Water." He treated of the importance of the healthfulness of Missouri River water, and spoke of the many cities which derive their water supply from that river. He said that when asked whether it is advisable to use the Missouri River water, he invariably advises its use, and if its turbidity is objectionable, suggests its removal by a filter. Dr. Westover, in con-

clusion, said that Missouri River water is exceptionally free from deleterious properties, and that the Missouri can furnish a satisfactory water supply for all cities along its banks.

Dr. Morgan spoke of a party of photographers who went around the world carrying Missouri River water with them for use instead of distilled water, and found it ample for all purposes. He also spoke of the custom of tourists leaving New Orleans of filling their water bottles with Mississippi water, as they can not get as good water any where on the other side.

Dr. Foulter jokingly remarked that there is one advantage to Missouri River water which has not been mentioned, and that was that when the lady of the house found the soup a little too thin she need only add a little water to thicken it.

Dr. W. P. Cutler read a paper on "Official Food Inspection as a Preventive of Disease." He took the stand that few physicians knew or cared how the food furnished his patients or his own family was procured, or to its health or disease. He counseled a greater circumspection on the part of all physicians, and asked them to eliminate the politics which usually engrossed the public meat inspector. Dr. Delap said a few words regarding rotten bananas which were being hawked about our streets, and thought some action should be taken at this time, and perhaps might be included under the international difficulty now pending. Dr. McIntyre spoke of poisonous candies, and also of filthy fish markets. Still he believed there was a great deal said and written that was simply of a ridiculous character. He sometimes thought that he would quit eating entirely until he could find something that was unadulterated.

The chairman of the bureau, Dr. Harris, then closed the subject by presenting a short paper on "Malaria as a Cause of Phthisis."

Dr. Campbell, of St. Louis, entertained the institute with a paper entitled "La Grippe and the Eye and Ear." He cited a number of very peculiar cases falling under his observation as the sequel of la grippe. Dr. Runnels admitted that physicians know nothing in regard to la grippe, but he believed that it was a prostration of the whole cerebro spinal nervous system.

The night session of the institute lasted until after 11 o'clock. A good many unimportant matters, of no especial interest outside the institute, were considered. Dr. Delap continued in the bureau of "Eye and Ear." He read a paper on "Nasal Obstructions." It was purely scientific. A number of those present discussed the subject, and the Bureau of Materia Medica was then taken up. Dr. Frank Kraft, Dr. Roberts and others read papers and discussed matters pertaining to the bureau. Dr. E. F. Brady read a paper on the "Therapeutics of Prolapsus."

At the opening of the third day's meeting Dr. H. J. Ravold,

of St. Joseph, read a paper on school hygiene. He said that the building itself should be placed on a big elevation where the drainage is good and all dampness and proximity to stagnant water avoided. Dampness of cellars may be avoided by constructing walls with ventilating spaces between them, that is double walls and a space between the outer wall and the earth used in connection with a concrete and well cemented floor. School buildings with no cellar must be provided with some means for ventilating the space beneath the floor.

In cities school buildings should not be placed near noisy mechanical occupation concerns—factories. The school-room should be in the shape of a parallelogram, as the acoustic properties of that form of a room are better than those of a square. The length should be limited to thirty-five feet and the width to twenty-five feet, if the windows are all on one side or on one side and the end. The height should be about fourteen feet. Light should be abundant, and the sun's rays should enter every room at some time during the day. The windows should be so arranged as to cast the light on the scholars' desks from the left.

Dr. Runnels criticised incompetent persons connected with school boards and gave data obtained from eastern cities.

Dr. W. P. Cutler, in reply to Dr. Runnels, said: "I cannot say that I endorse Dr. Runnels' remarks in regard to school boards and their control of the curriculum of study, so far as Kansas City is concerned. St. Louis may have incompetent and dishonest incumbents, but I protest that here our school board is of the best. Inasmuch as Dr. Runnels has been in correspondence with a Boston school teacher, he seems to have taken his text from Boston. Fortunately for Kansas City, Prof. Greenwood is not in Boston. The board here considers the latter gentleman abundantly able to arrange the curriculum of study, and, what is more, the parents of pupils seem well satisfied with results.

Dr. Schott, of St. Louis, said that in not all large cities were members of school boards selected with reference to their qualifications for the position, but because they could electioneer for votes in saloons and were "hale fellows well met." They got into the school board to make what they could out of it when jobs, sales and repairs were to be done. The St. Louis school board was bad.

Dr. Morgan, of St. Louis, defended the teachers as competent in the matter of hygiene as most physicians, but also condemned the boards and said the St. Louis board was of a deplorable character.

"It is in an advanced stage of decomposition," ejaculated Dr. Schott.

"Yes, it needs antiseptic treatment," said Dr. Morgan.

Dr. McIntyre, of Topeka, said that in his town the school-houses were abominations in the matter of ventilation. The board, however, was all right. Dr. McIntyre, himself an old teacher, thought that school-houses were in many instances too long.

Dr. Runnels thought that in schools care for the physical should come first, then the moral and then the mental. The teachers understood hygiene, but it was the power behind them that caused the trouble.

At the evening session Dr. Delap read a paper on "Nasal Obstruction." Dr. Kraft read one on "My Materia Medica Memory." A paper from Dr. Hoynes, of Chicago, on "Remedies for Three Score and Ten," was read. Dr. A. H. Schott, of St. Louis, read a paper on alumina, and the evening session was closed.

NEW JERSEY.—The annual meeting of the State Homœopathic Society was held May 5, at Jersey City. Papers were read, and the following officers elected: President, F. Gile, of East Orange; vice-presidents, M. D. Youngman, of Atlantic City, P. A. Bouker, of Elizabeth, and C. B. Holmes, of Rahway; secretary, A. W. Bailey of Atlantic City; treasurer, G. T. Applegate, of New Brunswick; corresponding secretary, Wallace McGeorge, of Woodbury.

NEW YORK.—Nine young women graduated from the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women April 21. They were Miss Ellen Beattie, Mrs. Jane M. Brown, Miss C. Evelyn Brown, Miss Elizabeth Lewis, Mrs. L. H. Muncie, Miss E. C. D. O'Brien, Miss Clara Smith, Mrs. Kate Townsend and Mrs. L. L. Wylie. The Rev. Henry S. Day, president of the board of trustees, conferred the degrees.

Miss C. Evelyn Brown was awarded a medal for the best essay. Miss L. L. Wylie took the Boynton prize, and Miss Fredrika Parsons, an undergraduate, the Demorest prize for proficiency in physiology.

Dr. Jennie M. Lozier made an address, in which she expressed the hope that the time would come when women would be debarred from no occupation which they were mentally and physically fitted to engage in. Dr. Lozier advocated female lawyers, declaring that every woman accused in a court should be defended by a woman.

Albany, April 17.—The assembly last night passed the bill (Richardson's) allowing the Middletown Homœopathic Hospital to receive outside patients, as a substitute for a special bill.

The annual election of the Buffalo Homœopathic Hospital was held April 7. Trustees were elected to fill the places of Mrs. Levi Lewis, Mrs. D. E. Sherrill, Dr. A. R. Wright, George W. Turner and William Y. Warren, whose term of office had

expired. In order that the plans for building the new hospital might be in the hands of men, the women, of whom there were six on the board, were asked to resign.

The following trustees were elected for three years: John Satterfield, Edward N. Cook, Frederick A. Hodge, Murry A. Verner and Fred C. M. Lautz. The new board will appoint trustees to fill the places of the women.

In reference to the assertion made in some quarters that the women on the board of trustees of the homœopathic hospital were forced out of office in favor of a board composed of men only, Mrs. Dr. J. T. Cook yesterday said there was no ground whatever for such a statement. In fact, the whole affair had been misrepresented.

"When we learned that the physicians of the homœopathic profession," said Mrs. Cook, "desired to have the board of trustees composed of men only, we talked the matter over, and it was moved by one member, seconded by another, and voted that the by-laws be changed so that the board would be composed of men. It was our own doing, as we wanted the co-operation of the physicians, realizing the needs of the hospital. We realized that all the physicians would be in sympathy with the hospital in making the necessary improvements. But as far as being forced out, no power, legal or otherwise, could get the women out of the board of trustees, if opposed, as it would require a two-thirds vote, and of the fifteen trustees, six were women. Of the four whose term had not expired three resigned when it was decided to have the board composed of men, and the fourth, Mrs. Edward Hollister, will resign as soon as she returns to the city. Even now fifty-one women compose the associate board of managers. They have the entire control of the internal affairs of the hospital, and have a great amount of responsibility in carrying on the work in the hospital. But everything is going on harmoniously, and there is no desire on our part to have it otherwise.

"The women have retired with the determination to aid the movement and co-operate with the physicians and trustees in raising the amount of money necessary to build a hospital adequate to the need of the institution. This need is imperative, as we are turning away patients constantly, and are now under an expense of several hundred dollars per annum for house rent to shelter some of the employes of the hospital. Our training school is also handicapped for want of room, as we have accommodations for only a limited number of pupils, and during the month of March thirty calls for nurses for private cases were refused because we did not have a sufficient number to send out."

The quarterly meeting of the Monroe County Homœopathic

Medical Society, was held at Rochester, April 21. Dr. C. E. Walker, of West Henrietta, presided. Drs. A. M. Whiton, of Brockport; H. J. Anderson, of Churchville, and W. S. Rambo, Louise F. Chamberlayne, S. R. Snow, O. S. Bamber and J. H. McCallum, of that city, were elected to membership. Papers were read by Dr. O. F. Bamber, Dr. Clapp, of Fairport, and Dr. Graham, of this city.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Oneida County Homœopathic Society was held April 21. Those present were Drs. Capron, Chase, Terry, White, McMaster and Barrus, Utica; Keru, of Herkimer, and Southwick, of Rome. Dr. Chase, president, was in the chair, and Dr. Barrus was secretary.

Several matters of interest to the profession were discussed, and the grip and its care was the subject of a lengthy discussion. Those present stated the success they had had with various remedies.

The Memorial Hospital, formerly the Brooklyn Woman's Homœopathic Hospital and Dispensary, moved, May 4, from No. 1318 Fulton Street, to No. 200 South Oxford Street. On May 7 the managers held a reception, at which addresses were made by the Rev. Lindsay Parker, the Rev. S. H. Camp and John Oakey.

The following is said of the Hahnemann Hospital, New York: "The hospital has operated on and treated 460 capital surgical cases since January 1, 1890, with a mortality of less than four per cent, a record unparalleled in the world in the history of surgery."

Dr. Frederick W. Seward, of the Goshen, N. Y., sanitarium, who insists that Miss Anna Dickinson is of sound mind, is a nephew of the late William H. Seward. He is a homœopathist, and about fifty-one years of age.

The Western New York Homœopathic Medical Society held its annual meeting at the Genesee Club House, Rochester, April 10, and in the evening the doctors had a dinner at the same place in celebration of Hahnemann's birthday. At the meeting in the afternoon the following papers were read: "Diphtheria," Dr. L. A. Bull, of Buffalo; "Reports of Forty-seven Successful Clinical Cases," Dr. J. M. Lee, of Rochester; "Fistula in Ano," Dr. N. M. Collins, of Rochester; "Diabetes Melitus," Dr. Julia F. Haywood, of Rochester; "Congenital Phymosis and Treatment," Dr. A. Wilson Dods, of Fredonia; "The Relation of Epilepsy and Eye Trouble," Dr. E. J. Bissell, of Rochester; "Koch's Lymph," Dr. S. R. Snow, of Rochester. Dr. E. H. Wolcott presided. Officers for the ensuing year were chosen as follows: President, Dr. A. Wilson Dods, of Fredonia; vice-president, Dr. E. J. Bissell, of Rochester; secretary and treasurer, Dr. J. S. Reed, of Clyde; censors, Dr. L. A. Bull, of Buffalo,

Dr. T. D. Spencer, and Dr. George M. Haywood, of Rochester, Dr. J. D. Sraight, of Warsaw, Dr. B. J. Maycock, of Buffalo.

The banquet was enjoyed by about thirty members of the society and several invited guests. The board of governors of the Rochester Homœopathic Hospital and the Monroe County Homœopathic Medical Society were represented. The banquet, consisting of eleven courses, reflected great credit on the steward of the Genesee Club.

OHIO.—Two hundred homœopathic physicians of Ohio, forming the State Medical Society, met at Findlay, May 12, in the twenty-seventh annual session of the organization. The first day's session was presided over by Dr. E. R. Eggelston, of Cleveland, and at night the visiting doctors were the guests of the city.

Cincinnati was selected as the place for the next meeting and the following officers for the State organization were elected: President, Dr. C. D. Crank, of Cincinnati; first vice-president, Dr. T. G. Barnhill, of Findlay; second vice-president, Dr. Thomas H. Stewart, of Toledo; secretary, Dr. T. R. Gerser, of Youngstown; treasurer, Dr. C. D. Ellis, of Mansfield.

The society attempted to bar out graduates from the Cleveland College of Homœopathy, but failed.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The fourteenth anniversary of the Children's Homœopathic Hospital was observed April 14, with interesting exercises. The interior of the hospital was tastefully decorated with flowers, potted plants and flags, and there was a large attendance of the friends of the institution.

Dr. Bushrod W. James, president of the board of directors, made an address, in which he reviewed briefly the prosperous career of the hospital and spoke a good word for the recently elected resident physicians, Drs. Turck and Woodward. At the same time he paid a tribute to the labors of the retiring physicians, Drs. Willis H. Middleton, J. F. Cullen, J. H. Bachmeler and W. H. Bigmar.

Miss Alice Carey Smyth, a daughter of the Rev. Dr. J. Henry Smyth, delivered effectively several recitations, and vocal solos were given by Mrs. A. Bisbee, Miss Shaeffer, Miss Alice Garnet and Mr. D. W. Warden.

Following these exercises, refreshments were served, and the gathering partook of a social nature. To the nineteen little inmates in the institution the day was made as happy a one as possible by the lady managers and their friends.

At the annual meeting of the Homœopathic Society of the county of Philadelphia, April 9, the medical examiners' bill, now before the Legislature, was strongly denounced and old-school physicians bitterly scored.

Dr. John E. James, chairman of the legislative committee, stated that the bill had passed its second reading in the Senate. He declared that it would be of the greatest injury to the Hahnemann College, and cause it to become a post-graduate school if the bill became a law.

Dr. C. W. Karsner, member of common council from the Twenty-sixth Ward, declares that Senator George Handy Smith had promised to vote against the passage of the bill. He said that he had a big political pull in his neighborhood, and the Senator or member of the Legislature, who would vote for the passage of the bill would be his political enemy, and he would do his best to defeat him.

Dr. Morgan declared the bill to be an outrage upon the public, and asked that an indignation meeting be called to protest against its passage. He believed it to be the work of the old-school physicians. All those present pledged themselves to work hard against the passage of the bill.

The following officers were elected: President, Dr. W. H. Keim; vice-president, Dr. T. S. Dunning; treasurer, Dr. I. G. Smedley; secretary, Dr. W. W. Van Baun; censors, Dr. W. H. Bigler, Dr. Silas Griffith and Dr. Carl V. Vischer. The date of the annual meeting was changed from April to June.

In the neat little chapel of the homœopathic hospital the commencement exercises of the Pittsburgh Training School for Nurses were held April 16. The exercises were conducted by William Metcalf, president of the board of trustees, and were pleasingly varied by selections by Gernert Bros.' orchestra.

An address by Dr. L. H. Willard, dean of the faculty, opened the proceedings.

The address of the dean was followed by an address by the Rev. Dr. G. W. Izer. He paid his respects to the women who consecrated themselves to the profession of nursing, and complimented the graduates on their application for the past two years. Dr. Willard next announced the names of the graduates, and Mr. Metcalf, with a few appropriate words, presented them with their diplomas. The graduates were Miss Jennie E. Campbell, Miss Virginia H. Davis, Miss Mary A. Jordan, Miss Florence R. Harrison, Miss Alice A. Parsons, Miss Cecelia E. Able, Miss Eleanor Locke, Miss Emma M. Pasley and Miss Bertha Doak.

Mr. Metcalf announced that the plan provided to remove the difficulties caused by impostors had been to give medals or badges to the graduates in addition to the diplomas they receive. Dr. Willard then came forward and stated that, though late it was better than never, the badges would be given to all those who had graduated from the school. The classes, in turn, were called, and those who were present came out. Of the thirty-eight graduates from the class of 1887, the first twenty-eight

were present and received their badges. The insignia of the profession is a gold badge inscribed with the name of the school and the initials of the nurse's name.

After the presentation of the badges Dr. C. H. Hoffman made the valedictory address.

The graduates from the Homœopathic Training School for Nurses have formed an alumni association for co-operative and beneficial purposes.

The Pittsburgh Homœopathic Hospital Association, April 14, celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of its organization. The proceedings at the annual meeting were therefore of an unusually interesting character.

Dr. J. B. McClelland, of the executive committee, read his report, showing that since its organization 10,973 patients had been treated with an average mortality of less than five per cent. Total cost of buildings, repairs, etc., has been \$532,237. During the year 1,634 patients have been treated, of which 1,284 were charity cases and 350 pay patients. The cost of maintenance for the year was \$37,362.58.

TENNESSEE.—From Nashville we learn that Dr. S. W. Crosthwait has returned with a diploma from Chicago and will hereafter practice medicine in Nashville. He is the first negro who has entered the medical profession in the homœopathic school south of Louisville, and he is the third colored graduate from the Chicago college. Dr. Crosthwait was formerly principal of Pearl School in Nashville, the first colored principal in a public school in Nashville. He taught school eleven years in this city, and made an enviable reputation. He resigned some time ago to enter upon the practice of medicine. He is also a graduate of Fisk University and of the Meharry Medical College, of Nashville.

Memphis is all torn up over the report of a case of tonsilitis, in which the patient's temperature was reported at 158° and it was even suggested that it might have been 180°, but the thermometers burst. This is the fishing season of the year, and one must look out for remarkable stories for the next four months.

FOREIGN.—Berlin, May 9: The lower house of the Prussian diet has voted 165,000 marks for the establishment of the Koch Institute. Prof. Virchow opposed the grant. He strongly denounced the treatment of consumptives with Koch's lymph. He declared that it had proved a failure as a curative. He warned the doctors that they ran great risks in persisting in treating patients with Dr. Koch's lymph.

FINAL NOTICE OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS.

The annual circular of the American Institute of Homœopathy will have reached the profession before this appears in print. If any homœopathic physician has failed to receive a copy the undersigned will mail one on application.

There is not a single indication pointing to a failure of the convention in any important respect. The fear that it might be international only in name has no longer any warrant, in fact, there will be representatives present from England, France, Germany, Russia and probably some other European countries, and of our distinguished Trans-Atlantic brethren there will be at least twenty-five of them represented, either by essays, or reports, or by their personal presence.

A casual examination of the list of papers and addresses to be presented will show that the convention is not likely to follow altogether the well-beaten track of the typical society meeting. In its effort to secure the discussion of broad and comprehensive questions and issues, the committee has not labored in vain. The profession has approved and supported the effort.

It is requested that the instructions for securing reduced rates on railroads shall be read with great care—every direction necessary will be found there; also that physicians not members of the institute act promptly on the suggestions about uniting with the body; and also that each of those who attend shall, before leaving home, decide which of the essays he or she can discuss to the greatest advantage of the profession, and come *prepared* to do so.

PEMBERTON DUDLEY, M. D., *Gen. Sec. A. I. H.*
Fifteenth and Master streets, Philadelphia, Penn.

P. S. Special rates will be made from Chicago, and western physicians can ascertain facts and route by calling upon the editor.

GOSSIP.

* * * Dr. J. W. Streeter, who went south, after his serious illness in March, has returned home completely restored to health.

* * * Dr. E. S. Bailey sailed for Europe April 30, Dr. R. Ludlam, May 6. Drs. T. E. Roberts and W. F. Knoll sail soon. Dr. G. F. Shears goes June 6. The back counties not yet heard from.

* * * The library of the late Dr. D. S. Smith, was donated to the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago.

* * * Dr. R. Ludlam has been elected president of the board of trustees of Hahnemann Medical College, and Dr. H. B. Fellows, dean of the faculty.

* * * The editor expects to sail for Europe June 20, hence the July number will be issued June 15. The August number will be issued early in September. The September number the last of that month, and the October number on time.

* * * MY OLD PROFESSORS, by C. A. Sigler, M. D., Eldorado, Kas. I have certainly tested the regimen of uterine tonics, emmenagogues, etc. But have never used anything of the kind that gave the satisfaction with which I have met in the use of "Dioivburnia." It was recommended to me by several of my old professors in St. Louis, and I gave it a thorough trial in three obstinate cases, all three having recovered from dysmenorrhoea. I shall freely prescribe it and give it my hearty support.

* * * The Long Island College Hospital for 1891 announces: First, the regular course of lectures will hereafter be six months in duration. Second, three courses of lectures will hereafter be required for graduation. Third, Joshua M. Van Cott, Jr., M. D., has been appointed professor of histology and pathological anatomy *vice* Frank Ferguson, M. D., who has resigned. Fourth, the medical class of the present year numbered 250; the graduating class eighty-two. Fifth, 20,830 patients were under treatment in the hospital and dispensary during the year 1890.

* * * Dr. W. S. Hoy, of Wellston, Ohio, medical examiner and surgeon for the B. & O. S. W. R. R., says: I am not in the habit of giving testimonials, yet, unsolicited, I desire to say to the medical profession, that in all forms of heart complications, Cactine's Pillets (Sultan) will not disappoint them. It is to the heart what quinine is to malaria. My extensive use of the drug as prepared by the Sultan Drug Company, fully warrants me in saying that it has no equal in the treatment of tobacco heart, angina pectoris, intermittent pulse, cardiac palpitation, anaemia, dropsy resulting from heart disease, heart failure, cerebral neuralgia, and as a certain heart nutrient and strengthener. It will not disagree with the stomach, and is entirely devoid of accumulative action.

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS RECEIVED.

DISEASES OF THE EYE; by Henry C. Angell, M. D., professor of ophthalmology in the Boston University School of Medicine. Seventh edition, pp. 357, Boston Otis. Clapp & Son, 1891.

The appearance of the seven editions of this little work inside of eleven years speaks for the popularity with which it has been received by the medical profession. In the preface to the present edition the author states that the text has been mostly rewritten, also that notes have been contributed by Dr. F. P. Lewis, a well-known ophthalmologist of Buffalo.

Commencing with a brief sketch of the progress of ophthalmology, there follows a chapter devoted to the anatomy of the eye and the physiology of vision. A systematic method of examining the eye is given in chapters III and IV, together with a description of some of the necessary instruments used in such examinations. Chapter V treats of the anomalies of refraction and accommodation; the subject of muscular asthenopia and its treatment by systematic exercise with prisms, also the operation of tenotomy is briefly discussed by both the author and Dr. Lewis. From chapters VI to XX is to be found a clear and concise description of the various diseases of the eye, with their medical and surgical treatment. In the chapter on the iris, attention is called to the action of the different mydriatics and myotics, remedies so essential in the treatment of diseases of the iris and cornea. Chapter XX is written by Dr. Lewis, and considers the eye in relation to the general system—First as an aid in the diagnosis of diseases otherwise obscure; second, in which the safety of the eye is jeopardized from the presence of some systemic disease; third, as a possible cause of some functional nervous disturbance.

The book is a practical one, is excellently illustrated, and will be read with interest and profit by the physician. F.

Postal Savings Banks. An argument in their favor by the Postmaster General, with Appendices. Issued by the department.

Homœopathic League Tract No. 34. The Peculiar Features of the Homœopathic Materia Medica.

The Chair of Surgery in Rush Medical College by N. Senn, M. D., Ph. D., of Chicago. Reprint from the *Journal Amer. Med. Asso.*

List of Homoeopathic Physicians.

MICHIGAN—(Concluded.)

- Case, H. R., Grand Blanc
Cantlon, W. C., May
Chase, E. F., Dexter
Chase, G. M., Traverse City
Chase, S. F., Caro
Clark, E. A., Ann Arbor
Clark, S. T., Sturgis
Clark, W. D., Richmond
Clark, W. E., Three Rivers
Clark, F. D., Detroit
Clemo, W. C., Bad Axe
Cleveland, B. L., East Saginaw
Coffin, C. M., Hudson
Colburn, C. A., Allen
Cole, Sara A., Port Austin
Coleman, R. W., Perrinton
Collins, W. W., Albion
Coombs, E. A., Grand Rapids
Cooper, W. D., Lansing
Copeland, R. S., Ann Arbor
Cornell, A. B., Kalamazoo
Cotton, W. A., Escanaba
Covey, C. E., Port Huron
Covey, C. J., Grand Ledge
Covill, P., Belding
Cowell, J. H., East Saginaw
Craig, J. D., Niles
Cramer, N. F., Pentwater
Cross, J. A., North Branch
Cummings, E. H., Grand Rapids
Cunningham, William, Bay City
Curtiss, A., Big Rapids
- Dale, C. H., Springport
Danforth, Mary, Muskegon
Damon, E. H., Dundee
Davison, Rachel J., Flint
Defendorf, B., Fowlerville
Defendorf, J. J., Saginaw City
De May, J. H., Ithica
DePuy, N. J., Parma
Dennis, J. D., Williamstown
Dolan, A. S., Ann Arbor
Douglas, Isaac, Romeo
Dresser, F. E., St. Ignace
- Eggerman, C. R., Detroit
Ehle, G. E., Dorr
Einarson, B., White Cloud
Elblein, A. R., Detroit
Eldridge, I. N., Flint
Ellis, E. R., Detroit
Elms, B. C., Kalkaska
Elms, J. K., Traverse City
Evans, P. H., Middleville
Evans, Mrs. P. H., Middleville
Evans, A. J., Grand Rapids
- Fanning, W. H., Lapeer
Farnsworth, A., East Saginaw
Farnsworth, W. A., Petosky
- Fasquell, L. W., St. Johns
Ferguson, A. F., Okemos
Field, G. T., Chase
Fish, E., Greenville
Fisher, Geo. W., Mendon
Fitzgerald, Charlotte, Ann Arbor
Folsom, E. G., Mt. Clemens
Foote, D., Leonidas
Foster, H. E., Wayne
Foster, H. L., Reed City
Fowle, O., Moscow
Fowler, W. H., Holly
Franks, E., St. Louis
Frankland, S. M., East Saginaw
Fraser, A., Ypsilanti
Frost, W. A., Tecumseh
Fuller, E. C., Pontiac
- Gallup, L. E., Marshall
Gardner, H. S., Cedar Springs
Garwood, V. D., Ann Arbor
Gatchell, Chas., Ann Arbor
Gates, E. H., Bay City
Gaylord, Mrs. C., Pt. Huron
Gaylord, E. P., Detroit
Geisse, Emma C., Detroit
Gesler, A. E., Saranac
Gesler, V. C. A., Saranac
Gibson, W. A., Jackson
Gilbert, H., Bay City
Gilbert, N. R., Bay City
Ginley, J. H., Cooperstown
Gleason, S. M., Sheridan
Godard, S. T., East Saginaw
Godfrey, E. L., Colon
Gooding, Mrs. A. S., Owosso
Goodrich, O. D., Allegan
Graham, M., Jonesville
Graham, A., Au Sable
Grant, A. B., Ionia
Graves, John, Wayland
Graves, C. B., Grand Rapids
Green, G. D., Mason
Green, Julia P., Adrian
Gregory, G. P., Lapeer
Griffin, J. M., Detroit
Gustin, R. E., Detroit
- Hadden, S. W., Marine City
Hale, G. P., Memphis
Hall, J. V. N., Gobleville
Hanlon, A., Elk Rapids
Harrington, K. B., St. Louis
Hartson, O. S., Jackson
Haskins, W. D., Clarksville
Haskins, L. E., Bowne Centre
Haskins, W. H., Grand Rapids
Hassler, F., Baldwin
Hatch, E. M., Detroit
Hathaway, G. W., Lapeer
Havers, Geo. C., North Muskegon

- Havens, M. P., St. Johns
 Havens, William, St. Johns
 Hawley, C. W., Plainwell
 Hayward, A., Mt. Clemens
 Hayward, Alice J., Mt. Clemens
 Henderson, S. J., Bad Axe
 Hendershott, Lizzie A., Irving
 Hendrick, A. W., Paw Paw
 Herkimer, G. R., Niles
 Hewson, Wm., Detroit
 Hicks, A. R., Bath
 Hicks, T. H., Detroit
 Hillyer, F. S., Grand Rapids
 Hinman, S. D., Sparta
 Holcombe, J. B., Schoolcraft
 Holmes, F. E., Jackson
 Hoskinson, W. N., Sturgis
 Houghton, W. F., Casnovia
 House, W. B., Detour
 Hull, H. D., Bellvue
 Hunt, DeF., Grand Rapids
 Huntington, W., Howell
 Huntley, F. V., Manton
 Huntley, D. F., Manton
 Hyde, J. R., Eaton Rapids
 Hyde, R. J., Eaton Rapids
 Hynes, F. R., Allegan

 Ide, H. G., Oxford

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☞ August Number will be issued early in September.

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NO. 7.

JULY, 1891.

VOL. VII.

SURGICAL DEPARTMENT.

A CASE OF EPULIS TERMINATING IN SARCOMA.

PROF. GEORGE A. HALL, M. D., EDITOR.

Mr. ———, aged sixty years, consulted me with regard to a growth on the left side of the superior maxillary.

History.—His occupation, a farmer; was a hard-working, industrious man, of no bad habits, save that of chewing tobacco. When a lad he contracted the habit of chewing this vile weed, always carrying the quid under the left cheek, resting on the gum at the base of the first molar. He did not experience any inconvenience from this habit, there being no pain, but about four years ago he discovered a small, firm, semi-elastic tumor bulging from the margin of the process at the neck of the first molar.

When first discovered it was about the size of a pea. It increased in size until it became as large as a filbert. It now became a source of inconvenience, and he reported to his physician, who thought best to remove it by escharotics. This burning process had been continued at intervals up to the time of his visit at my office. I found that the teeth had been extracted from the upper jaw, and that the entire ramus of the jaw was involved, together with the cheek adjacent to the body of the maxillary. I found the superior maxillary so involved that it seemed necessary to remove one-half of it. The diseased tissue was carefully dissected from the cheek, and the parts restored to their normal position. The patient made a speedy recovery, and it is firmly hoped that the thorough removal of all diseased tissue will prevent a recurrence of the trouble.

Miss S——, aged nineteen, when about twelve years of age, received a fall, which caused a dislocation of the uterus into the

hollow of the sacrum. At the time of the establishment of the menses she became a great sufferer during these periods. This was soon complicated with a continual backache. From the time of her first illness up to the time of my first interview, December last, she had been in the hands of several physicians, who had promised her a cure, and who had treated her for I know not what. As a last resort she was persuaded to go to a sanitarium in Michigan. Here again she was promised a cure in three months. After five months had passed she was informed that both ovaries must be removed before she could regain her health. This announcement, so serious, caused her parents to bring her home.

On examination I found her suffering with an irritable sphincter and acute proctitis from the middle third of the rectum up to the sigmoid flexure. The uterus was resting back in the hollow of the sacrum, and was the cause of the mischief. I also found the cervix contracted; this explained the nature and cause of her suffering. The sphincter was stretched, the uterus replaced, and the cervix dilated as the first step in the treatment. This was followed by the upper rectal treatment for the proctitis.

In a few weeks I had the pleasure of seeing my patient skipping around and enjoying herself and the company of her friends as she had not for many years. I would here add that this is only one of many cases in which the source of the trouble has been overlooked. Acute and chronic proctitis play a most important part in all chronic female ailments.

I do most unhesitatingly pronounce proctitis and its proper treatment the most important of all rectal troubles.

I have been surprised at the large number of cases which have come under my observation—women who have been treated for a series of months, even years, for uterine troubles, with partial relief or indifferent success. I have found in these cases the source of reflex trouble to exist at the upper quadrant of the rectum. It is a mistaken notion that all backaches, pain in the back of the head, confusion of mind, pain in the sacral district descending down the limbs, causing a partial or complete disability of the same, disturbed sleep and petulant disposition, are caused by uterine irritation.

I remember the case of an English woman who consulted me in regard to a pain in the occipital region. While in London she was treated for malaria, because the pain was at first intermitting. She took large quantities of medicine during her treatment for two years in London. She came to New York, and consulted the best authorities there, one of whom was a prominent gynecologist, who pronounced the trouble one of the uterus. She remained under his care for nine months, with no apparent benefit. The paroxysms had now increased in duration; the pain had become almost continuous, day and night. She then went into the hands of a specialist, who treated her for liver complaint for the following eight months, the pain still continuing. She said she experienced some relief after undergoing the effects of a sharp cathartic. This, however, was only temporary in its character.

I saw her in August, 1888. She was a typical specimen of a sharp, bright, intelligent English woman; active, quick in motion and in speech; said she could walk five miles but for increased pain with the exercise. I began an examination and questioned every organ from the head down. The appetite and digestion were good; bowels inclined to be constipated, which she said had been her habit from childhood. Even the uterus seemed innocent of any blame—there was neither inflammation, ulceration, tenderness or enlargement—but it was tilted backward so as to rest the fundus to the left of the median line on the superior strait. As I had found no condition to account for this headache, I extended my examination to the rectum. I took a long rectal elevator, and passed the bulb through the sphincter. Nor were there any hemorrhoidal enlargements of any account, except the internal hemorrhoidal plexus, which was in a general state of varicosity. I passed the elevator along up the canal without pain, until I reached that narrow part of the rectum just below the sigmoid flexure, against which the uterus was pressing. When the instrument had reached this point I found an irritable inflammatory stricture. As the bulb of the elevator struck this stricture the patient screamed and went almost into a collapse. As soon as she recovered sufficiently to speak she asked what had been done which caused such pain to shoot up her spine and strike the back of her head—the exact location of

her former suffering. I explained to her briefly the nature of her trouble, which I believed to be the cause of all her suffering. She submitted to the upper rectal treatment, and in one month the pain in her head had ceased, but the treatment was continued three weeks longer, making in all seven weeks. She was permanently cured, the pain never since having returned.

I report the case as a typical illustration of the reflex from the upper third of rectum.

HYPERTROPHY OF POSTERIOR PORTION OF TURBINATED BODY.

BY W. A. DUNN, M. D.

Case—Male, age thirty-one years, of a lymphatic temperament, and a gardener by occupation, complained that for a year or more he had been unable to breathe through the right side of the nose, with at times an occlusion of the left narium. He suffers very much from headache and dullness of intellect as well as dizziness, and indeed has at times had such violent attacks of vertigo that he would fall to the ground unconscious.

These severe attacks of vertigo were brought about by stooping, while working in his garden. These paroxysms had become so much worse of late that he was unable to perform any labor that required him to remain in a stooping posture. He also complains of accumulation of mucus in the posterior nasal region and of the very annoying symptoms of tough mucus escaping through the choanæ into the mouth and throat. There was dryness of the pharyngeal region with more or less cough.

On examination through the anterior nares, nothing abnormal was to be seen, but by posterior rhinoscopy it was easy to observe the cause of so many unpleasant symptoms.

Filling the whole of the right choana, and extending behind the septum into the left side of the posterior nasal space, was a large rounded tumor, of a bluish color, and somewhat uneven surface. By the application of cocaine a slight decrease in size occurred, which brought the contour entirely on the right of the septum. It was easy to diagnose this outgrowth as simple hypertrophy of the turbinated body, from its location and attachment to the posterior portion of the inferior turbinated body, from its contour, color and consistence.

Cocaine is a valuable diagnostic aid in this form of outgrowth as only a tumor composed largely of blood vessels is so markedly reduced in size by the application of this useful remedy. The treatment was of necessity surgical, and the growth was removed by the application of the electro-cautery snare, after the application of a 10% solution of cocaine applied by a sound wrapped in cotton, and only those parts that would come in contact with the instruments allowed to become saturated. This I believe is a much safer manner of making applications to the nose, of this somewhat dangerous drug, than by the promiscuous spraying of a weaker solution into the whole of the nasal cavity.

The results of the direct action of the stronger solution is much more satisfactory, while the amount absorbed in toto is, perhaps, not even so great as from the application of a weaker solution to a larger surface.

The hemorrhage after the operation was quite free and continued for some time, owing to the considerable number of enlarged vessels opened, and the lack of contractile power of the tissues. Had I used the cold snare in this case, I think the hemorrhage would have been of a serious nature.

Bits of ice in the mouth is the most effectual manner of checking the hemorrhage, except perhaps plugging the posterior nares, which may become necessary after this operation.

It is quite impossible to insert a plug through the anterior nares in such a manner that it will make pressure on the open vessels. Injections of hot water have been of little value to me.

These cases should not be sent home for some time after the operation, as it often happens that the hemorrhage does not come on for a number of hours. The after treatment consisted, in this case, of spraying the post-nasal region with a solution of listerine for a few days. It is important that the parts be kept absolutely clean, by the use of some antiseptic solution for a few days, as the pent-up secretion may become very unpleasant, as well as delay the healing process. Should the patient be exposed to dust, I plug the anterior nares of the side operated on with dry antiseptic cotton during the day-time. The result in this instance was perfect relief from all unpleasant symptoms, and a return of the usual good health and energy.

GOSSIP.

*** Dr. D. C. Jerald, of Elma, Iowa, says that Cresco, Iowa, is a good place for a lady physician of our school.

*** Dr. D. D. Cole has located at Albion, N. Y.

*** Dr. T. S. Hoyne will sail for Europe June 20, and return before September 1.

*** Prof. A. K. Crawford, M. D., of Hahnemann College, was married June 15, and went east for his honeymoon.

RECENT DEATHS.

Dr. Louie M. Roberts, of La Grange, Ill., died May 6, 1891.

Dr. Charles E. Wheeler, of Chicago, formerly of Springfield, Ill., died of heart disease, May 21, aged thirty-two.

Dr. Alfred I. Sawyer, of Monroe, Mich., died May 7, of apoplexy, aged sixty-three.

Dr. W. A. Hawley, of Syracuse, New York, died May 15, aged seventy-one.

Dr. E. H. Hurd, of Rochester, N. Y., died May 15.

Dr. W. W. Danforth, of Milwaukee, Wis., died June 4, in his sixty-sixth year. He was formerly professor of surgery in Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago.

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS RECEIVED.

Annual address of George Wigg, M. D., president of the Homœopathic Medical Society, of the State of Oregon, delivered at its fifteenth annual session, held at Portland, Oregon, May 12, 13 and 14, 1891. We have room for a short excerpt only.

We have among us, yet another class who are guilty of a crime. The crime of deceitfulness. One may often see hanging from the door-post, or painted on the window, these words, "Homœopathic Physician," which announces to the passers-by that one who practices homœopathy holds forth within. You enter, describe to him your symptoms, and he prescribes. But what does his prescription contain? He has already informed you that he is a disciple of Dr. Hahnemann, that all his prescriptions are based upon the law as laid down in the Organon of the art of healing. Hence for the hoarseness you complained of, he gives you cubebs, one-half grain; benzoic acid, one-third grain;

hydrochlor. of cocaine, one-seventieth part of a grain; powdered tragacanth, one-fourth of a grain; black currant paste enough to make ten grains. Ye Gods of the Romans, tell us what Hahnemann thinks of such prescribing, as he looks down from the spirit land!

“Homoeopathic physician” may dangle from the door-post or glisten from the office window, but inside it is Sir Astley Cooper, with his opium, antimony, magnesia, calomel and bark. Winslow with his morphia, carbonate of soda and syrup. Warren with his potash, liverwort, alcohol, glycerine, wintergreen and water. Abernethy with his universal pill, and old Mother Seigel with her capsicum, borax, sassafras, dandelion and spirit, with all the paraphernalia of charlatans from every clime.

Physicians holding themselves out before the world as homoeopaths and practicing as above, are guilty of the crime of deceitfulness.

First annual report of the Midwifery Dispensary, 312 Broome Street, New York City. Nearly 200 cases were attended to during the first year.

Address to the graduating class of Memphis Hospital Medical College, by Prof. Shep. A. Rogers, M. D. Reprint from *Memphis Journal* of the Medical Sciences.

Directory of Homoeopathic Physicians of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York City, 1891. Published by H. A. Mumaw, M. D., Elkhart, Ind. Price \$1.

THE DISEASES OF PERSONALITY; by *Th. Ribot*, Chicago. The Open Court Publishing Co., 1891, 75c.

The author regards consciousness as a simple phenomenon, superadded to the activity of the brain, or in other words as an event having its own conditions of existence, and which appears or disappears according to circumstances. The brain secretes thought much as the liver secretes bile, or the glands in the wall of the stomach gastric juice. With this hypothesis in view, the diseases of personality—organic, emotional and intellectual—are treated of, and many wonderful and very interesting cases cited. The latter make the book entertaining and even fascinating to many minds, even although they do not subscribe to the author's ideas.

There are a few peculiar people who would rather trust the ideas of a plowboy, a street laborer, or any unlearned person, upon consciousness or any of the phenomena of mentality to the conclusions of a whole college of modern psychologists. Modern science is entirely sensual and external, and its devotees have so suffocated and extinguished their intuitions that those of the unlettered, as just said, are more to be trusted. The moment science eliminates the soul and its interests from its pursuits, it becomes a musty and worm-eaten volume of dead facts. A rational psychology which would include, of course, the phenomenon of consciousness and the subject of the volume under consideration, is founded on certain universal truths, derived from Revelation. They are that there is one God; that He is the sole source of all life; that man is a created form, recipient of life, but possessing no life in himself; that that part of man which lives forever, generally called the soul, possesses two vessels or receptacles, one called the will and the other the understanding, which receive the inflowing Life from the Lord, and give the appearance as if he possessed life from himself. With these truths known, together with others from the same source, the phenomenon of consciousness and the diseases of personality may be understood, but not without; with these known, science may be connected with those higher subjects, mind, conscience, soul, THE LORD, AS IT SHOULD BE. B.

SIX CENTURIES OF WORK AND WAGES; by J. E. Thorold Rogers. Humboldt Publishing Co., New York, 25c.

This is the first number of a new series on social science, called the Social Science Library, and will be startling reading to those who have paid no attention to the labor problem. It shows the error, sometimes intentional, of those rich optimists who draw bright pictures of the present condition of the laboring classes. This splendid condition of the laborer is the classic excuse for resisting reform. It is an opiate to the rich man's conscience, an excuse for doing nothing, simply the denial of evil to escape responsibility. By means of cold facts and figures, amply corroborated, we here see that the golden age for the laborer in England was in the year of grace 1500, and that his wage-earning power, in proportion to the cost of living, has steadily decreased down to almost the present time, the slight

recent reaction in his favor being probably due to labor unions and to the organization of labor in general. "Multitudinous, grim, denunciatory and unimpeachable facts" bring out this tale of the people's wrongs and show the rotten and unhealthy condition of the social body of to-day. No better book could be distributed among the people; it is the kind of reading that everyone needs. We trust it will have a large sale. K.

INTERNATIONAL CLINICS, a Quarterly Collection of Clinical Lectures on Medicine, Surgery, Gynæcology, Pediatrics, Neurology, Dermatology, Laryngology, Ophthalmology and Otology, by Professors and Lecturers in the Leading Medical Colleges of the United States, Great Britain and Canada. Edited by John M. Keating, M. D., and J. P. Crozer Griffith, M. D., Philadelphia; J. Mitchell Bruce, M. D., F. R. C. P., David W. Finlay, M. D., F. R. C. P., London. Vol. I, illustrated, April, 1891. J. B. Lippincott Company, Publishers, Philadelphia. Price per volume, cloth, \$2.75; half leather, \$3.

The first volume of this exceedingly valuable work lies upon the editor's table. It is certainly just what has been needed for years—the publishing in book form the latest lectures of the best men in the clinical chairs of colleges and hospitals. The publishers announce that they will issue "International Clinics" quarterly. These lectures, after having been reported by competent medical stenographers, are put into correct form by the editors and returned for revision and correction to the professors themselves, thus the reader is given the final and approved thoughts and the most advanced practical ideas of our ablest professional teachers.

It is the purpose of the publishers and editors, through the medium of the "International Clinics," by selecting the most valuable and practical of such lectures, to give to busy practitioners and those unable to avail themselves of such instruction, the benefit of practical post-graduate instruction, in concise and well-digested articles, systematically arranged in book form.

The following well-known gentlemen are contributors to the first volume: Alfred L. Loomis, M. D., New York, N. Y.; James Finlayson, M. D., Glasgow, Scotland; Frederick C. Shattuck, M. D., Boston, Mass.; J. Mitchell Bruce, M. D., F. R. C. P., London, England; James Ross, M. D., F. R. C. P., Manchester, England; W. T. Gairdner, M. D., Glasgow, Scotland; R. L.

MacDonnell, M. D., Montreal, Canada; William H. Porter, M. D., New York, N. Y.; C. B. Nancrede, M. D., Ann Arbor, Mich.; The late Charles T. Parkes, M. D., Chicago, Ill., W. W. Keen, M. D., Philadelphia, Penn.; David W. Cheever, M. D., Boston, Mass.; James McFadden Gaston, M. D., Atlanta, Ga.; William H. Carmalt, M. D., New Haven, Conn.; J. W. Hulke, M. D., F. R. C. S., F. R. S., London, England; A. W. Robson, M. D., F. R. C. S., London, England; William Goodell, M. D., Philadelphia, Penn.; Theophilus Parvin, M. D., Philadelphia, Penn.; Matthew D. Mann, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.; J. Chalmers Cameron, M. D., M. R. C. P. I., Montreal, Canada; Henry T. Byford, M. D., Chicago, Ill.; F. Forchheimer, M. D., Cincinnati, Ohio; Sir Dyce Duckworth, M. D., LL.D.; S. Weir Mitchell, M. D., LL.D., Philadelphia, Penn.; H. C. Wood, M. D., Philadelphia, Penn.; Charles K. Mills, M. D., Philadelphia, Penn.; David Ferrier, M. D., F. R. S., F. R. C. P., London, England; Landon Carter Gray, M. D., New York, N. Y.; B. Sachs, M. D., New York, N. Y.; George Henry Fox, M. D., New York, N. Y.; J. Nevins Hyde, M. D., Chicago, Ill.; A. H. Ohmann-Dumesnil, M. D., St. Louis, Mo.; J. Solis Cohen, M. D., Philadelphia, Penn.; J. J. Chisolm, M. D., Baltimore, Md.; Albert H. Buck, M. D., New York, N. Y.

It is a neatly bound volume, carefully printed, and contains a very full index of its three hundred and fifty odd pages. The work is sold only by subscription.

ORIGIN, PURPOSE AND DESTINY OF MAN, by Wm. Thornton. Published by the author. Boston: 1891.

This is rather a large subject to discuss in so slender a volume. Size, however, is not a criterion of excellence in books, for some of the most corpulent volumes are the shortest lived, while immortality has often been attained by the medium-sized and the slender. The author is a thinker and has developed a grand philosophy that stimulates and braces the faculties. Unlike modern myopic scientists he treats of immortality, the soul, the supernatural, the creator, and puts the visible world in its proper place, as the passive clay, which spirit moulds and with which it clothes itself as with a garment. Such a philosophy is ennobling and at the same time practical.

The modern scientist groveling exclusively in matter, believing nothing, taking note of nothing but what may enter his five

senses, can never rise to any height of truth. He is only scratching on the outside of the shell; every external fact or truth which he so painstakingly observes and records, rises by discrete degrees to Infinity, but he can never see it with his microscope. The great Darwin, with a mind capable of rising to lofty internal truth, tells us for instance, that little wriggly worms will cover even the larger kind of rocks with earth, if you only give them time enough, together with hundreds of such facts, and then when old and worn, with no pleasure in beauty, poetry or art, no appreciation for music, with *tinnitus aurium* benumbing his faculties, tells us he could see no evidence of design in the world. Science, little thinking it, is actually in its Dark Ages at the present time. This little book is calculated by its treatment of the subject, to let a little of the light of truth fall in on the mind absorbed in external things, and should occupy an important sphere, and perform a great use. With some of the author's positions we do not entirely agree, but they are minor points and it is an ungracious feat to discover a smutch on the nose of a king. We trust the work will be extensively read. K.

A Literary Sensation.—Since the departure of Amelie Rives-Chanler from this country almost immediately after her marriage, we have had only brief newspaper paragraphs concerning her life and literary intentions. Not a little curiosity has been displayed as to the possibility of her complete withdrawal from the field of letters. It is now nearly three years since anything of importance has appeared from her pen, but no one has believed that the exceptionally brilliant author of "A Brother to Dragons" had finished her career as a writer. A recent paragraph in the daily papers announced the fact that Mrs. Rives-Chanler was hard at work upon a new novel destined to arouse the entire literary world by its artistic merit and bold originality. There have been many conjectures advanced as to the probable source through which the novel would be given to the public. Notwithstanding the high prices which Mrs. Chanler demands for her manuscripts, it was known that many publishers were in the field in competition for her latest work. While many rumors were afloat, the *Cosmopolitan Magazine* had quietly secured it and placed it in the hands of a famous artist in Paris for illustration. It is announced now that the first chapters will appear in the August number of the *Cosmopolitan*, and that, in the estimation of critics who are most competent to judge, this last story will be the most finished, as well as interesting, product of this versatile Southern pen. The story is likely to be the liter-

ary sensation of the year. Its publication in the *Cosmopolitan* is a guarantee that it will contain nothing of the kind that excited criticism in *Amelie Rives'* earlier productions.

A "Homœopathic Bibliography of the United States," from the year 1825 to 1891, inclusive, containing alphabetical lists of homœopathic books, magazines and pamphlets, also condensed statements, data and histories of the homœopathic societies, colleges, hospitals, asylums, homes, dispensaries, pharmacies, publishers, directories, legislation, principal books written against homœopathy, and homœopathic libraries, now or at any time existent, in the United States, is announced by Thomas L. Bradford, M. D., of Philadelphia, Penn. Price \$3.

"Transactions of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Michigan," Twentieth and Twenty-first Annual Sessions held at Detroit 1889, and Lansing 1890. A very creditable volume containing many interesting papers.

THE FIELD.

CALIFORNIA.—The Hahnemann Hospital College, of San Francisco was incorporated April 23. The corporation intends to maintain a college with a full corps of capable professors, and to establish in connection with it a dispensary for the maimed and sick. The capital is \$100,000, one-half of which has been subscribed. The directors for the first year are Columbus Waterhouse, George H. Martin, A. J. Albertson, R. H. Curtis, Sidney Worth, H. C. French, G. E. Davis, M. A. Dorn, David Bush and W. G. Campbell.

The fifteenth annual meeting of the California State Homœopathic Society was called to order by Dr. H. C. French, May 13, in the Hahnemann Hospital College.

The board of examiners reported that thirty-two applications for licenses had been received during the year and thirty of these had been granted.

Dr. A. C. French was elected a delegate from the society to the homœopathic convention to be held in Atlantic City, N. J.

The by-laws of the organization were revised according to a report of a committee appointed for that purpose.

Several very interesting papers were read during the afternoon, each of which was thoroughly discussed. "Homœopathic Therapeutics," prepared by Dr. J. E. Lilienthal and read by Dr. Samuel Lilienthal; "Bright's Disease," Dr. J. M. Selfridge; "A Clinical Case," Dr. H. R. Arndt; "Clinical Cases," Dr. A. McNeil; "A Case of Spinal Irritation," Dr. George H. Martin;

“A Case for Diagnosis,” Dr. J. E. Lilienthal, and “Some Clinical Cases,” Dr. W. E. Ledyard.

Dr. J. W. Moliere made a few remarks on “Electricity.” He also gave the formula of a remedy which he said was a sure cure for “grip.” The members thought the remedy was simply a mixture of drugs and not a chemical compound. Being such, they refused to accept it, as it was not a legitimate homœopathic medicine.

In the evening an election of officers was held, the result being as follows: Dr. H. R. Arndt, of San Diego, president; Dr. J. T. Martin, of Woodland, first vice-president; Dr. Alice Burritt, of Oakland, second vice-president; Dr. George H. Martin, of San Francisco, secretary. The treasurer of the society is appointed by the board of directors. The directors are Drs. W. A. Dewey and E. S. Breyfogle, of San Francisco, Dr. C. L. Tisdale, of Alameda, and Dr. J. M. Selfridge, of Oakland. The entire board of censors was re-elected. The members of it are Drs. S. Lilienthal, Laura A. Ballard and A. McNeil, of San Francisco, Dr. J. M. Selfridge, of Oakland, and Dr. C. W. Bronson, of Alameda.

The new board of State Medical Examiners is composed of Drs. A. J. Howe, G. E. Davis, G. H. Martin, A. C. Peterson and J. Stow Ballard, of San Francisco, Dr. C. L. Tisdale, of Alameda, and Dr. J. H. Jenks, of Berkeley. Dr. J. M. Selfridge, of Oakland, and Dr. E. S. Breyfogle, of San Francisco, were elected alternates.

Interesting papers on various medical subjects were read during the evening by Drs. Alice Burritt, J. M. Selfridge, G. M. Pease and E. W. Bradley.

The second day's session began at 10 o'clock. After a brief address by President French, several papers were read on obstetrics and surgery by Drs. Ballard, Pratt, Bradley, Martin and Dewey.

In the afternoon papers were read by Dr. Tisdale, and one by the secretary, by Dr. Grove, of Healdsburg, who could not be present. A telegram from the State Board of Oregon was received, tendering the best wishes of the members of the profession to their brothers in California.

The members voted in favor of holding the coming sessions for three days instead of two, as the society is growing so fast that they cannot go through with their business.

When the regular order of business was finished Dr. French retired, after thanking the members for their courtesy and cooperation during the past year. Dr. Arnold, the new president, was inducted into office, and made a brief address.

After voting thanks to the retiring officers, the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

Mayor Chapman's Oakland appointment of Dr. H. L. Bradley as a member of the Board of Health, to succeed Dr. F. L. Adams, is stirring up the biggest kind of a tempest. Dr. Bradley is a member of the school that believes in small doses and sugar-coated medicines, while the other members of the board are of the school that is somewhat autocratically classed as "regular."

Dr. Bradley's practice is principally confined to East Oakland. He is a native of Cuyahoga county, Ohio, and is about sixty-two years of age. He graduated from the Cleveland Homœopathic College, and at one time was president of the Wisconsin State Homœopathic Society, and has practiced in Oakland for about eleven years.

The other members of the Board of Health are just yet undecided what they will do about it.

CONNECTICUT.—About forty physicians were present May 19, at the twenty-seventh annual meeting of the Connecticut Homœopathic Society, at New Haven. Dr. Adams reported that the \$20,000 necessary for the establishment of the Grace Hospital, in New Haven, was nearly all subscribed. Papers by Drs. H. P. Cole, of Bridgeport, E. H. Linnell, of Norwich, and E. B. Hooker, of Hartford, on the subject of surgery, were read and discussed. These were followed by the annual address of President Peltier, which was an exhaustive resume of the medical questions which have arisen the past year. The next meeting of the society will be held at Meriden, the third Tuesday in October. Drs. Frederick E. Wilcox, of Willimantic, and George L. Tiffany, of Torrington, were admitted to membership.

Officers elected for the ensuing year were: President, C. E. Stark, of Norwich; vice-president, Dr. C. B. Adams, of this city. Other officers same as last year.

FLORIDA.—The State Board of Homœopathic Medical Examiners, composed of Dr. H. R. Stout, of Jacksonville, as president, Dr. C. W. Johnson, of Jacksonville, secretary, and Dr. C. J. Williamson, of Eustis, met in Placide May 10 and examined Sarah T. L. Abbott, of Milton; Anna M. Longshore, of Chicago, John S. King, of De Funiak, and Dr. Lowe, of Pensacola, for license, all of which were granted.

The State Homœopathic Society met in Jacksonville, May 8.

ILLINOIS.—The latest report from Springfield (June 8), is that the bill for a Homœopathic Insane Asylum is likely to pass, if there is time enough. The senate bill appropriates \$200,000, and the house bill \$430,000 making provision for the care of 800 insane.

Later—At the moment of going to press it is feared that the bill will fail to pass. A little more interest and energy on the part of the country doctors was needed.

INDIANA.—The twenty-fifth annual session of the Indiana Institute of Homœopathy was opened, May 19, with prayer by Rev. D. R. Lucas. An address of welcome was delivered by Dr. O. S. Runnels, and responded to by President E. W. Sawyer, of Kokomo. The secretary, Dr. W. B. Clarke, of that city, read the minutes of the last meeting, and the treasurer, Dr. J. S. Martin, of Muncie, submitted his report. Among the distinguished visitors from other States were Profs. H. B. Fellows and J. B. S. King of Hahnemann College, Chicago, and Prof. Jewett, of Cleveland College, and each of these gentlemen made an oral report.

President Sawyer, in his address, after congratulating the members upon the increased growth of the society, spoke of the disgraceful fact that, although a large proportion of the wealthy and intelligent people of Indiana were believers in and patrons of homœopathy, and pay a large per cent. of the taxes, there was not a public institution in the State that was controlled by homœopathists.

In the afternoon the reading of papers began with a brief one by Dr. I. H. Allen, of Logansport, on slight, accidental poisoning by cocaine, of value to the profession on account of the symptoms recorded. Dr. F. H. Huron, of Danville, read "Expeditents," an interesting exposition of the use made of Christian science, mesmerism and other side issues, which elicited spirited discussion. "Palliative or Curative," by Dr. G. W. Bowen, of Fort Wayne, was next read, and he was followed by Dr. J. R. Haynes, of Indianapolis, on "Is Rhus Toxicodendron and Rhus Radicans the Same Plant?" "Hyoscyamus," by Prof. J. T. Kent, of the Philadelphia College, was read, and proved to be fully up to his usual excellence. Dr. E. Z. Cole, of Michigan City, submitted a short and interesting paper on "Passiflora Incarnata," one of the newer medicines. Four papers were read by title: "Belladonna," by Dr. C. F. Gilbert, Brazil; "How Shall We Study the Materia Medica?" Dr. S. E. Chapman, Watsonville, Cal.; "Potency," Dr. F. L. Davis, Evansville, and "The Force in Drugs We Employ," Dr. W. R. Bentley, Morris-town.

The Bureau of Clinical Medicine then began with a paper by Dr. J. R. Haynes, of this city, on "Kali Bichromicum." Dr. W. H. Baker, of Terre Haute, followed with a paper detailing some cures of cough. Dr. W. B. Clarke read the paper on the subject of "Hypnotism," relating to its history, rationale and remedial power. The paper was very freely discussed and much information was gained regarding this mysterious agitator of the scientific world.

The following doctors were admitted to membership: L. McAlister, Indianapolis; W. Tilson, Franklin; D. M. Bonham,

Edna Mills; W. D. Whitney and Mrs. E. A. Whitney, Muncie; A. H. Lears, Anderson, and E. D. Bergen, Frankfort. Telegraphic messages of a fraternal character from other State societies, also in session, were read as follows: Ohio, at Findlay; Texas, at Fort Worth; Illinois, at Springfield, and Colorado, at Denver.

In the evening Dr. H. N. Coons, of Lebanon, read a paper entitled "Proprietary Pharmacists," decrying the tendency among some pharmacists who supply medicines to the homeopaths to foist upon their customers proprietary articles, which stirred up discussion. The society voted adversely on a strong resolution censuring the practice, as each individual member could let them severely alone. Dr. M. F. Sayles, of Valparaiso, contributed a paper on "Honest Pharmacy."

The Eye-and-Ear Bureau was then taken up, Dr. E. W. Sawyer, of Kokomo, and Dr. J. T. Boyd, detailing cures of severe cases of eye trouble. Dr. L. W. Jordan read a paper on the ear and its diseases, especially as to the value of iodine in deafness in middle-ear disease, when used in a vapor form. The Institute then adjourned.

It is a rather remarkable coincidence that the first meeting of the society was held in the Senate chamber of the State House. This was May 23, 1867, and since that far-away date both building and society have grown in strength, beauty and usefulness. The first president, elected at this meeting, was Dr. O. P. Baer, of Richmond, a man of great strength of character and high ability. He died in 1888 at the age of seventy-two, and when he began practicing in this State he was the fourth "little pill" doctor to do so. Dr. Baer was elected president six different years. Among the more efficient presidents of late years may be mentioned Dr. W. L. Breyfogle, of New Albany (recently president of the Monon railroad), Dr. J. N. Taylor, of Crawfordsville (at present the president of the State Board of Health), Dr. C. S. Fahnstock, of La Porte, and Dr. J. F. Thompson, of New Castle. The venerable Dr. C. T. Corliss, of this city, is kindly remembered as one of the able presidents; he died a few years ago, and had practiced homœopathy in this city more than thirty years. Indianapolis also furnished two other presidents, Dr. O. S. Runnels and Dr. M. T. Runnels, the latter now in Kansas City and the former one of the foremost physicians here. Dr. G. W. Bowen, of Fort Wayne, who presided over the 1889 meeting, is the Nestor of homœopathy in this State, as he has labored at Fort Wayne forty years. Dr. F. L. Davis, of Evansville, and Dr. W. R. Elder, of Terre Haute, are wheelhorses in the work of the society and have been for years, and have also been honored with the presidency, as was the gentle Dr. J. B. Hunt, formerly of this city, now of Westerville, near Columbus, Ohio. It is

worthy of mention and an interesting fact that the secretary of the first meeting at the State house, twenty-five years ago—Dr. J. T. Boyd—still lives in this city and attended the 1891 meeting. To Dr. Boyd, indeed, is due much of the credit for the organizing of the society at so early a date. He had been a prominent old-school physician in Ohio, and was at one time president of the State Medical Society of that State. Espousing homœopathy, he delivered many lectures upon it throughout this State, when the system was comparatively unknown and consequently unpopular, and was active in getting the few physicians of the school at that time together to form the society.

The Indiana Institute began the second day's session in hearing reports from distinguished visitors who arrived during the night. Prof. E. H. Pratt, of Chicago, brought an encouraging report from the Illinois State society. Prof. Thomas M. Stewart, Cincinnati, did the same for the Ohio society.

A resolution was adopted that homœopathy was entitled to official recognition by the State of Indiana, as regarding control of one of its insane asylums, by virtue of its proved superiority over all other methods of handling the insane, and because its representatives, lay and professional, pay a large proportion of the taxes.

Prof. Pratt gave an eloquent speech on the science of medicine in general and surgery in particular. He was followed by Dr. G. E. Cogswell, of Mt. Carroll, Ill., in a similar strain. A paper was then read by Dr. Thomas M. Stewart, on "Suppuration of the Middle Ear." In the Bureau of Children's Diseases, Dr. Alice C. Nivison read descriptions of cases of tuberculosis, detailing her treatment, following with another in the Bureau of Woman's Diseases, on anæmia. Dr. W. B. Clarke of this city, read his paper, "A Unique Case in Obstetrics," detailing a severe case of puerperal fever in which a cure was effected, and a profitable half hour's discussion was elicited.

The afternoon session opened with a long and instructive paper sent by Dr. E. A. Storke, of Denver, Col., "Antiseptic Midwifery."

Dr. G. W. Bowen, of Fort Wayne, followed with "Malposition of the Uterus." Dr. J. R. Haynes, of this city, read a paper on "Eclampsia." Other papers followed on "Diseases of the Female Generative Organs," by Dr. W. P. Reed, of St. Louis; "Nitric Acid in Hemorrhagia," by Dr. S. Amerman, of Columbus; "Clinical Report," by Dr. N. R. Bentley, of Morristown, and "After Treatment of Labor," by Dr. D. W. Clapper, of Mooreland.

The chairman then opened the general subject to be considered, "Sanitary Construction of Dwellings." The papers treating this were by Dr. M. H. Waters, of Terre Haute, on

"Heating and Lighting," detailing the popular and better methods. Dr. W. B. Clarke, of this city, read "Poisonous House Decorations," pointing out the dangers from arsenic, with which many of them were colored or incorporated with that poison. He said that more than 10,000,000 pounds of arsenic are imported annually, and it is also used. Dr. J. N. Taylor, Crawfordsville, then closed with "Water Supply."

In the Bureau of Mental and Nervous Diseases, Prof. H. B. Fellows, of Hahnemann college, Chicago, gave a half hour's address on "Paretic Dementia," which greatly interested all.

Dr. J. T. Boyd then read a paper on "The Care of the Insane," of great interest to humanitarians. He also showed that Hahnemann, the promoter of homœopathy, was the first to advocate kindness as one of the principal adjuncts of the treatment of these unfortunates.

A paper of interest was read from Clifford Mitchell, M. D., professor of chemistry in the Chicago Homœopathic College, on "Albuminuria in Heart Diseases."

Memorial services were then held, the deaths for the year having been: Dr. Z. Hockett, of Anderson; Dr. R. S. Brigham, of New Albany, and Dr. C. M. Pickett, of Angola.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President, J. T. Boyd, Indianapolis; vice-president, E. Z. Cole, Michigan City; second vice-president, J. H. Allen, Logansport; treasurer, J. S. Martin, Muncie; secretary, W. B. Clarke, Indianapolis. Drs. Martin and Clarke were re-elected.

IOWA.—The twenty-second annual session of the Hahnemann Medical Association, of Iowa, was held at Des Moines, May 12. The convention was called to order by President J. G. Gilchrist. The physicians discussed the prevailing diseases encountered during the past year. La grippe and diphtheria, scarlet fever and measles receiving more notice than any others.

At 2 o'clock Dr. D. W. Dickinson, of Des Moines, delivered the welcoming address. This was followed by the president's address, after which the reports of the secretary and treasurer and board of censors were received.

The second day Dr. C. H. Cogswell, of Council Bluffs, read a paper on the treatment of obstetrical cases after labor. Dr. George Royal, of Des Moines, detailed the remedies for nervous diseases, and Dr. J. H. Drake, of Silver City, read a paper on nervousness.

In the afternoon Dr. Montgomery of Council Bluffs, gave a talk on la grippe, and Dr. S. E. Nixon, of Burlington, spoke about catarrhal affections in children. D. W. Dickinson read a paper on cerebral localization, giving a specific case, and Dr. Newbury, of Iowa City, read an essay on the relation of disease of nose and throat to deafness.

Dr. W. H. Dickinson's paper on diphtheria and membranous croup was very interesting. He held that these diseases were not identical, that diphtheria was an epidemic and contagious disease and croup was not. He gave many other reasons and his findings from special cases were presented in a plain, convincing manner. There was a lively discussion of this question and much information was gleaned regarding these diseases, besides the various opinions of other physicians.

The association selected the following officers: A. P. Macomber, Atlantic, president; P. J. Montgomery, Council Bluffs, vice-president; A. P. Hanchett, Council Bluffs, secretary; George Royal, Des Moines, treasurer. Iowa City was selected as the next place of meeting.

KANSAS.—The twenty-third annual meeting of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Kansas, met at Kansas City, May 7. At the morning's session Dr. F. M. W. Jackson, a female physician from Emporia, read a paper on the "Physician as a Sanitarian and Reformer." The rest of the morning session was consumed in discussion of the paper. The censors made their report, and several new members were admitted.

The Shawnee County Homœopathic Medical Association, met at Topeka, May 14. Two subjects were considered, congestion of the lungs, and obstetric practice.

KENTUCKY.—The sixth annual meeting of the Kentucky Homœopathic Medical Society, was held at Lexington, May 19 and 20, and was called to order by Dr. J. A. Vansant, president.

The exercises were begun by a prayer from Rev. W. H. Felix, D. D. After the close of the prayer, Hon. J. H. Beauchamp arose and spoke as follows:

"Mr. President and gentlemen of the Kentucky Homœopathic Medical Society, the honor and responsibility of giving you a hearty welcome in behalf of the city, devolves upon me. I feel that this meeting is an important move in the direction of true science.

"Your profession has been rightly classed next to the ministry. The ministry have the work of enlightening us as to the future and preparing us for the life that is to come. Your province is to enlighten us as to the preserving of health for the proper enjoyment of the present. And this meeting, to discuss the latest developments in the science which has in view the preservation of these temples of God, is of the greatest importance to the community and the State.

"Under the great principles of the common law the body of man is held in such high regard that no one is allowed to even lay hands on another's person without a severe penalty being inflicted.

“The object of the medical profession is to drive away the encroachments of disease and keep the body a fitting tenement of God’s holy spirit.

“I am not versed well enough in the principles of allopathy to speak with judgment of its laws, but I will say to you this, on the basis of common sense, that from an experience gained from meeting many people and a judgment of men, that your particular school is founded on the laws of nature.”

Mr. Beauchamp closed his eloquent address with a cordial greeting in behalf of the city.

Dr. S. M. Worthington responded in behalf of the society, and was followed by Dr. L. C. Grosvenor, of Chicago, after which the meeting adjourned for dinner.

Among the papers read were the following: “The Good of Regular Nursing,” by Dr. L. C. Grosvenor, of Chicago; “Circumcision in Childhood,” by Dr. W. F. Knoll, of Chicago; “What to Observe in Parturition,” by Dr. M. Bills, Carlisle, Ky.; “A Unique Case in Obstetrics,” by Dr. William B. Clark, Indianapolis; “Some Causes of Deafness,” by Dr. G. C. McDermott, of Cincinnati; “Ocular Defect as a Frequent Cause of Headache,” by Dr. T. W. Stewart, of Cincinnati. “The Germ Theory,” by Dr. E. M. Ockford, Frankfort, Ky.; “A Cannabis Indica Cure,” by A. L. Womer, this city; “Materia Medica Studies,” by E. M. Gober, Frankfort, Ky. Many papers were not read because the time was too short. The homœopathic doctors, for whom nothing is too good, went home well pleased with the way they had been treated at Lexington, and an effort was made to hold next year’s meeting at the same place. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Dr. O. H. Buck, Paris, president; Dr. S. M. Worthington, Versailles, vice-president; Dr. Allison Clokey, of Lexington, and Dr. M. Sills, of Carlisle, were re-elected secretary and treasurer, respectively.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The fair recently held at Boston, in aid of the Homœopathic Medical Dispensary, netted between \$8,000 and \$10,000. The committee in charge of the undertaking has consisted of Drs. John H. Payne, Maurice W. Turner, James W. Clapp, George R. Southwick, Adaline B. Church, Clara E. Gary, M. E. Mosher, N. W. Emerson, M. S. Smith, A. H. Powers and H. C. Clapp.

The Worcester County Homœopathic Medical Society, held its regular quarterly meeting at Worcester, May 13. Dr. Carl Crisand of Worcester, presented a paper on “Hypertrophy of the Tonsils,” and Dr. George S. Adams, of the Westborough Insane Asylum, spoke a few words on “Disinfection and Disinfectants,” basing his statements upon that work as carried on at the hospital in Westborough. He advocated three methods to be followed: First, dry heat, in which all articles of clothing are

disinfected. There is a large oven, which is heated to 225 degrees, and there are racks on which clothing and other articles are placed for eight hours.

In the second place, fluids, chiefly bichloride of mercury, in proportion of 1 to 1,000. In the solution are kept for one hour, all dejections from typhoid fever and secretions of mucus and from the nose. After this everything is burned. In the third place, sulphur-dioxide is used as a disinfectant for rooms, the furniture and ceiling having previously been washed with bichloride of mercury. Three pounds should be used for every 1,000 cubic feet in the room.

Dr. A. J. Atwood, of Townsend, was admitted a member of the society. A dinner was served at the Bay State House.

MICHIGAN.—The Homœopathic Medical Society of Michigan assembled at Grand Rapids, May 19, in its twenty-second annual meeting. The chairmen of the various bureaus, the officers of the society and the local committees spared no pains to make the program interesting and valuable. The different bureaus reported as follows: Bureau of Registration and Statistics, E. D. Brooks, M. D., Flushing, chairman; Bureau of Anatomy and Physiology, M. P. Hayes, D. D., Grand Rapids, chairman. In the afternoon the following program was carried out: Bureau of Materia Medica, C. S. Mack, M. D., Ann Arbor, chairman; Bureau of Clinical Medicine—diphtheria—F. L. Palmer, M. D., Albion, chairman; Bureau of Ophthalmology and Otology—traumatic erysipelas of the right eye (a case)—J. F. McGuire, M. D., Alpena, chairman; Hæmorrhagic Retinitis, C. H. Strong, M. D., Toledo, Ohio; Suppurative Inflammation of the Middle Ear, A. R. Wheeler, M. D., St. Louis; Ophthalmic Therapeutics, Harold Wilson, M. D., Detroit; A Case of Enucleation, with specimen, C. F. Sterling, M. D., Detroit; Glioma of the Retina, D. A. McLachlan, M. D., Ann Arbor; Volunteer Bureau of Laryngology—nitric acid in the treatment of nasal diseases—O. F. Sterling, M. D., Detroit, chairman.

The twenty-second annual meeting of the State Homœopathic Medical Society closed May 20 with the election of the following officers: President, J. C. Wood, of Ann Arbor; vice-presidents, H. C. Brigham, of Grand Rapids, and A. B. Cornell, of Kalamazoo; general secretary, Harold Wilson, of Detroit; corresponding secretary, W. A. Polglase, of Detroit; treasurer, H. M. Warren, of Jonesville; member of the board of control, W. M. Bailey, of Detroit.

MINNESOTA.—The Homœopathic Hospital Association, at its annual meeting, May 6, elected the following directors: Mesdames H. K. Stohl, C. H. Chabourn, W. S. Benton, M. N. Finch, J. N. Thompson, L. W. Campbell, J. M. Berry, A. F. Kelley,

S. C. Hall, T. J. Janney, Helen Fuller, George Andrews, F. L. Stetson, T. B. Hart, A. J. Boardman. These items are from the reports submitted: Total receipts, \$6,612.37; patients treated, 182; graduates from nurses' training school, 6; probationers, 13. The course of study has been extended to two years.

The question of closing the ward for contagious diseases was discussed, but was decided in the negative. The hospital has been crowded to its utmost capacity, and the work of building the new wing will be commenced very soon.

The ladies of the Minneapolis Homœopathic Hospital realized a little over \$400 on their national pageant entertainment. Miss Cora Scott Pond, the manager of the pageant, received \$369, and the costumes cost \$125. The entertainment did not draw as well as in other cities. In Rochester, N. Y., the beneficiaries cleared \$3,000, and in Brooklyn \$1,500.

The Minnesota State Homœopathic Institute began its regular session May 19. President S. M. Spaulding occupied the chair. There was only a small attendance, and the president having no communication to make, Dr. A. H. Heath opened the session with prayer. The roll was called, the minutes of the last meeting read and approved and on account of the small number present the session adjourned until 2 p. m.

The afternoon session opened at 2:20 with an address by the president. It was voted to accept the report of the censors in regard to Messrs. Dolan, Williamson, Avery and Griswold, and these gentlemen were elected members of the Institute. Dermatology being the first subject called, Dr. C. McV. Tobey read a very interesting paper, after which Dr. Joanna D. Crawford, of Minneapolis, read a paper on the subject. A discussion of the matter in hand was indulged in by Doctors Ogden, Griswold, Avery, Tobey, Ripley, Donald, Sawyer and Glidden.

Dr. Martha G. Ripley read a most admirable paper on sanitary science, which was followed by the usual discussion.

The treasurer's report was then read, showing that the amount on hand last year was \$130.60, whereas now the funds amount to \$199.05. The committee on transportation reported that all roads, with the exception of the Great Northern and one other, had made a one and one-third rate. The executive committee made a short report showing the differences which exist in the methods employed in the Minnesota Homœopathic Institute and the medical department of the State University. It was thought best not to take any action in this matter at present. It was reported that the bill relating to midwifery was proving far-reaching in its results. As the law stands those now practicing midwifery will be permitted to continue upon the payment of the license fee, which is \$1 per year. Those found to be unfitted to practice, after this year will be refused licenses.

Dr. Martha Ripley stated that while it was rather late in the day to agitate the question, she did want to declare herself on the examination of students who presented diplomas from other colleges. She characterized it as an insult to subject a graduate holding a diploma to an examination. She advocated the investigation of the standing of colleges issuing diplomas rather than the graduates. Dr. Ripley cast a stone after the examining board by declaring that she didn't think a majority of them could pass their own examinations. After some unimportant business the session adjourned until 9:30.

The attendance at the Homœopathic Institute in St. Paul was discouragingly small again the second day, and the practitioners of the Twin Cities were mildly roasted by those present for their neglect of the Institute. On behalf of the resident physicians one of them stated that it was really harder for them to attend than for those from abroad, as the city practitioner was liable during the session to receive calls that he could not well ignore, while all that the visitor had to do was to make his toilet and go up to the Institute. A very general discussion was had by those present on matters of general interest to the profession. Dr. Avery of Minneapolis, read a paper on "Chloride of Gold in Tubercular Phthisis." This was followed by a paper from Dr. Williams, of Fergus Falls, on "Multiple Spinal Sclerosis." These papers were not down on the regular program and were sandwiched in as substitutes for a number of absentees.

Then came reports from the homœopathic hospitals of the State and the election of officers and delegates.

The election resulted as follows: Dr. D. A. Strickler, St. Paul, president; T. W. Ashley, of River Falls, first vice-president; George T. Robinson of Minneapolis, second vice-president; E. W. Houming, of Lake City, secretary; D. A. Lock, of Minneapolis, treasurer. Next came the election of delegates to the American Institute of Homœopathy. Those elected were W. S. Briggs, J. E. Sawyer, Alexander Donald, of St. Paul; A. E. Higbee, of Minneapolis, and O. H. Hall, of Zumbrota. Delegates to the Wisconsin State Society were elected as follows: Charles Pillsbury, Duluth, and P. Roberts, of Winona. The censors elected were L. M. Spaulding, Minneapolis; H. W. Brazee, Minneapolis, and C. H. Glidden, of St. Paul. The Institute then adjourned until 8 P. M.

NEW JERSEY.—Homœopathic physicians from all parts of the state met at Newark, May 5, for their thirty-seventh annual meeting. At 11:30 A. M. there was a business session, and addresses were delivered by Wallace McGeorge, M. D., of Woodbury; F. H. Williams, M. D., of Trenton; John Younglove, M. D., of Elizabeth; A. Ubelacker, M. D., of Morristown; J. N.

Lowe, M. D., of Milford; E. M. Howard, M. D., of Camden; F. P. McKinstry, M. D., of Washington; T. R. Blackwood, M. D., of Camden; Annie E. Griffith, M. D., of Camden; C. F. Adams, M. D., of Hackensack; B. H. Sleight, M. D., of Newark, and A. W. Bailey, M. D., of Atlantic City.

After the usual reports and papers had been read dinner was served at the Park House.

The following officers were elected: President, F. Gile, of East Orange; vice-presidents, M. D. Youngman, of Atlantic City; P. A. Bouker, of Elizabeth, and C. B. Holmes, of Rahway; secretary, A. W. Bailey, of Atlantic City; treasurer, G. T. Applegate, of New Brunswick; corresponding secretary, Wallace McGeorge, of Woodbury.

NEW YORK.—The regular meeting of the Homœopathic Medical Society, of Kings County, was held May 12. J. L. Moffatt, M. D., chairman of the Bureau of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, made a report. Papers were read by J. L. Cordoza, M. D., on a "Comparison of *Spongia Officinalis* and *Spongia Palustris*;" "The Back System of Kali Carbonicum," by J. L. Moffatt, M. D.; "The Grip Symptoms of *Gelsemium*," by Charles W. Smith, M. D. The discussion of materia medica in la grippe was next taken up, and some new discoveries emanated from the discussion.

The Woman's Homœopathic Hospital, Brooklyn, which has for years been conducted in the old Reddington mansion, on Fulton street, was removed to new quarters May 4, at 200 South Oxford street. A lease for one year of the latter premises has been taken by the hospital managers, who are among the prominent residents of Brooklyn. A new and permanent building will be ready about that time. A retired merchant in one of the upper wards, presented the hospital with several plots of ground in the Ninth ward, which are valued at \$10,000, for a site for the new building. Another philanthropic Brooklynite has offered to present the association with \$10,000 for building purposes, should the sum be increased by a like amount by the first of next April. A series of entertainments and other money-making projects have been arranged, with the view of realizing the conditions of the generous gift.

The medical staff of the Buffalo Homœopathic Hospital: Consulting physicians, Drs. A. R. Wright, S. N. Brayton, Henry Baethig, D. B. Stumpf, N. Osborne, A. T. Bull, George W. Lewis, John S. Halbert; attending physicians, Drs. George R. Stearns, Joseph T. Cook, C. S. Albertson, E. P. Hussey, Burt J. Maycock; attending surgeons, Drs. H. C. Frost, A. M. Curtiss, G. T. Moseley; oculist and aurist, Dr. F. Park Lewis; laryngologist, Dr. L. A. Bull; pathologist, Dr. Champlin F. Buck; dispensary staff, Drs. Burt J. Maycock, N. W. Rodenbender, Rose

C. Wilder, Jessie Shepard, Homer Clark; training school committee, Drs. A. R. Wright, George R. Stearns, and Joseph T. Cook; chairman, Mrs. H. E. Shirrel; secretary, Miss Lucy Barrett Lee.

Two new buildings of the New York City Homœopathic College and Hospital, at Sixty-third street and the Eastern Boulevard, are completed. The wards are constantly filled, temporary extra beds being necessary to meet the cases for treatment. It is absolutely free to all, the services of physicians and officers being rendered gratuitously. The hospital is sadly in need of funds. For the first time in its history an appeal is made to the public for contributions.

Rochester Homœopathic Hospital: The report of the hospital for March showed forty-six new patients received, forty-two discharged, thirty-six remaining in hospital April 1.

The hospital report for April is as follows: In hospital, April 1, 1891, 36; admitted during the month, 46; discharged in April, 39; deaths, 2; remaining May 1, 1891, 41.

OREGON.—May 13 the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Oregon held its fifteenth annual meeting in Portland. There was a full attendance of physicians from all parts of the State. The morning session was principally devoted to reports of the different committees and the election of officers for the ensuing year.

The following officers were elected: B. E. Miller, M. D., president; Osmon Royal, M. D., first vice-president; H. C. Jefferts, M. D., second vice-president; Orpha D. Baldwin, M. D., recording secretary; H. F. Stevens, M. D., corresponding secretary; C. L. Nichols, M. D., treasurer; Drs. H. B. Drake, C. E. Geiger, George Wigg, C. A. Macrum and S. A. Brown, board of censors.

Drs. C. H. Day, P. L. Mackenzie and J. J. McMicken were elected members of the society.

The afternoon session was opened by an address of welcome, delivered by Dr. C. A. Macrum, in his characteristically genial and pleasant manner. This was followed by the annual address of the president, Dr. George Wigg [see book notices this issue], who has so ably and faithfully served the society for several years. In a pleasant and forcible manner he reminded the members of their duty as guardians of the public health, and the necessity for constant and untiring efforts in their search for means of alleviating the suffering and restoring the sick.

The short remaining time of the session was devoted to the discussion of interesting scientific subjects and exchanging of greetings.

At the evening session were read very able papers: by Dr. C. A. Macrum, on "Water and Dietetics;" by Dr. S. L. King, on

"Diet of the Sick;" by Dr. A. S. Nichols, on "Recurring Vertigo;" by Dr. H. F. Stevens, on "Non-arterial Angioma," and by Dr. C. E. Geiger, on "Glandular Tumor Cases."

Both the forenoon and afternoon sessions of the second day were devoted to the reading of papers and a general discussion of the subjects brought up. These discussions were participated in by all present.

During the forenoon session Dr. Osmon Royal read an able paper on "Neurasthenia," and Mrs. Dr. Baldwin presented an interesting article on the "Management of Labor."

During the afternoon session papers were read on "Gynecology," "Ophthalmology" and "Otology." A general discussion of the subjects treated was open to all. There was also an evening session held, and after the adjournment of the State society a county medical organization was formed under the name of Multnomah Homœopathic Medical Society.

A banquet in the Hotel Portland closed the reunion.

TEXAS.—May 12, at 9:30, the delegates to the State Convention of Homœopathists met at Fort Worth. Dr. T. H. Bragg, of Austin, the president of the association, assumed the chair, and after an appropriate prayer by the Rev. W. F. Lloyd, Dr. H. F. Fisher, of Fort Worth was elected temporary secretary, in view of the absence of the permanent secretary. After the roll call and the adoption of the minutes of the last meeting of the association, President T. H. Bragg delivered his annual address.

Dr. Bragg, who is the chairman of the legislative committee of the association, then detailed the history of "The Allopathic Funeral in Texas," and what he designated as "class legislation," with the allopaths as the class to be benefited.

A special committee, composed of Drs. Jones, Pollock and Fowler, were appointed to report on some of the most pertinent suggestions fitting the necessities of their practice. The recommendation of the president, whereby it was necessary that the applicant should be a graduate of some legal, reputable and chartered institution, was the most material amendment to the constitution which was reported by the committee.

A telegram was here read by Secretary Fisher, to the effect that the Southern Medical College of Baltimore sends greetings.

Resolutions of respect to Dr. Wolff, of Gainesville, and Dr. Hulsey, of Brenham, were introduced and passed.

Under the president's recommendation the reward of \$100 for the best competitive manuscript to be written with a view of popularizing right principles was approved by the committee and will be so offered.

The board of censors, composed of Drs. Pollock, Edwards and Mercer, to examine into the moral and legal qualifications of the new members, was appointed by the chair.

Drs. J. W. Barnett, Big Springs; S. Mills Fowler, Gainesville; T. J. Houghton and G. E. Blackman, Vernon; I. C. West and A. P. Davis, Dallas, and T. C. Braden, San Antonio, are the new members elected to membership.

The president announced that a formal invitation had been tendered them to attend the World's Fair Convention, which was accepted.

During the afternoon session the question of the committee on statistics and information came up. Drs. W. F. Thatcher and S. Mills Fowler were selected on that committee, the province of which is to compile statistics for dissemination and give information to prospective locators as to the unoccupied fields. During the debate on this question the mortality statistics of four large cities, for the years of 1870 and 1871, comprising the two schools of medicine, by them strike an average of 10.21½ for the old school and 8.71½ for the homœopathic. One member suggested that the records of the two schools of medicine in any decimating sickness or epidemic are the tests by which they were willing to stand or fall.

Dr. J. R. Pollock invited the delegates to attend a reception in their honor in the evening, which was accepted with thanks.

Adjourned, to meet at Galveston next year. The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President, T. G. Edwards, Blanco; first vice-president, W. M. Mercer, Galveston; second vice-president, M. E. Keller, Fort Worth; secretary, H. F. Fisher, Fort Worth; treasurer, J. E. Thacher, Bowie. Dr. C. E. Fisher was chosen delegate to the International Homœopathic Congress, and the following to the Southern Association: C. E. Fisher, H. F. Fisher, J. R. Pollock, W. T. Thacher, C. West and M. J. Blerin.

WASHINGTON.—The State Homœopathic Association met at Spokane, May 13. Dr. Bagley, president, called the meeting to order. In the absence of the secretary, Dr. Grove, of Spokane, was appointed secretary *pro tem*. Minutes of the last annual meeting were read and the report of the executive committee was presented. The committee on nominations was appointed by the chair, consisting of Drs. Gundlach, Olmstead and Gerlach. A report of the board of censors was then called. Dr. E. P. Penfield and Dr. Andrews were proposed for membership. The report of the treasurer was laid over until morning. The annual address of the president was next received. It was an interesting and instructive paper. Next came the report of the various bureaus. First, Bureau of Materia Medica and Therapeutics. Dr. Gundlach presented a paper on *Sanicula* mineral spring water found near Ottawa, Ill.

Dr. Gundlach made a proving of this water in 1883 and 1884, and reported it to the International Homœopathic Association.

The paper was followed by discussion, by Dr. Penfield and others.

Dr. Andrews presented a paper giving the history of a clinical case. This called forth discussion from Drs. Gundlach and Penfield.

The Bureau of Surgery was next called. C. S. Penfield presented a paper on fractures. This was followed by discussion by several of the members. A paper, by Dr. Sherman, of Seattle, on typhoid fever, was also presented. This prompted an animated discussion by Drs. Gundlach, Grove, Olmstead and Penfield.

A paper was read by Dr. Baker, of Walla Walla, followed by discussion by Drs. Gundlach, Olmstead and Bagley. The meeting then adjourned until 10 o'clock, May 14.

Dr. Bagley called the meeting to order. After opening remarks the roll was called. The nominating committee then reported nominations for officers for the ensuing year, as follows:

For president, Dr. Bagley, of Seattle; vice-president, Dr. Baldwin, of Port Townsend; secretary, Dr. Grove, of Spokane; treasurer, Dr. Churchhill, of Seattle. Board of censors: Dr. Selfridge, of Port Townsend; Dr. Carpenter, of Seattle; Dr. Misner, of Tacoma; Dr. E. P. Penfield, of Spokane, and Dr. Younge, of Seattle.

The board of censors reported, recommending for membership the following: Dr. E. P. Penfield and Dr. Andrews of Spokane, and Dr. Sophie Perham, of Kelsoe.

The Bureau of Obstetrics was opened. A paper was presented by Dr. Grove, and was followed by an animated discussion by Drs. Penfield, Grove, Gundlach, Olmstead and Gerlach.

On sanitary science a letter by Dr. Higby, of St. Paul, was read.

The next bureau was Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene. Dr. Olmstead read a very good paper on hygiene. This was followed by a discussion by several of the members.

It was moved that the president appoint a committee on publication of three, including Drs. Gundlach, Penfield and Grove.

The society then adjourned to meet at 7:30 in the evening.

The meeting was called to order at 7:30 by the president, and the Bureau of Pædology was taken up. Dr. Grove read a paper on the diseases of children. A discussion followed, in which Drs. Gundlach and Penfield emphasized a number of the points.

A paper by Dr. Meyers, of Seattle, reporting cases of epilepsy, was read and discussed by Drs. Gundlach, Penfield and Olmstead, who reported cases in their practice.

The next paper by Dr. Kellogg, of Tacoma, on "Congenital Cataract," was presented. A paper on "Antiseptic Surgery," was presented by Dr. Gerlach.

The report of the secretary was next read. The legislative committee reported, and Seattle was decided upon as the next place of meeting.

The vice-president, Dr. Olmstead, was then called to the chair and received the report of the nominating committee. The nominees were elected.

The meeting then adjourned to meet in Seattle, the second Tuesday in May, 1892.

WISCONSIN.—The twenty-seventh annual session of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Wisconsin, began at 2 o'clock, May 25, at Milwaukee.

The afternoon was spent in transacting preliminary business, and listening to the reports of officers and committees. Dr. E. W. Beebe, the treasurer, reported the condition of the society's finances, and Dr. Brooks, the secretary, reviewed the year's work. The committee on necrology reported through Lewis Sherman, and the committee on publication through Dr. Brooks. The committee on legislation reported the efforts made to secure legislation during the session of the Legislature, and the fate of the bills introduced. Several special committees were appointed, and after the transaction of miscellaneous business an adjournment was taken to 7:30 o'clock.

The night's session was taken up by the address of the president, Dr. C. H. Hall, of Madison.

The second day was spent discussing various topics. Clinical medicine was taken up first and the subject, "Diseases of the Respiratory Organs," discussed by Dr. A. G. Leland, chairman of the bureau, Drs. Hassell, Lewis, Carlson, Webster and Dale. Most of the morning session, however, was occupied with the discussions under the head of surgery. Intestinal obstruction and the surgical treatment of the same was the topic. The discussion was participated in by Drs. Paine, Sutherland, Bishop, Durand, Perkins, Huntington, Auringer, Dale, Lindaus, Crandall, Ford, Hand and Steele. Under the head of surgery an interesting discussion was had on the subject of plaster of Paris casts. Dr. Huntington described the Hungarian cast, and Dr. Steele discussed his own method of making casts.

Dr. Crandall, of Milton, was elected to membership in the society. In the afternoon materia medica, obstetrics, gynecology, ophthalmology, otology and laryngology, were the subjects under which the discussions were conducted.

The committee on legislation, in its report, stated that all efforts to pass a medical bill had failed, and it was deemed almost impossible, in the opinion of the committee, to pass a bill of the character desired. The committee on code of ethics failed to agree upon any change in the code, and none was adopted. The subject of President Hall's address was "The Relation of the Specialist to the General Practitioner." Dr. Hall took the ground that the education and training of medical students of twenty-five years ago fitted them to become general practitioners,

whereas the tendency of the colleges at present was toward specialism. A paper prepared by Dr. Storke, formerly of Milwaukee, the subject being, "The Relation of Medical Journals to the Present Condition of Gynecology," was read by the president.

Dr. Steele, of Milwaukee, and Dr. Auringer, of Viola, were elected to membership in the society.

The Homœopathic State Medical society closed its session by the election of the following officers: President, Dr. A. G. Leland, Whitewater; first vice-president, Dr. Joseph Lewis, Jr., Milwaukee; second vice, Dr. S. J. Martin, Racine; recording secretary, Dr. A. R. Grove, Milwaukee; corresponding secretary, Dr. Steele, Milwaukee; treasurer, Dr. E. W. Beebe, Milwaukee, and censor, Dr. C. H. Hall, Madison. Delegates to the world's homœopathic convention, to be held at Atlantic City June 15, Drs. Martin, Racine; Sherman, Milwaukee, and Landores, Plover. The next annual session will be held in Milwaukee.

THE NECESSARY PEROXIDE OF HYDROGEN.

(Read in the Section of Surgery and Anatomy, at the Forty-first Annual meeting of the American Medical Association, held at Nashville, Tenn., May, 1890.)

BY ROBERT T. MORRIS, M. D., OF NEW YORK.

Stop suppuration! That is the duty that is imposed upon us when we fail to prevent suppuration.

As the ferret hunts the rat, so does Peroxide of Hydrogen follow pus to its narrowest hiding place, and the pyogenic and the other micro-organisms are as dead as the rat that the ferret catches when the Peroxide is through with them. Peroxide of Hydrogen, H_2O_2 , in the strong 15-volume solution, is almost as harmless as water; and yet, according to the testimony of Gifford, it kills anthrax spores in a few minutes.

For preventing suppuration we have bichloride of mercury, hydronaphthol, carbolic acid, and many other antiseptics; but for stopping it abruptly, and for sterilizing a suppurating wound, we have only one antiseptic that is generally efficient, so far as I know, and that is the strong Peroxide of Hydrogen.

Therefore I have qualified it, not as "*good*," not as "*useful*," but as "*necessary*." In abscess of the brain, where we could not thoroughly wash the pus out of tortuous canals without injuring the tissues, the H_2O_2 injected at a superficial point will follow the pus, and throw it out too, in a foaming mixture. It is best to inject a small quantity, wait until foaming ceases, and repeat injections until the last one fails to bubble. Then we know that the pus cavity is chemically clean, as far as live microbes are concerned.

In appendicitis, we can open the abscess, inject Peroxide of Hydrogen, and so thoroughly sterilize the pus cavity that we need not fear infection of the general peritoneal cavity, if we

wish to separate intestinal adhesions and remove the appendix vermiformis. Many a patient, who is now dead, could have been saved if Peroxide of Hydrogen had been used when he had appendicitis.

The single means at our disposal allows us to open the most extensive abscess psoas without dread of septic infection following.

In some cases of purulent conjunctivitis, we can build a little wall of wax about the eye, destroy all pus with Peroxide of Hydrogen, and cut the suppuration short. Give the patient ether, if the H_2O_2 causes too much smarting. It is only in the eye, in the nose and in the urethra that Peroxide of Hydrogen will need to be preceded by cocaine (or ether) for the purpose of quieting the smarting, for it is elsewhere almost as bland as water.

It is possible to open a large abscess of the breast, wash it out with H_2O_2 , and have recovery ensue under one antiseptic dressing, without the formation of another drop of pus.

Where cellular tissues are breaking down, and in old sinuses, we are obliged to make repeated applications of the H_2O_2 for many days, and in such cases I usually follow it with balsam of Peru, for balsam of Peru, either in fluid form or used with sterilized oakum, is a most prompt encourager of granulation.

If we apply H_2O_2 on a probang to diphtheritic membranes at intervals of a few moments, they swell up like whipped cream and come away easily, leaving a clean surface. The fluid can be snuffed up into the nose and will render a fetid *ozæna* odorless.

It is unnecessary for me to speak of further indications for its use, because wherever there is pus we should use Peroxide of Hydrogen. We are all familiar with the old law "*Ubi pus, ibi evacua*," and I would change it to read "*Ubi pus, ibi evacua, ibi hydrogenum peroxidum infunde*." That is the rule. The exceptions which prove the rule are easily appreciated when we have them to deal with.

Peroxide of Hydrogen is an unstable compound, and becomes weaker as oxygen is given off, but Marchand's 15-volume solution will retain active germicidal power for many months if kept tightly corked in a cold place. The price of this manufacturer's preparation is about 75 cents per pound, and it can be obtained from any large drug house in this country. When using the H_2O_2 it should not be allowed to come into contact with metals if we wish to preserve its strength, as oxygen is then given off too rapidly.

H_2O_2 must be used with caution about the hair, if the color of the hair is a matter of importance to the patient; for this drug, under an alias, is the golden hair bleach of the *nymph's du pave*, and a dark-haired man with a canary-colored moustache is a stirring object.

List of Homoeopathic Physicians.

MINNESOTA.

ST. PAUL.

Briggs, W. S., Scutle blk
Bushnell, G. E., 109 E. 7th st
Cobb, S. G., Merriam Park
Donald, Alex., 78 E. 7th st
Dorion, C. N., 102 W. 4th st
Dockstader, A. C., South Park
Eastman, A. M., 186 Summit av
Fisher, W. F., E. 7th st
Glidden, C. H., Scutle blk
Goodrich, Asa F., 20 E. 3d st
Griswold, Chas., Odd Fellows' blk
Haines, Mrs. B. P.
Hutchinson, Henry, Monheimer blk
Lufkin, H., 20 E. 3d st
Mann, S. L., Monheimer blk
Ogden, B. H., Sherman blk
Penney, L., Scutle blk
Routh & Routh, 22 W. 4th st
Sawyer, J. E., 4th and Minn. sts
Spartis, F. C., Scutle blk
Strickler, D. A., Scutle blk
Schmidt, E. 265 E. 9th st
Tobey, C. McV., 266 E. 9th st
Voak, J. E., Smith and Norton av
Walther, E., 208 E. 8th st.

MINNEAPOLIS.

Aldrich, H. C., Syndicate blk
Austin, M. P.
Austin, E. E.
Beaumont, J. F., 607 2d Ave. S
Beebe, Mrs., 608 Nicollet av
Berlin, T. N., 608 Nicollet av
Brazie, H. W., 1006 4th av. S
Crawford, Johannah, 1527 E. Lake st
Dennis, G. S., Syndicate blk
Dean, S. R., 3212 Gerard av
Fryberger, W. O., 408 Nicollet av

Fisher, Anna, Bank of Minneapolis
bld'g
Foster, L. P., 17 4th st. S. E.
Goodwin, R. F., Globe bldg.
Hall, L., 77 Highland av
Hall, P. M., 1516 Dupont Av. N
Hatch, R. W., 1011 Mary pl
Hatch, P. L., 1011 Mary pl
Haviland, W. H., Syndicate blk
Hayes, L. M., 1313 5th Ave. S
Hill, Cora Y., 427 Nicollet av
Higbee, A. E., Masonic Temple
Humphrey, O. M., 100 E. 14th st
Hutchinson, A. S., 314 E. 14th st
Ingersoll, C. T., 18 10th st. N
Krudorf, D. T., 427 Nicollet av
Leavitt, H. H., Bank of Minneapolis
bldg.
Leonard, W. H., 408 Nicollet av
Leonard, W. E., Syndicate blk
Leonard, H. C., Merriam Park
Locke, D. A., 414 Nicollet av
Locke, S. A., 242 Nicollet av
Lawrence, D. W., 828 1st Ave. S
Mahoffey, A. L., Syndicate blk
Malchon, R. D., Masonic Temple
Mitchell, C. F., 408 Nicollet av
Nelson, P., Syndicate blk
Putnam, C. W., 300 Nicollet av
Roberts, Geo. F., 608 Nicollet av
Russell, Wm., 3100 Hen. av
Ricker, G. E., 3011 1st av. S
Ripley, Martha G., 48 S. 8th st
Stone, J. Z., 828 1st av. S
Steele, J. A., 518 Nicollet av
Spaulding, S. M., Syndicate blk
Thayer, Chas. E., 608 Nicollet av
Wilcox, Asa S., Syndicate blk
Allen, G., Red Wing
Allen, W. A., Rochester
Arbuckle, G. W., Breckenridge
Beery, W. F., Beaver Creek
Belt, W. E., Red Lake
Bowers, J. H., St. Peters
Bowman, F. C., Duluth
Buchanan, G. C., Henning
Burt, J. A., St. Charles

Caine, W. H., Stillwater
 Carlson, Mrs., Sager
 Clark, George E., Stillwater
 Cole, A. B., Fergus Falls
 Coleman, C. W., Hayfield
 Couper, J. E., Blue Earth City
 Craddock, W. L., Pine Island
 Cranson, C. S., Houston
 Cummings, A. W., Sauk Centre

Davis, J. E. F., Moorhead
 Denninger, P. G., Faribault
 Diesner, H. R., Waconia
 Dockstader, A. C., South Park
 Dolan A. S., Fergus Falls
 Dornburg, A. L., Mankato
 Drake, C. F., Moorhead

Everly, W. E., Grey Eagle

Fisher, W. H., Le Sueur
 Franks, A., Two Harbors

Graham, D. M., Duluth

Hall, O. H., Zumbrota
 Hall, O. I., Zumbrota
 Hand, W. R., Herman
 Harnden, G. R., Sherburne
 Hawes, G. H., Hastings
 Henderson, A. E., Parker's Prairie
 Hodgkinson, J. G., Detroit City
 Holden, Fannie E., Duluth
 Horning, D. W., Lake City
 Hubbell, E., Waseca
 Hurlburt, J. F., Duluth

Jordan, C. B., Wadena
 Just, A. A., Crookston

Kilgore, H. F., Luverne

Lowe, Thos., Slayton

Lowe, W., Slayton
 Lynde, C. V., Faribault

Meilicke, A. C., Good Thunder
 Morse, F. R., Rochester

Norin, F. L., Ada

Perkins, E. R., Excelsior
 Peirce, T. A., Winona
 Perrigo, E. Stella, Pipestone City
 Pillsbury, C. B., Duluth
 Pringle, G. W., Hamlin
 Putch, A., Winona

Renninger, J. S., Marshall
 Rhines, D. C., Houston
 Roberts, F. H., Plainview
 Roberts, L. M., Northfield
 Roberts, T. R., Winona
 Roberts, D. H., Owatonna

Saunders, J. M., Dodge Centre
 Smith, H. O., Shakopee
 Stevens, A. M., Chatfield
 Stone, W. T., St. Cloud

Timmons, I. W., Winona
 Tucker, J. M., Hastings
 Tucker, Miss G., Northfield

Van Deusen, Isaac, Tower
 Vivion, J. B., Alexandria
 Von Berg, J. P., Albert Lea

Walcott, L. A., Shell Lake
 Wheat, J. N., Austin
 Whiteman, R., Anoka
 Whitford, E. P., Le Sueur
 Wilburton, L. G., Winona
 Wilcox, Sarah C., Austin
 Williamson, A. P., Fergus Falls
 Woodward, A. P., Hutchinson

MISSISSIPPI.

Chase, D. B., Natchez
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 ington av
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 Condon, Eva G., 1516 Washington
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 Conzelman, Theo. W., 29th and
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 Cummings, J. C., 3514 Olive st
 Curran, Wm., 203 N. 14th
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 ington av
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 Edmonds, W. A., 2924 Washington
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 Ewald, Phil., Compton and Lafay-
 ette avs
 Eyerman, C. H., 1219 Chouteau av

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 Fick, Otto, 7019 4th st
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 Goodman, C. H., 2728 Washington
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 Greene, T. S., 2818 Washington av
 Green, Wm., 2015 Olive
 Griveaud, E. A., 2816 Olive st
 Grundmann, F. W., 2344 Washing-
 ington
 Gundelach, Chas., 1514 Washington
 av
 Guthertz, L. G., 3600 Olive

 Harris, W. John, 2107 Morgan

 Johnston, Josie, 1616 Park av

 Kershaw, J. M., 3500 Laclede av
 Knox, F. T., 3417 Olive st
 Knox, L. R. P., 3559 Olive st

 Krause, C. H., 2808 Taylor

 Lavat, S. Ella, 2514 N. 11th
 Lilleman, Mrs. L., Clara and Chip-
 pewa sts
 Luyties, Charles G., 1721 Missis-
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 May, W. B., 2913 Dickson st
 Mathison, Thos., 1433 Salisbury st
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 Mellies, Chas., 3246 N. 19th st
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 Morrow, D. B., 318 S. Jefferson av

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 Strasser, Nellie, 2219 Cass av

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- Baker, H. C., 101 W. 9th st (Tel.)
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- Blakeslee, C. H., 616 Delaware
- Brady, D. F., 1315 Jefferson st
- Canfield, Pauline E., 12th and Har-
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- Cutler, W. P., 1227 Michigan av
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- Edgerton, M., Commercial blk
- Forster, W. A., Grand av and 8th
- Foster, Wm. D., 420 W. 11th (Tel.
1407)
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- Jenny, W. H., 12th and Broadway
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LIST TO BE CONTINUED.

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VOL. VII.

“FAITH CURE,” MEDICINE, CLIMATE.

HOW FAITH CURES.

Before we branch out into the discussion of such a broad field, let us notice a few points upon which Christians agree in substance.

First. God is able to cure sickness without the use of medicine.

Second. It is probable that God sometimes heals people in direct answer to prayer.

Third. It is impossible to know how God does this, just as it is impossible to tell how medicine or faith performs changes in diseased bodies.

Fourth. Whether a person is cured by means of medicine or through the action of mind on body, or by direct action of God, it is God who cures. God made the medicinal qualities and the physical laws. He made the mental laws and their relation to physical laws.

Fifth. The whole question then resolves itself to this: Shall God cure a person in one way or another? Shall He use any one of the many systems of medical practice, homœopathy, allopathy, hydropathy, or shall he resort to the eclectic system?

It is quite evident that the great mass of people whom God has cured have been cured in connection with medicine, whether the person cured had faith in God or not. Is there another method which God would prefer to use if we would let him? Has He ever said so? This brings us to the strong hold of those who believe in Faith Cure.

They claim that God has plainly indicated His will and wish to cure without the use of medicine, simply in answer to prayer. Usually we prefer to meet people on ground of our own choos-

ing, but this time we are willing to accept their choice, and take God's word upon the subject of Faith Cure. For lack of time, and intrusion upon your columns, we will confine our quotations of proof from the New Testament scriptures. This will doubtless satisfy the most of our Faith Cure friends, since they seldom try to find support outside of the New Testament.

The Faith Cure promises, we find, may be divided into specific, conditional and general promises. First—The first passage usually quoted is Mark xvi: 17, 18, and refers to the casting out devils, speaking in new tongues, handling serpents, drink poison without hurting, lay hands on the sick and heal them. Evidently this means to them that all these signs shall follow every one who believes. According to this, at first glimpse, this seems a correct statement. But this is not child's play and we must look closer; so if every one, if he believes and were what he ought to be, could lay hands on the sick and they would recover. The key to this problem may be found in what Paul says to the Corinthians, in his first letter to them, (I Cor. xii: 7-11; 27-30) where ten gifts are named, but says in substance, though no man has two gifts, so, according to the great apostle Paul, if things were evenly distributed, only one-tenth of the believers would have the gift of healing—the learned apostle does not scold the balance because of their lack of faith. He simply says it is God's way of working; you are not to blame for it, rest content; let those who have the gift use it. The one who can heal is not necessarily any more a believer than the one who cannot. It is not a matter of belief but of the dispensation of God.

Again, these signs were not confined to any particular age of the world; they were for all time, which Paul gives us the key to in the twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth chapters of I Corinthians, where he speaks of childish things as fit only for the infancy of Christianity. The whole force of his argument is to show people who were carried away by such things that they were neither vital nor permanent. Paul's idea seems to be that the signs were to be transient, not because faith was to fail, but because faith was to prevail; that by the Christian development into full manhood and womanhood up to a solid Christian character, there would be no use for such things, which he learned by his experiences.

MEDICINE AND FAITH.

Our next specific promise we find in James v: 14, about the anointing with oil and the prayer of faith. Two things need attention here, viz.: Anointing with oil and the prayer of faith. Why anoint with oil? First, because it was used to indicate the consecration of the person to God. This looks reasonable—kings, priests and tabernacles, were anointed, not as being set apart for God, but for some special work; there is a distinct difference. If the anointing that James refers to was to indicate a person's consecration to God, it is, so far as we can learn, the only case on record. In all other cases it indicated the setting apart, not merely to God, but to some special service, in other words, this special case does not accord with Jewish custom or interpretation; it is an exception. Another thought is admissible. The Jews had but little knowledge of medicine, they had, however, one remedy, which was common to all, and that was oil. There was one kind of olive oil that was never used except for medicine. Herod, when he was almost ready to die, had an oil bath ordered by his physicians. It was not used merely in wounds, as when the good Samaritan used it upon the wayside tramp, by kings, etc. It seems to have been the only sensible remedy the Jews had, but when used by those who believed in God they should invoke His blessing with prayer, as the priests and elders were commanded to do; and to pray without using the best medicine at their command, would be like praying for a harvest without the use of good seed and proper planting and tillage. James says, use the best medicine obtainable and then pray; pray because it is God who cures through medicine, if the person is to be cured. And the elders of those days who could apply the medicine, as well as the physician, were to pray. What is the prayer of faith? We shall probably agree that it is the prayer of one who believes he will get what he asks for. If a person believes, not merely hopes or is almost sure, but believes he is to have what he requests granted, this is prayer of faith; and James says that if one prays in this way the sick will get well. The question is, how to get this faith. If a person is to believe anything, there must be some ground for belief. If one believes the earth is flat, instead of round, there must be some reason for that belief. The fact it is false belief makes a

reason no less necessary. If you want to see how impossible it is to believe without a reason, try to believe that if you simply work your arms as wings you can fly. You cannot believe it. If we are to believe that God is to raise up the sick people in answer to prayer, we must have some ground for that belief. This promise in James does not give any ground, it simply says "If you have," etc., but if I have not the belief, where am I to get it? The passage says nothing about that; so we must look elsewhere for the ground of belief, for this one only presupposes it. Where shall we get some ground for belief? Are there not some promises which, instead of presupposing belief, give grounds for it? This leads us to the class of conditional promises to which the one we have already considered really belongs. The first group of conditional promises may be indicated by the one in Matt. xxi: 22, but here again we have a presupposing promise, for that great *if* comes in about the removal of the mountain, for Christ does not give them any ground for believing it would be. So we get no ground out of this promise. In James v: 14, we get a testimony more than a promise, for we must ask according to the will of God. How can we know whether it be according to His will? Again, in John xv: 7, "If ye abide in me," etc. Abiding in Him means discipleship, a relationship to Christ, or again, the *word* of Christ abiding in him. So if one has the word of Christ abiding in him he will understand the will of Christ. He will understand Christ's ideas, and such sympathy he can understand, and tell beforehand exactly how Christ would feel and think and act as to any individual case. But this is a tremendous condition. Certainly Paul ought to have been able to judge as to whether Christ's word was abiding in him, or as to whether he understood God's will, but when he prayed for the removal of the thorn in the flesh, he found he did not understand the will of God beforehand, and had not on this point His word abiding in him, for if he had, on this point, understood, he would have either the thorn removed or else he would not have asked for its removal. So Paul was mistaken or ignorant. How then shall we know whether God's word abides in us in any such way that we can know His will in any given case? Paul had no way of always determining; we have none. It is impossible to determine except after the prayer has been

answered or refused. Thus far we have no class of promises upon which to form a basis of intelligent belief in any given case. In John xiv: 14, we have another class: "If ye shall ask in my name I will do it," etc. Here, again, thousands upon thousands have been disappointed, because they have asked in His name and have not received, and why? Because they *ask* so many absurd, impossible and abominable things and close up the prayer "for Christ's sake;" those things are not forthcoming. If the expression "in Christ's name" is a sort of a charm, it means nothing. What does the condition then mean? You go to the bank and get money in another man's name, what does it mean? Simply, that you and he are agreed. You want the money and he is willing you should have it. His will and your will are the same. If you call for the money without his willingness, you must forge his name to get it. So it is when you want something that Christ is willing you should have and you get it in his name, therefore not knowing beforehand what His will is we can pray for the desire of our heart and mind, closing with "Not my will but thine Oh! Christ be done."

One more is found in Matt. xviii: 19, where the promise is to two. This seems explicit, for the two who ask must *agree* as touching the thing asked for. One might ask out of a selfish motive, but two of us must *agree* upon the desire to be gratified.

There is still another class of promises—the general ones, such as is found in Matt. vii: 6. Men ask for many things they never receive. What does it mean? Christ certainly was not talking nonsense. He did not mean if I ask to have the moon fall to the earth it would fall, nor if I ask for wealth it would come. Keep the connection, "If, then, ye being evil, know how to give good gifts," etc. Reverse this and say: "If ye being evil know better and refuse to give harmful gifts to your children, even though they ask them, how much more shall your father in heaven refuse to give evil things to those who deign to ask for them?" The condition of the reception is, things asked for be good, but who shall judge? What is good for one is evil for another.

We have come quite a journey to reach my sick friend that God promised to cure if I fulfilled certain conditions, and he is not well yet, although I have fulfilled the conditions, so far as I

am able with the help of God. Now why have I been disappointed in my judgment? Mostly from lack of persistency in pressing my belief by persistent, faithful prayer, as did Elijah, who ceased not to pray until his servant saw the cloud that was to drop the rain. Elijah's answer to prayer was direct from God, and came not from any previous written promise; so James chose a good illustration. Almost every one who has lived a long Christian life knows how urgent, persistent prayers prevail if it be God's will. Christ told his disciples these things to show to them that He knew and proved them; that they might be drawn nearer to Him and thereby have more faith to ask for God's guidance in asking for such things that would do them good, and increase their faith in well doing. But in these later days it has pleased God to heal the people through the medium of medicine, scientifically exhibited, and put it into the minds of men to prove the science of medicine a gift He gave our benefactor, Samuel Hahnemann, 100 years ago. The best illustration of faith came through one of my patrons: A worthy divine of the Methodist Episcopal persuasion used to carry a small vial of little pills from which he occasionally took a dose; one day, when in company with some of his allopathic friends, he took out his little bottle and took a dose, whereupon came the exclamation: "Why, brother B——, have you got any *faith* in those spider egg pills?" "Not a particle, but I have *faith* in my doctor, and he has *faith* in his medicine, and I have observed that he cures the most of his patients while your doctor loses a large share of his, who has *no faith* in himself or his drugs. If he had he would not mix so many into one dose."

FAITH IN CLIMATE.

In closing, I desire to say, when I was laid upon the sick list I lost faith, not in God, but myself, and called counsel, who gave me medicine over which there was no prayer offered. I got worse and had other counsel and gained slowly, until I sought a more earnest and prayerful doctor, who, not mindful of any self interest, advised a change of climate, and selected one adapted to my physical condition, which was at an altitude of about 2,500 feet, where dryness prevailed, knowing that I had too much fat upon my ribs which pressed upon my enlarged heart,

and was killing me. I went to Southwestern Kansas, because my advising doctor, T. C. Duncan, M. D., of Chicago, had *faith* in that climate for cases like mine. I had *faith* in him, because I knew he had studied up the subject of climate more than the rest of our professors have been wont to do. His judgment is better, and his motives unselfish to that degree that he has written and published the results of his researches upon climate, without fee or reward, except the few thanks received from those who have followed his advice and been benefited. So I have regained my health, up to a much better condition, through *faith* in God and in following the conditions laid down by Him, "If any be sick among you call the elders." This I did, they anointed me with the oil of kindness and laid their hands upon the levers that placed my body in a climate conducive to recovery, and I bless God for the faith I have in the climate of Western Kansas along the wonderful Arkansas River, where all the impurities are either carried down stream, upon the basis of an average fall of seven feet to the mile, or go up by evaporation from a river situated several hundred feet nearer the rays of the sun than any of the rivers east of the Rocky Mountains and none of them only at their source; a country where malaria is unknown and where those afflicted with asthma or weak lungs can live with a greater degree of health than in any other portion of this great nation where fruit can be raised in profusion, where vegetables grow with rapidity, where the water is the purest on earth, and meats can be had for the slaughtering.

I do not own an acre of land in that section of God's health-giving country, but I will if he is willing to answer my prayer of *faith* in the future. And to those who have lost *faith* in their elders, doctors, and native climate, my advice is to go into Southwestern Kansas, locate upon the lands bordering upon the Arkansas River, and become citizens of the great State whose motto has been well chosen, "*Ad astra per aspera*," and my word for it you will soon realize that you are living nearer the stars than ever before, although the altitude has been reached through difficulties.

W. P. ROBERTS, M. D.

SCARLATINAL DIPHThERIA.

BY WILLIAM F. WAUGH, M. D.

(Extract from *The Times and Register*, Philadelphia, March 7, 1891.)

I desire to place upon record a case that is unique in my own experience; though my readers may, perhaps, have had better results. The case was that of a child under four years of age. He had been attended by a dispensary physician during the first part of the illness; and this gentleman, when he gave up the case, had given a gloomy prognosis, with which I heartily coincided. On my first visit I found the child's throat covered with blackish sloughs, the lips and tongue covered with fissures and ulcers, the nose discharging freely the irritating and offensive secretion of nasal diphtheria, the eyes showing spots of pus at the inner canthus. The child complained of earache and of pain in the forehead, so that the disease had passed up the Eustachian tubes and into the frontal sinuses. Reddish spots and blotches appeared on the face and body. The stench was dreadful, the urine almost totally suppressed, but the few drops that were passed could not be saved for examination. The child had been delirious for some time, not being able to recognize his parents. The one good point was that his stomach retained milk fairly well.

It has not been my good fortune to witness the recovery of many such cases. In fact, the more extended is my experience with diphtheria, the more I dread it; especially when it has become firmly established in the Schneiderian mucous membrane, and in the passages leading from the naso-pharynx.

I felt it my duty to inform the parents that death was the only result to be expected; and that they could be very thankful if their other children, six in number, should escape.

However, I gave them a bottle of Marchand's Peroxide of Hydrogen, and directed them to syringe the nostrils and wash the mouth out with the solution diluted to one-fourth its strength. *This was repeated every hour, day and night.* No other treatment was employed, and whiskey was given with the milk, as the only food. The child began at once to improve; the right tympanic membrane gave way, and then the solution was thrown into the ear, and bubbled out at the nose. The urine began to be secreted more freely, and the child was pronounced out of danger in one week from my first visit.

One of the other children was seized with sore throat, enlarged tonsils and torticollis; another had a mild attack of scarlatina, but the others escaped without contracting the disease. This in itself is notable, as the children were all kept at home, in a crowded little house, with miserable sanitation.

SCENE IN A HOSPITAL.

(Suggested by a passage in Heine's *Reisebilder*.)

The man bloated with dropsy, jeered at the man wasted with palsy. "Nightmare of leanness, miracle of emaciation, where are your calves? Why does the undertaker not come and remove these unsightly bones? they should have been buried a week ago."

The palsied man turned white with anger. "Where are my calves, do you ask? tell me, you bloated man, where are your ankles? Do you mistake this mushy blubber for health? What ignorance! You have a leaky heart, and as a consequence a lot of water has oozed into your tissues and given you the appearance of being fat. I shall still be here enjoying myself, my fat friend, when your soggy carcass has become a bathtub for worms."

The man with cancer of the stomach laughed. "Truly, here is a fine sight! Two men at the point of death, quarreling about their health. I would not give a penny for the difference in your chances, one is all water and the other all bone. Such a dispute is unseemly. If you were like me you might talk; notice my fine proportions, neither meager nor obese. I am very strong, and have a long life before me;" with that he turned to one side and vomited a quantity of grumous blood.

Quoth the consumptive. "O yes, my cancerous crony, it sounds well to hear you boast of your fine proportions, with that malignant tumor eating your vitals. If you only had my vitality you might hope to outlive it; my cough is getting better, and I shall be quite well by spring."

A man delirious with fever shouted, "What a lot of moribund paupers to talk of health; just feel the strong, full pulse that beats at my wrist, there is vigor for you. How hot with life are my cheeks compared with your pallid chops," and dancing down the ward he began tearing off the bandages from the wounded and dying, revealing their ugly sores and gaping wounds to the gaze of all.

Brother Medicos, we are all sick more or less, let us be charitable and not unnecessarily uncover each others' wounds.

J. B. S. KING.

DIABETES MELLITUS.

Case.—J. S., an insurance agent, sixty years of age, complained, in March, 1890, of voiding extraordinary quantities of urine, of progressive emaciation, and of great thirst. His urine, on application of Trommer's and the fermentation test, exhibited a large proportion of sugar. No quantitative analysis was made. Specific gravity was 1031.

I prescribed Natrum Sulph. 200, two doses daily. At the same time I urged the patient to fully gratify his inordinate thirst and appetite for saccharine substances.

At the end of two months not a trace of sugar could be found in the urine at any time of the day, and all symptoms of diabetes had disappeared. Specific gravity was 1023. There has been no return of the disease.

My reasons for departing from the established rule in regard to diet, were—1st. I consider it good practice, generally, when any of the normal constituents of the body are depleted, to supply in appropriate food the material with which to repair such waste. 2d. Sugar in the urine is not a cause of diabetes, but only an effect; it does not, by its escape through the wonderful filtering apparatus of the kidneys, widen the breach like the waters of a mountain torrent corroding the dam placed to check its rush. Hence it seems childish and imbecile for the physician to delude himself with the idea that he is controlling diabetes, when he is only lessening a comparatively unimportant effect of the disease.

Alton, Ill.

L. FRANKLIN SCHUSSLER, M. D., Ph. D.

RECENT DEATHS.

Homeopathy lost its oldest practitioner and the Grand Army one of its most interesting members June 30, in the death of George Kellogg, at his home, 1432½ Q street, Washington, D. C. Dr. Kellogg was eighty years old and was employed as a clerk in the Pension Office. He was medical director under Gen. Butler in New Orleans during the war.

Dr. Jacob R. Earhart, a prominent physician and surgeon of the homeopathic school, was found dead in bed June 23 at his residence, No. 1904 Arch street, Philadelphia.

Dr. Wm. Owens, Jr., of Cincinnati, died May 9.

Dr. A. Shepherd, of Glendale, Ohio, died May —.

Dr. John T. Musgrave, of Swedesboro, N. J., died June 20. He had been in practice thirty-eight years.

Dr. J. M. Bishop, of Bristol, N. H., died June 15, while on his way to the International Congress.

Dr. Jos. Love, of Paris, France, aged seventy-six, died June 3.

GOSSIP.

* * * Ezekiel & Bernheim, auctioneers, No. 134 Main street, Cincinnati, Ohio, are now cataloguing and will sell at auction, early in September, the *Medical Library* of the late Dr. Frederick Ehrman, of that city. Descriptive catalogues will be mailed free to any address upon application to them.

* * * William Thomas Coggin, A. M., M. D., Ph. D., F. S. S. L. A., London, England, of Keener, Ala., says: I have used Cactina Pillets (Sultan) in both organic and sympathetic heart troubles, with best results. For nicety of preparation and certainty of action they are commendable.

* * * The next private class in orificial surgery will be held at the Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, corner of Wood and York streets, beginning Monday, September 7, by Prof. E. H. Pratt, A. M., M. D., LL.D. For further information please apply to Dr. E. H. Pratt, 56 Central Music Hall, Chicago.

* * * The American Association of Orificial Surgeons, which has now become one of the largest assemblages of medical men in the United States, will hold its sessions in Apollo Music Hall, Chicago, on the afternoons and evenings of Wednesday and Thursday, September 9 and 10. For further information concerning the American Association of Orificial Surgeons address the secretary, Dr. C. C. Edson, Dixon, Ill.

* * * The Peunoyer Sanitarium Company, of Kenosha, Wis., gave a reception August 20, to celebrate their first anniversary in the new building. It was a highly successful affair.

* * * The homœopathic physicians of Northern Indiana and Southern Michigan will meet at Elkhart, Ind., September 22, to organize a new medical society. A general invitation is extended.

* * * The editor of the *MEDICAL VISITOR* has returned home after an absence of ten weeks in Europe. The September issue will follow this number in about two weeks, and the October copy will be on time.

* * * The city doctors, nearly all of whom have been on a vacation, have returned to their work.

* * * The editor man of the *Current* appears to have been thrown into a condition approaching ecstatic trance, by the delights of the recent meeting of the American Institute of Homœopathy. He occupies nearly the whole of the July and August numbers with an account of that meeting that abounds in such jubilant expressions of felicity as seldom fall from the pen of the medical editor. We follow with interest and sympathy until we come to the encomiums lavished upon the railroads which conveyed the good brother to and from the meeting. Here we pause, for we do not see how anybody can love grasping corporations. It must be that the flowery adulation showered upon these greedy octopi was generated by some of the excellent scientific papers at the meeting, and being shot out by the overjoyful editor, hit the railroad companies instead of the object aimed at.

* * * Dr. Russell Bingham, class of '88, from Jacksonville, Fla., to Melrose, same State.

* * * Dr. J. Mitchell Taylor, formerly of Mason City, Ill., has removed to Forty-first street and Ellis avenue, Chicago.

* * * A number of homœopathic physicians, about twenty in number, met at the Grand Pacific Hotel, on August 8, for the purpose of organizing a Provers Union and Materia Medica Club. The object of the society was stated to be the proving of drugs and the study of the materia medica and of the organon. Dr. H. C. Allen was elected president, and Dr. King secretary. A second meeting was held on the 18th inst., eighteen doctors being present. Sections of the organon were read and then commented on and discussed. A variety of useful and interesting discussions were brought out. Before adjourning Dr. Allen distributed one-drachm bottles of the thirtieth potency of an unknown drug, with the request that the members would take it themselves or prove it upon some susceptible person if possible. The organization promises to be eminently practical and useful and will certainly be of great benefit to its members.

* * * The International Hahnemannian Association held its twelfth annual meeting at Richfield Springs. The meeting lasted four days, three sessions being held each day. A large amount of work was accomplished in this time. The papers read were of an unusual degree of merit. Dr. Domhagen's cure of infantile paralysis with one dose of conium was classic. Dr. J. H. Allen's cures of cancer were worth a long journey to hear. Dr. Dillingham's cure of Bright's disease was extremely interesting as pointing out the possibilities of pyrogen when well proved. The proving of kali phos, which has been carried on now for two years, was arranged and handed in by Dr. H. C. Allen. At these meetings there is an enthusiasm, an order, an ability to cure that ought to prove to an impartial observer that those who study and practice the purer sort of homœopathy are in the right. At the average meeting of homœopathic societies we hear much of local treatment, of doubtful expedients, of new drugs from old school sources, of unwise surgery, of diagnoses with ever and anon a sentimental reference to the law of similars. These with a modicum of wire pulling, a few wrangles, and various shades of feeling that it did not pay to come, make up the average meeting of a homœopathic society, be it large or small. At the I. H. A. meeting these unpleasant ingredients were almost completely absent, and in their place the utmost enthusiasm for the art of healing prevailed; and unbounded confidence in the power of drugs to cure the worst forms of disease when skilfully applied. The I. H. A. is accomplishing, in a quiet way, an immense work, and a very important one.

* * * IMPOTENCY AND SPERMATORRHOEA.—Having a large practice in the treatment of the above-named diseases—impaired sexual vigor—I frequently would find in some of the most inveterate cases, after having restored them to their youthful vigor and manhood, a peculiar neurasthenia, due, undoubtedly, to reflex nerve irritation, which I was unable to control until I gave the preparation, *Neurosine*, which was recommended to me by a professional brother, a trial, and I must unhesitatingly say its action was almost magical in relieving some of my worst cases of nervous prostration, and I am confident that it is almost a specific in treating loss of sexual appetite and spermatorrhœa, any case of that kind can be quickly and permanently cured, and if the preparation and results continue so highly satisfactory, I shall prescribe it in the future in preference to all preparations for neurotic troubles that I have ever used.

AMBROSE PAGE, M. D.

Rushmore, Ohio.

THE FIELD.

ALABAMA.—[Special.]—The second annual meeting of the Alabama Homœopathic Association met at Birmingham, June 9. The following program was gone through with: Address of welcome, by W. W. Clapp, M. D., of Birmingham; response by G. G. Lyon, M. D., Mobile; report of censors and election of members; president's address; appointment of committee on president's address; reading of papers, reports of cases and discussion of the same; experience with the treatment of continued fevers, A. E. Meadow, M. D., Blocton; clinical cases, Belle Shepherd, M. D., Citronelle; cases from practice, J. M. Meadow, M. D., Anniston; purpura rheumatica, W. W. Clapp, M. D., Birmingham; a case of insomnia, Lizzie Gray Gutherz, M. D., St. Louis, Mo.; obstetrical case, Belle Shepherd, M. D., Citronelle; chloroform in child-birth, A. N. Ballard, M. D., Birmingham.

Election of officers for the ensuing year resulted in unanimous choice of Dr. A. E. Meadow, president; Dr. Dean T. Smith, vice-president; Dr. J. M. Meadow, recording secretary; A. M. Duffield, corresponding secretary; Dr. W. W. Clapp, treasurer.

The place and time of meeting in 1892 was then discussed and finally decided in favor of Montgomery, Ala., second Tuesday in May, 1892.

COLORADO.—The Denver Homœopathic Club held its regular semi-monthly meeting in the parlors of the St. James, July 6. Drs. Wheeler, president; Freyermuth, secretary; King, F. D., and S. S. Smythe, Dunklee, Cooke, Burg, Lowe, Burr, Marrow and Brown were present.

Dr. E. H. King read a paper on Hemorrhoids. The club decided to assign physicians to two wards in the Deaconesses Home, for charity patients, on invitation of the managers. The society already has charge of a number of free institutions over the city, having been requested to care for the charity patients, and agreed to do so.

Members of the Denver Homœopathic Club, to the number of some twenty-five, met in the club-rooms of the St. James, August 3. President Wheeler presided, and after the passage of suitable resolutions upon the death of Dr. King's son, the evening's session was taken up in the discussion of the paper read by Dr. R. J. Brown, on "The Cerebro Spinal and Sympathetic Nervous System and the True Explanation of the Modus Operandi of Therapeutic Agents." The discussion was both interesting and profitable.

FLORIDA.—The State Homœopathic Medical Society met in Ocala on June 3. The State was represented from even the extreme southern portion. Officers for the ensuing year were

elected as follows: President, Dr. W. H. Merean, of Ocala; vice-president, Dr. C. H. Lutes, of Spar; secretary and treasurer, Dr. Ida F. Bruce, of Tampa. The annual meeting for 1892 will be held by invitation in Eustis the third Wednesday in May. The retired president, Dr. Williamson, delivered an able, scholarly address, which was followed by several papers from members of the society. Dr. Ida F. Bruce read a paper upon "The Progress of Homœopathy;" Dr. H. R. Stout read one upon "Bryonia," and related a case in practice of congenital gastric catarrh. Dr. W. H. Merean read one upon "Dr. Schussler's Tissue Remedies." An enjoyable banquet was tendered the members of the society after adjournment, by Dr. and Mrs. Merean.

ILLINOIS.—A number of homœopathic physicians met at 514 Noble street, June 13, and organized a faculty for the German College of Medicine and Obstetrics, incorporated last February. The chairs were filled as follows: *Materia medica* and therapeutics, Dr. Theo. Nelson, Dr. W. R. Smith and Dr. J. Malok; surgery, Dr. L. D. Rogers, A. M., and Dr. William Branard; minor surgery, Dr. G. B. Dickson; orificial surgery, Dr. W. S. Harvey; orthopædic surgery, Dr. J. R. Boynton; gynecology, Dr. Printy and Dr. W. B. Hanna; theory and practice, W. O. Cheeseman; nervous diseases, Dr. A. J. Booth; nose and throat, Dr. Boschie; oculist and aurist, Dr. Bassett and Dr. Fellows; heart and lungs, Dr. F. A. Pease; diseases of children, Dr. J. S. H. Johnston; pathology, Dr. A. L. Butler; obstetrics, Dr. A. J. Ludwig, Dr. A. G. Thorne and Dr. Dahl; physiology, Dr. E. A. Schmitt and Dr. William M. W. Davison; chemistry and toxicology, Dr. E. C. Scholler; prothetical science and preventive surgery, Dr. H. B. Fenner; pharmacy, Dr. D. Duncan; medical jurisprudence, C. W. Russell; dental surgery, E. Shelby Reed, D. D. S.; prosthetic dentistry, Leon F. Hale, D. D. S.; anatomy, Dr. E. Vaughn; sanitary service, Dr. W. J. Cleary.

The faculty of the new Homœopathic College, which was organized June 13, met again June 27, and elected officers as follows: President, Dr. L. D. Rodgers; vice-president, Dr. C. C. Bernard; secretary, Dr. W. A. Smith; treasurer and manager, Dr. J. Malok; dean, Dr. J. A. Printy. The regular course of the college will open September 29. A high grade medical school is contemplated, and a peculiar feature will be the delivery of lectures in both German and English. An unusual feature of the college is the fact that all expenses are guaranteed by Dr. Malok, the treasurer, to whose munificence the college is largely due.

A split now occurs and on the 18th of July another college is organized, viz.: The National Homœopathic College, organized by a number of physicians who have been interested in the new German-American Homœopathic College. The latter, they say, has

existed only in name. It was founded by Dr. J. Malok, who was the treasurer. He associated with him a number of well-known physicians, but his associates allege evinced too strong an inclination to control the whole enterprise. They say he even took exception to a proposition that no bills should be paid except upon the order of the proper officers, and wished to conduct the institution practically independent of any trustees or regents. The faculty would not consent to this, and Wednesday the faculty resigned.

It was determined to found a new college, and the faculty of the German-American became members of the faculty of the new institution. It has been duly incorporated and organized and officers have been elected. Dr. L. D. Rogers will be president, Dr. J. A. Smith, secretary, Dr. W. O. Cheeseman, registrar. Dr. J. A. Printy will be dean of the faculty. The faculty of the German-American has been increased by several important additions. Among them are Dr. Julia Holmes Smith, who will be professor of gynecology; Dr. H. C. Allen, a medical writer of distinction, professor of materia medica; Dr. J. B. S. King, lecturer on chemistry; Dr. W. D. Gentry; Dr. H. P. Skiles, professor of official surgery; and Dr. Henry Sherry, professor of orthopædic surgery.

The college will, it is believed, be located on the North Side. Dr. Malok had in view the building at No. 512 Noble street, and still says he will carry out his original intentions despite the desertions. The German College, he says, will open its doors in time for the fall term. There is said to be sufficient money behind the scheme, and it is claimed its capital stock of \$100,000 has nearly all been subscribed. The latest news is that many names are used in the faculty list without authority. Another split may be expected at any time.

Dr. Joseph H. S. Johnson entered suit in the Circuit Court August 29, to recover \$50,000 from the city of Chicago for personal injuries. Owing to a defective sidewalk opposite No. 803 North Washtenaw avenue, the Doctor tripped and fell upon the walk, and four of his ribs and his breastbone were broken, and he was otherwise injured. The claim is made that he will never again be able to attend properly to his business.

IOWA.—The annual meeting of the Central Iowa Homœopathic Association was held at Cedar Rapids, July 29. The attendance was good and a clinic was presented in which were many interesting cases. The entire session was interesting and profitable. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Dr. A. J. Murch, of Belle Plaine; vice-president, Dr. R. M. Parsons, of Traer; secretary, Dr. C. E. Walters, of Cedar Rapids. The next meeting of the association will be held at Iowa City in December.

KANSAS.—A well attended meeting of the Shawnee County Homœopathic Medical Society was held at Topeka July 1. Those present were Drs. Menninger, Curtis, Stewart, Laning, Roby, Blakesley, Sturgis, McIntyre, Swift and Davies. Papers were read by Dr. McIntyre, on "Infantile Feeding;" by Dr. Menninger, on "City Well Water," and by Dr. Stewart, on "Non-alcoholic Medication." The papers were interesting in the extreme, and valuable discussions followed each one.

KENTUCKY.—Louisville's homœopaths have a movement afoot looking toward the establishment of a homœopathic dispensary. Dr. Sidney B. Elliott leads the movement, with a good following.

MAINE.—At the afternoon session, June 2, the Maine Homœopathic Medical Society elected these officers: President, W. F. Shephard; vice-presidents, W. E. Fellows, J. O. Gannett; recording secretary, J. C. Gannett; corresponding secretary, F. A. Gushee; treasurer, W. S. Thompson; board of censors, H. C. Bradford, J. M. Prilcey, W. F. Cleveland, T. W. Drake, C. S. Philbrick. Delegates to Societies: Vermont, G. A. Clark, M. S. Holmes; Massachusetts, J. M. Prilcey, T. W. Drake; Rhode Island, A. K. P. Harvey, E. F. Vose; Connecticut, G. E. Heath, C. E. Briry; New Hampshire, J. H. Knox, S. Abbott. The next annual meeting will be in Portland, June 7 and 8, 1892.

The Maine Homœopathic Hospital is about being organized in Portland, where, no doubt, the institution will be located. In the early history of this school of medical practice in Maine, Bath would have had strong claims for the location, the adherents of that system being very numerous with us, as now. To say nothing of the younger physicians, the able and active efforts of Bath's pioneers in homœopathy, Drs. William E. Payne and M. S. Briry, have proved a tower of strength to this growing school throughout the State.

MARYLAND.—John P. Poe, attorney for Dr. Michael J. Buck, filed two suits in the city court, August 25, by titling for \$25,000 each. One of the suits is against Drs. Eldridge C. Price, James A. Barnard, H. F. Gary, Jr., Nicholas W. Kneass, Henry Chandlee and Havard Lindley, the board of directors of the new Homœopathic Hospital, and the other is against Drs. Francis C. Drave, Robert W. Mifflin and John Hood, also homœopathic physicians. It is to be supposed that the suits have grown out of the recent split and recriminations in the homœopathic faculty, but as no declaration was filed in the case it was impossible to ascertain exactly what was the matter, as Mr. Poe, the counsel, was decidedly uncommunicative on the subject. "It is simply libel and conspiracy, my boy," said he, as if libel and conspiracy were every-day occurrences. "Simply libel and con-

spiracy, growing out of the recent trouble up there," and Mr. Poe waved his hand wildly in the direction of North Baltimore.

Old Calvert Hall, on Saratoga street, near Cathedral street, which has been occupied for many years by the Christian Brothers as a school, has been sold to the Southern Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital of Baltimore. Extensive alterations will be made in the building to adapt it to the purposes of the homœopathic college in time for the opening session, October 5. A free dispensary will be on the ground floor.

MICHIGAN.—The physicians of the "Simila similibus curantur" branch of the medical profession who reside in the Saginaw Valley, met at Wenona Beach, June 9. The association numbers forty-eight members, and has for its officers Dr. J. C. Nottingham, president; Dr. Slack, of Saginaw, secretary, and Dr. Harvey Gilbert, of Bay City, treasurer. The members were given a special car to the beach and were given a private room at the pavilion for their meeting.

The president, Dr. J. C. Nottingham, called the meeting to order, and in the absence of Dr. Slack, Dr. Dickinson, of Bay City, acted as secretary. After the transaction of the usual routine business a paper on uremia was read by Dr. W. N. Fowler, of Bay City, followed by a general discussion. Dr. J. S. Copeland, of Bay City, then read a very able paper entitled: "A Plea for Greater Breadth of Observation with Special Reference to Eye Symptoms," which was also thoroughly discussed. Several clinical cases were then presented and discussed, after which the association adjourned to the dining room, where a pleasant supper was served by the managers of the pavilion.

MINNESOTA.—The homœopathic physicians of Duluth have organized the Northern Homœopathic clinical. Meetings will be held monthly. Officers were elected as follows: President, Dr. F. C. Bowman; vice-president, Dr. C. H. Pillsbury; secretary, Dr. J. F. Hurlbut; board of censors, Drs. Bowman, Hurlbut and Routh.

MISSOURI.—A combined social and pound party was given at the Casino June 16, by the ladies interested in the Homœopathic Hospital of Kansas City, the object being to raise money to institute a free ward for children at the hospital. A good round sum of money resulted from the effort. All the gifts—the "pounds"—were auctioned off to the highest bidders, sometimes bringing very fancy prices.

NEBRASKA.—The Nebraska Homœopathic Society, at their recent annual meeting, elected officers as follows: President, Dr. W. A. Humphrey, Plattsmouth; first vice-president, Dr. D. E.

Foristall, York; second vice-president, Dr. J. W. Hollingston, North Platte; corresponding secretary, Dr. Buck; recording secretary, Dr. A. P. Wells, McCook; treasurer, Dr. O. S. Wood.

The first practicing homœopathic physician in Nebraska was Dr. A. S. Wright. He came to Omaha in 1862, in October. He had previously practiced in Indianapolis, Ind. It was long before his professional labors were rewarded with success in this city. Here he remained until May, 1874, when, his health failing, he removed to Santa Rosa, Cal., where he still follows his calling. He was the sole representative of homœopathy in Nebraska until 1866. In May, 1868, Dr. W. H. H. Sisson, from Massachusetts, located in Omaha, followed during the next month by Dr. O. S. Wood, from Philadelphia. The first named died January 25, 1873, but Dr. Wood is still practicing in Omaha. The Doctor opened his office on July 10, of the year of his coming, devoting himself steadily and successfully ever since to his profession. He is senior member of the American Institute of Homœopathy and of the Northwestern Medical Association and Northwestern Academy of Medicine, and was a charter member of the Nebraska State Homœopathic Medical Society.

Of the early homœopathic practitioners who came to Omaha besides those already named, we may mention Dr. W. J. Earhart and Dr. Massden, who came in 1869; Dr. F. Saxonberger, in 1871; Drs. F. Hoyt and James M. Borghem, in 1874; Drs. H. C. Jesson and H. A. Worley, in 1875; Dr. C. M. Dinsmoor, in 1875; John Ahmanson (established in Omaha as a physician), in 1879, and Drs. Willis B. Gifford and C. S. Hart, in 1880.

As early as September 2, 1873, the organization in Lincoln of the Nebraska State Homœopathic Medical Society was perfected. Dr. E. T. M. Hurlbut was elected president; Drs. A. H. Wright and J. H. Way, vice-presidents; Dr. A. C. Cowperthwait, secretary; Dr. O. S. Wood, treasurer, and Drs. W. A. Burr, J. H. Way, D. H. Casley, Emlen Lewis and A. S. Wright a board of censors.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The thirty-eighth annual meeting and banquet of the New Hampshire Homœopathic Medical Society was held at Concord, July 8. Besides the reading of papers of unusual interest, and the resulting discussions, other special business was transacted, including the presentation of the report of the committee on legislation by its chairman, Dr. Bothfeld, and the adoption of the same; the revision of the by-laws, and resolutions on the death of the late secretary, Dr. J. M. Bishop, of Bristol.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President, Dr. C. S. Rounsevel, of Nashua; vice-president, Dr. G. F. Roby, of Lake Village; secretary, Dr. J. F. Bothfeld, of Concord; treasurer, Dr. C. W. Adams, of Franklin

Falls: censors, Drs. Rogers, of Plymouth, Wiley, of Laconia, and Johnson, of Berlin Falls.

At one o'clock the business meeting adjourned for the banquet.

NEW JERSEY.—The morning session of the Homœopathic Convention was called to order June 17, with Dr. Tinsdale in the chair. An address was made by Dr. Asa S. Couch, of Fredonia, N. Y., on the "Ethical Basis of the Separate Existence of the Homœopathic School."

The address was well spoken, pregnant with telling points, and received liberal applause from the members and visitors who filled the large hall. A number of essays and discussions relating to homœopathic therapeutics were rendered, among some of which were an essay on "The Choice of Remedies in Analogran and Heterstopic Systems," by Dr. Alexander Villers, of Saxony, "Homœopathic Therapeutics," jointly by Dr. S. Lillienthal, of San Francisco, Cal., and Dr. A. C. Cowperthwaite, of Iowa City, Iowa; an abstract of an essay "How to Cure Back Ache," by Mr. Edward T. Blake, of London, England, was read by Dr. T. Y. Kinne, of Paterson, N. J., and called forth much discussion, those participating being Drs. Snyder, Monroe, Harriot, J. Sartain, Owen, Mrs. Brewster, Dudley and Hughes. Dr. August Korndoorfer, of Philadelphia, read an interesting paper on "Homœopathy and its Relation to Constitutional Predisposition to Disease." Dr. P. Diederich, an essay on "Homœopathic Medicines as Prophylactics and Homœopathic Constitutional Treatment," was read by Dr. McClelland of Pittsburgh.

June 18.—The International Homœopathic Congress reconvened after an enjoyable jaunt to Longport this morning, indulged in by the members, and the business of the session was opened with an address by Dr. J. P. Dake, of Nashville, on the relation of civil government to physicians, in which he contended that in medicine the citizen should have the utmost freedom, and while the Government could require certain qualifications from army physicians, where they have some control, in private life no one physician should be forced upon the people.

A report on the cyclopædia of drug pathogenesis, by the editor, Richard Hughes, M. D., of Brighton, England, and J. P. Dake, M. D., of Nashville, was read, showing that the work would shortly be completed.

At the afternoon session the following papers were presented: "Pharmacy Triturations," by Dr. J. Wilkinson Clapp, of Brooklyne, Mass. There was no discussion, and the paper was turned over to the examining committee. Dr. Lewis Sherman, of Milwaukee, Wis., read a paper entitled the "Pharmacy of Tinctures," which was followed by an additional opinion on the same subject presented and read by A. J. Taffel of Philadelphia. Dr.

T. F. Allen, of New York City, followed with "Indexes and Repertories" as his subject.

The next paper was prepared by Dr. Charles S. Mack, of Ann Arbor, Mich., on "Dr. Hughes' Proposed Index to the Cyclopædia of Drug Pathogenesis." The proposed index was admitted to be a decided advantage. The subject was thoroughly discussed by Drs. M. W. Vandenburg, of Fort Edward, N. Y.; Charles A. Church, of Passaic, N. J.; August Korndoerfer, of Philadelphia; J. P. Dake, of Nashville; Richard Hughes, the author, of Brighton, England, and John C. Morgan, of Philadelphia.

Dr. J. Price, of Baltimore, followed with a paper having for its subject, "A Reconstructed Materia Medica." The paper was briefly discussed by Dr. Sutherland. The last paper presented was Dr. W. M. Vandenburg's, of Fort Edwards, N. Y. "A Comparison of Therapeutic Methods Based on a Study of Arsenic." This was passed over to the committee for opinion without discussion.

June 19.—As on the preceding day, there was one address that was the choicest of the session. It was not such an exhaustive paper as those of Couch and Dake, but it was full of earnest advice for the future. The president of the congress, Prof. I. T. Talbot, of Boston, was the author, and he had given it the comprehensive title: "The Duties and Responsibilities of Homœopathic Colleges as Leaders in Medical Progress."

The pleasing feature of the day was the ovation tendered the eminent surgeon, Dr. William Tod Helmuth.

To-night the Alumni Association of the Hahnemann Medical College, of Philadelphia, held its annual reunion in the hall of the convention. Dr. Jabez P. Dake, of Nashville, Tenn., presided and Dr. William W. Van Baun, of Philadelphia, acted as secretary. There was a large attendance of the men of the blue and orange, graduates of years ago in goodly numbers. The speeches were by Dr. Dake in response to "The Alumni of Old Hahnemann;" Dr. A. R. Thomas, of Philadelphia, "Our Alma Mater;" T. Griswold Comstock, of St. Louis, "The Abuses of Medical Legislation;" William Tod Helmuth, "Old College Memories."

At the International Homœopathic Convention one of the topics discussed was hay fever, and one of the delegates wanted to know why an affection that is rarely, if ever, attended by an elevation of temperature should be styled a "fever," and why the word "hay" should be applied to a condition so little affected by that article? Nobody was able to answer this interesting conundrum, and accordingly it was decided to call it pollen catarrh.

June 20.—The morning session convened at 10 o'clock. After the regular half-hour meeting of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the opening address on the "Influence of Homœopathy on Recent Medical Literature and Practice," was delivered by Charles Gatchell, M. D., of Ann Arbor, Mich. The rest of the morning was given up to essays and discussions relating to surgery. The following papers were read: "The Present Relations of Antiseptic Methods to Surgery," by Dr. Horace Packard, of Boston; "Carcinoma and Sarcoma," by Dr. William Tod Helmuth, of New York; "Personal Experiences in the Treatment of Malignant Growth," by Dr. George A. Hall, of Chicago; "Inflammations of the Right Iliac Fossa," Dr. W. B. Van Lennep, of Philadelphia; "Surgery of the Spinal Cord," Dr. R. G. Wilcox, of Buffalo; "Surgery of the Prostate Gland," Dr. H. B. Sleight, of Newark. "Orificial Surgery," Dr. E. H. Pratt, of Chicago.

At the beginning of the afternoon session Dr. Henry Min-ton Lewis made an address on "Training Schools for Nurses." The subject of the diseases of children was then taken up, and three carefully prepared papers were read. The topic treated by Dr. Millie J. Chapman, of Pittsburgh, was "Infantile Eczema;" Dr. William Owens, Sr., Cincinnati, "The Relation of Hygiene, Diet and Therapeutics to Morbid Conditions of the Alimentary Canal of Infants," and Dr. F. H. Orme, Atlanta, Ga., "Discussions of Children's Diseases."

The congress adopted this morning a resolution inviting President Harrison to visit the convention and to be present at the banquet on Monday evening.

June 21.—The Homœopathic physicians in session here held a memorial service to-night in honor of members who passed away since the last session of the congress.

The pavilion at the United States Hotel was well filled with delegates. The services were arranged by Dr. Bushrod W. James, of Philadelphia, and Dr. John C. Sawyer, of Minnesota. The religious services were conducted by Rev. Thomas L. Bailey, a retired Baptist clergyman of this city. Dr. T. Franklin Smith of New York, then submitted the report of the Necrologist, Dr. Henry T. Paine.

President Kinne, of Paterson, spoke as follows:

"We are assembled at this hour to summon to us the dead. We mourn not their loss. We know they receive their reward for faithful duty well done. Sorrow is a selfish emotion, and it is but right that we should deplore the loss of their counsel, their comfort and their cheer. Some fell at the beginning of the fight, some went down in the heat of the battle, flushed with varied honors, and others were permitted to see life's sun descending its western hills with the radiance of immortality

just before them, especially beaming about their heads, purifying their lineaments and subliming their actions. As was said here to-night, their gladsome spirits seem almost rehabilitated and we hear their ringing voices as of yore. Their lives, their influences, still remain, and we should take up the burdens they laid down, move forward, cheered by their example, and emulating their deeds. The roll of death is ever lengthened, and whose name shall next be inscribed there God only knows.

"It rests with you and me to so live that when our time comes, with a never-faltering trust we wrap the drapery of our couch about us and lie down to pleasant dreams."

Dr. J. P. Dake, of Tennessee, and Dr. Sheldon Leavitt eulogized the late David S. Smith, M. D. Drs. E. H. Pratt, of Chicago, and D. H. Beckwith, of Cleveland, performed a familiar duty in referring to the death of A. I. Sawyer, M. D. Dr. L. D. V. Wilder, of New York, followed in speaking of Dr. Geo. E. Belcher. Dr. Chester G. Higbee spoke of Willis Danforth, and Dr. Parke Lewis, of Buffalo, of George S. Norton. A poem was read to the memory of the unknown dead by Dr. W. H. Holcombe. Dr. Bushrod W. James made the closing address.

June 22.—The entire session was taken up by the reading of papers prepared by European doctors, a number of whom were present.

The papers consisted mainly of the history of homœopathy and its progress in foreign countries.

Dr. J. H. McClelland, of Pittsburgh, read a paper prepared by the Charitable Homœopathic Dispensary of Calcutta, which was vigorously applauded.

President Harrison sent an autograph letter of regret at not being able to be present.

Before adjournment it was decided that the next congress should be held in London, England, in 1896, and the next meeting of the American Institute in Washington. The morning session was devoted to the reading of papers on the progress of homœopathy, all of which were notably encouraging except those from Switzerland and Austria, which indicated that there was an uphill fight for recognition in those two countries. A resolution was unanimously adopted suggesting to the non-homœopathic portion of the medical profession the question whether the time has not now arrived when the policy of professional ostracism and legislative repression may not with advantage be abandoned.

Dr. Cowperthwaith reported upon life insurance companies: Some of the companies replied very promptly and courteously, but some did not. To the present time I have received replies from eleven, still leaving sixteen who have paid no at-

tention to the correspondence, entirely ignoring the subject. Those companies from which replies have been received are: *Ætna Life*, Hartford, Conn.; *Brooklyn Life*, New York; *Connecticut Mutual*, Hartford; *Maryland Life*, Baltimore; *Mutual Life of Kentucky*, Louisville; *National*, of Montpelier, Vt.; *New York*, of New York; *Pacific Mutual*, of California; *Provident Life and Trust*, of Philadelphia; *Prudential of America*, of Newark, N. J.; *Union Mutual*, of Portland, Me. Each of the above companies claims to make no discrimination against homœopathic physicians, yet some of them make the claim by inference rather than by a plain statement. Of the latter number are notably the *Connecticut Mutual* and the *Union Mutual*. I am convinced that in some instances companies have reported that they make no discrimination, when in point of fact they do.

The following are the companies that have entirely failed to reply, and, therefore, it is presumed that they desire to be placed upon record as discriminating against homœopathic physicians: *Covenant Mutual*, St. Louis; *German Mutual*, St. Louis; *Germania*, New York; *Metropolitan*, New York; *Mutual*, Baltimore; *Mutual*, New York; *Mutual Benefit*, Newark; *New England Mutual*, Boston; *Northwest Mutual*, Milwaukee; *Phœnix Mutual*, Hartford; *State Mutual*, Worcester; *United States*, New York; *Vermont*, Burlington; *Washington*, New York.

Handing his report to the secretary, the Professor supplemented it with a most vigorous speech in which he threw the gauge of battle to the companies. All unjust discriminations by deed as well as by word, he maintained, must stop—there must be an immediate and absolute departure from the narrow course of the past.

NEW YORK.—The quarterly meeting of the Oneida County Homœopathic Medical Society was held at Rome July 21. There were present Drs. Dewing, Clayville; DeVere, Clinton; Spencer, Trenton; Tously, Rome; and Laird, Barrus, White, McMaster and Hennessy, of Utica. Dr. F. F. Laird read an interesting paper on "Physiological Diatetics of Infants."

The quarterly meeting of the Monroe County Homœopathic Medical Society was held at Rochester, July 21. Dr. C. E. Walker, of Henrietta, presided. Dr. E. V. Rose and Dr. Myron H. Adams were elected members. Dr. Charles Canfield, of Scottsville, was proposed, and action will be taken on his name at a future meeting. Dr. J. T. Cox read a paper on "Carbonic Acid Gas; Its Use in Capital Punishment." Drs. J. M. Lee and E. J. Bissell took part in a vigorous discussion of the subject. Drs. T. J. Thurber, O. S. Bamber and W. B. Carman discussed a technical paper read by Dr. E. H. Wolcott, and Dr. E. J. Bissell read a paper on "Care of the Eyes of Children."

The Southern Tier Homœopathic Medical Association met in Corning on July 21. The members present were: President, Dr. F. W. Adriance, of Elmira; secretary, Dr. O. P. Barden, of Tioga; Drs. B. F. Grant, of Bath; J. T. Norton, of Hammondsport; Frank L. Sutton, of Canisteo; O. Groom, of Horseheads; F. B. McPherson, of Hornellsville; J. M. Barden, of Mansfield; E. W. Bryan, G. T. Hawley, N. S. Purdy and J. F. Wellington, of Corning. The next meeting will be held at Corning on October 20.

"Where shall we build our hospital?" is the question which the homœopaths of Buffalo are trying to decide. A meeting of the board of trustees, medical faculty, board of woman managers, and friends of the hospital, held in June, at the home of Mrs. C. M. Farrar, was quite unable to decide, so now it has been left to popular vote. The board of trustees sent out a neat little folder to those interested, stating that the board desire, as far as possible, to obtain the views of those interested in the hospital, as to what general location they would deem best. Three localities are mentioned, viz: The present Cottage street lot, known as site No. 1; the Elmwood and Lexington avenue lot, known as site No. 2, and a lot adjoining the present State Insane Hospital, on Forest avenue, known as site No. 3.

In this way it can be learned in which part of the city the majority would desire the new building. Answers are requested by the 1st of August, and the board will then make a report of this canvass and proceed accordingly.

The Broome County Homœopathic Medical Society held its annual meeting at Binghampton, July 1. Dr. Proctor, the president, was in the chair. The other physicians present were: Drs. Snyder, Hand, McGraw, Corwin, Ward, Martin, Jenkins, Blair, Haines, Baily, Kortright and Winters. Dr. S. E. Kortright, of Susquehanna, was elected to membership. The annual election took place and resulted as follows: President, Dr. W. T. Dutcher; vice-president, Dr. C. A. Ward; second vice-president, Dr. A. F. Mills; secretary and treasurer, Dr. G. H. Jenkins. Censors, Dr. G. F. Hand, E. E. Snyder and W. H. Proctor.

Dr. Proctor, on retiring from the presidency of the society, delivered an interesting address, in which he reviewed the history of the society and dwelt upon the progress of homœopathy. Entertaining reports of the recent meeting of the International Homœopathic Congress, at Atlantic City, were given by Drs. Hand, Snyder and Ward, who attended it.

The County Homeopathic Medical Society met June 9 at Dr. Keeney's office, in Oswego, and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Dr. W. L. Woodbury; vice-president, Dr. C. W. Radway; secretary and treasurer, G. D. McManus; executive committee, Dr. E. L. Hinman, G. F. Adams, N. H. Haviland.

The annual meeting of the Livingston County Homœopathic Society was held in Dansville on June 9. Reading of a paper by Dr. West, of Geneseo, and discussions were the principal business of the meeting. The following officers were elected: President, Dr. J. A. McKenzie, of Lima; vice-president, Dr. T. M. Ostrander, of Nunda; secretary, Dr. B. P. Andrews, of Dansville; treasurer, Dr. T. A. Hammond, of Mt. Morris. The next annual meeting will be held in Mt. Morris. Dr. and Mrs. Grant, of Bath, were guests of the society.

OHIO.—The officers and faculty for the dental department of the Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital College have been selected. The new department will be opened at the beginning of the fall term of the college. The students will receive a thorough training in dental work as well as instruction in anatomy and medical science in general. The officers of the dental faculty are W. H. Whitslar, M. D., D. D. S., dean; E. R. Eggleston, M. D., registrar; H. Pomeroy, M. D., deputy treasurer; Stanton L. Hall, M. D., secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA.—At a meeting of the trustees of the Homœopathic Hospital in Reading, a resolution was passed forbidding surgical operations at the hospital on Sunday, except in cases of extreme necessity.

From a Philadelphia paper: The homœopathic doctors, following in the wake of the old school practitioners, last week at Atlantic City decided to increase the college course of study to four years. This is not done because a four years' course makes a student a better doctor, but because both "systems" have been grinding out so many doctors of late years that the profession is overcrowded, and they want to freeze out young men by compelling them to study for four years.

The report of the Children's Homœopathic Hospital, Philadelphia, for June, is as follows: Number of children in hospital, 24; number admitted during the month, 6; discharged as cured, 6; number died, 1; surgical cases, 15; medical cases, 9. In the out-patient department there were treated 791 cases, which were distributed as follows: General medicine, 527; surgical, 91; gynecological, 23; eye, 41; ear, nose and throat, 49; chest, 23; skin, 27; and dental, 10.

The new Homœopathic Surgical and Medical Hospital at Reading was formally opened on July 1. The Luther mansion, a handsome stone structure, was purchased by the friends of the institution for \$22,000, and remodeled so as to meet all requirements.

The report of the Women's Homœopathic Hospital, Philadelphia, for the month of June, is as follows: New patients treated in the dispensary, 142; surgical cases, 50; eye and ear cases, 58; dental, 8; gynecological, 38; medical, 342; total num-

ber of visits of patients to clinic, 496; number of patients visited in homes, 51; number of out visits, 153; number of patients admitted to hospital, 17; number discharged from hospital, 25; number in hospital during June, 47; obstetrical cases, 6; surgical operations, 4.

The annual meeting of the Schuylkill Homœopathic Society was held at Pottsville July 30. Dr. D. W. Straub, of Shenandoah, the president, occupied the chair. There were present Drs. J. S. Kistler and brother, Douglass, of Shenandoah; Dr. H. A. Klock, of Mahanoy City; Dr. L. A. Snyder, of Ashland; Dr. Dietz, of Hazleton; Dr. Dreher, of Tamaqua; Dr. W. S. Kistler, of Minersville; Dr. E. L. Straub, of Minersville; Dr. Weist, of Schuylkill Haven; Dr. Keefer, of Frackville; Dr. Steckle, of Orwigsburg; Dr. Bashore, of Pine Grove, and Drs. Boyer and Swalm, of Pottsville.

Essays prepared by Drs. D. W. Straub, Francis W. Boyer and Weist were read and discussed, and the subject of epidemic diseases was treated by Dr. Bashore.

One of the most interesting parts of the day's program was the reading of John S. Kistler's lecture, "History of Homœopathy in Schuylkill County." Dr. Kistler has spent much time and gone to a great deal of trouble in the preparation of this article, and it will be printed by the society and copies sent to the societies of the State.

The president read an essay on the papers prepared during the eight years of the society's existence. Dr. Boyer's papers were on the "Uses of Peroxide of Hydrogen." He dwelt particularly on its application in cases of diphtheria.

The following officers were elected: President, Leon Snyder, of Ashland; vice-president, James Keefer, of Frackville; secretary, E. Stroup, of Minersville; treasurer, Dr. William S. Kistler, of Minersville.

The society had a banquet after the business had been concluded, and adjourned to meet at Tamaqua on October 29.

June 24 was observed as donation day at the Reading Homœopathic Hospital, and the amount received was very large.

The Twenty-third Ward Homœopathic Society, which was organized in 1882, by prominent physicians, most of whom are now deceased, held their monthly meeting at Dr. J. D. Boileau's residence, 804 Lehigh avenue, on June 13, where a most enjoyable time was spent. The meeting was called to order by Dr. Osmond, of Bristol, after which a most valuable paper was read and discussed the pencilings of Dr. Boileau. At five o'clock the meeting adjourned, and everybody was ushered to the dining room for refreshments. Among the speakers at the meeting were Dr. Richard Allen, of Frankford; Dr. Chandler Weaver, of Fox Chase; Dr. J. Monroe Byer, of Bustleton; Dr. H. Umstead, of Tacony; Dr. Osmond, of Bristol; Dr. A. Krewson, of Frankford.

ARTIFICIAL INFANT FEEDING.

Infant feeding has demanded and received a large share of professional attention during the past decade. Of course we refer to the feeding of infants, who, from any cause, are deprived of the mother's milk. Whenever a healthy mother can supply sufficient nourishment to her babe, it is the duty of the physician to insist that she shall nurse the child before every other consideration. But if the mother is at all debilitated or afflicted with any kind of disease, it is always best to feed the child artificially from the start.

In artificial feeding of infants, the common custom is to substitute cow's milk by reducing it one-half or two-thirds with water, which so reduces the quantity of the nutritious elements that the child is not half nourished. Many people recommend the use of condensed milk, but our experience with its use has been anything but favorable.

The uncertain quality of the milk sold in our large cities, and the excess of sugar necessary to preserve the condensed milk, make it impossible to prepare from these sources an infant food that will give proper nutrition.

Where, then, can we find a substitute that will supply the nutrition necessary for the growth of the infant, and at the same time be always at hand, ready for use.

After an experience extending over a period of twenty-five years, during which time we have used almost every variety of infant food, we are satisfied that we have in Lacto-Preparata and Carnrick's Soluble Food the most perfect and rational substitutes for mother's milk that have ever been introduced to the profession.

The *Lacto-Preparata* is prepared wholly from milk, with the caseine digested and part of the butter replaced by cocoa butter. This is the most suitable food for infants during the first six months of life. It is easily prepared by the simple addition of water, is unaffected by keeping, and represents the normal constituents of mother's milk.

The *Soluble Food* is composed of the solid constituents of milk, sugar of milk, and the finest quality of wheat. The starch in the wheat is converted into dextrine and soluble starch by being kept for eight hours at a temperature of nearly 300 degrees Fahrenheit. The caseine is sufficiently predigested with pancreatine to render it impossible to form hard and indigestible curds in the child's stomach. Like the Lacto-Preparata, this food will keep any length of time. It requires no addition of milk, is always ready for use, and can be prepared for the child in a few moments. It is also free from the fermentations that occur in milk, and from the development of poisons, such as

tyrotoxicon, which often cause cholera infantum and other intestinal disorders. This food is all the child requires from the sixth till the twelfth month, after which soups and broths may be judiciously added. Until teething is completed, however, the Soluble Food should constitute the principal diet of the child, and even in the earlier years of childhood it will be found valuable, in all cases of sickness where other foods can not be tolerated.

We were led to adopt these foods in our practice about three years ago, and since then have recommended no other. Not only does the child thrive, but the flesh is hard and firm, the skin has a healthy glow, and every function of the body seems to be perfectly formed. Of twenty infants for whom we have prescribed these foods from birth, not one has suffered in the slightest degree from any stomach or intestinal disturbance, even during the hottest summer months. In one case the mother was feeble and had been in poor health for years. She had given birth to five children, four of whom she nursed for several months. Three die before the age of five, and the fourth is still puny and delicate. On the birth of the fifth child we advised the artificial feeding from the start. Lacto-Preparata was used for the first six months, when the soluble food was substituted. The child is now over fourteen months old, has never taken any other food, and is the image of physical health and beauty, as well as a constant surprise to all the friends of the family. This fact should suggest the importance of always keeping the child from the breast, if the mother is not in perfect health.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NORTHWEST.

"The Great Northwest" becomes a very indefinite phrase as the frontier moves westward with each decade. The new States that have recently been admitted to the Union have a good title to the old term "The Great Northwest," and the two Dakotas, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho and Washington make a great empire of new possibilities. The Chicago & North-Western Railway, that once covered the "Old Northwest," ministered to its growth and greatness and was a great missionary factor in the development of Northern Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Northern Michigan, Minnesota and Nebraska. This was the Old Northwest, and now, by branch lines or by its alliance with the Union Pacific Railway it stretches out its protecting arms and hand of help to the six new States which have begun their march in path of progress.

What a mighty tide of traffic is served by the thousands of miles of railway that compose the Chicago, Union Pacific and North-Western Line! Reaching sixteen States and the Territory of Utah, and touching more than 2,500 cities and towns, there is sure to be a wonderful growth and development, and somewhere

in 'this mighty empire there is always the high tide of prosperity and great opportunities for capital, brains and energy.

The splendid Vestibuled Trains of the North-Western, which provide all the luxuries of travel, convey the traveler comfortably and safely to nearly every part of the "Great Northwest." One of these trains runs through, solid, from Chicago to Portland, Ore., with sleeping car Chicago to San Francisco without change; another conveys passengers between Chicago and Denver with the loss of only one business day *en route*, and still another takes them to the Twin Cities of the Northwest (St. Paul and Minneapolis), or to the rapidly growing metropolis, Duluth, without change, in cars that represent the highest skill and ingenuity of the best manufacturers in the world, combining in the highest degree, elegance, safety and luxurious comfort.

Excellent meals in North-Western Dining Cars, which enjoy a national reputation for excellence, are served at the uniform price of 75 cents each, and Free Reclining Chair Cars are run on through trains between Chicago and Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver and Portland, Ore.

The comfort and convenience of passengers desiring to travel at a small expense upon second class tickets is promoted by the provision of accommodations for their use in Tourist or Colonist Sleeping Cars, which are supplied with every requisite for comfort, and in which completely furnished berths may be procured from Chicago to Portland, Ore., or Chicago to San Francisco at the nominal rate of \$4 per berth.

All ticket agents in the United States and Canada sell tickets via the North-Western, and time tables and full information can be obtained upon application to any of them, or by addressing Mr. W. A. Thrall, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago, Ill.

GEN. GRANT'S MEMOIRS.

ORIGINAL \$7 EDITION FOR THIRTY CENTS.

No book, excepting the Bible, has ever had such a sale in the United States as Gen. Grant's memoirs. Six hundred and fifty thousand copies have already gone into the homes of the rich, but the subscription price of \$7 has placed it beyond the reach of people in moderate circumstances. If 650,000 people have been willing to pay \$7 for Grant's Memoirs, there must be a couple of million people in the United States who want them, and will jump at the opportunity to buy them at the low figure here offered.

We will send you General Grant's Memoirs, publisher's original edition, best paper, cloth, green and gold binding, hitherto sold by subscription at \$7, for 30 cents! for 30 cents! absolutely

only 30 cents! and absolutely a proposition such as has never been made in the history of book publishing. The two splendid volumes of Grant's Memoirs, of which 650,000 copies have been already sold—not a cheap edition, but the best—for 30 cents; provided you send your subscription to this journal for one year, and also a subscription of \$3 for the *Cosmopolitan Magazine*, the brightest and cheapest of the great illustrated monthlies, itself equal to the best \$4 magazine.

The *Cosmopolitan* is enabled to make this offer because of the purchase of 600,000 volumes at a price which even publishers would deem impossible, and with the idea of running up its circulation to half a million copies. By contract with the *Cosmopolitan* we are enabled to offer our readers a share in the low price obtained through the largest purchase of books ever made in the history of the world.

If, however, you have Grant's books, the *Cosmopolitan's* offer will permit you to take instead, Gen. Sherman's Memoirs, 2 volumes, sold by subscription for \$5; Gen. Sheridan's Memoirs, 2 volumes, sold by subscription for \$6; Gen. McClellan's Memoirs, sold by subscription for \$3.75. All of these are bound in cloth, green and gold, in uniform style with Grant's Memoirs.

The *Cosmopolitan* is sent postage prepaid, but the postage on the books, at the rate of one-half cent per ounce, must be remitted with the order: Gen. Grant's Memoirs, 96 oz., 48 cents; Gen. Sheridan's Memoirs, 92 oz., 46 cents; Gen. Sherman's Memoirs, 84 oz., 42 cents; Gen. McClellan's Memoirs, 48 oz., 24 cents.

Send us at once \$3 for year's subscription to the *Cosmopolitan*, \$1 for year's subscription to this journal, and 30 cents for a set of Memoirs—\$4.30 in all—to which add postage on the particular set of Memoirs selected.

DELIGHTFUL RESORTS.

Our readers who are desirous of finding pleasant places to spend the fall should bear in mind that the Chicago & North-Western Railway furnishes every facility for a rapid, safe and comfortable journey from Chicago to Waukesha, Madison, Lake Geneva, Neenah, Marquette, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Ashland, Lake Minnetonka, Yellowstone National Park and the mountain resorts of Colorado and the far West. Fast vestibuled trains, equipped with reclining chair cars, parlor cars, palace sleeping and dining cars, afford patrons of the North-Western every luxury incident to travel by a first-class railway. Excursion tickets at reduced rates and descriptive pamphlets can be obtained upon application to any ticket agent or by addressing W. A. Thrall, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, C. & N. W. Ry., Chicago, Ill.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., August 7, 1891.

EDITOR MEDICAL VISITOR: Another step in advance has just been made by the homœopathic physicians of Kansas City. On Friday, July 31, they moved the college and hospital to the lofty building, with its light and cheerful rooms, 504 and 506 West Seventh street. It is eighty feet front and 125 feet deep; has a basement for kitchen, diningroom and laundry. On first floor are the rooms—lecture, laboratory, clinical theater, etc.—of the college. The two upper floors are reserved for the hospital, of which, however, on the second floor, the front parlors are tenanted by the house physicians, the office and a store-room. Each floor has fourteen rooms. Prosperity, we wish, follow this meritorious institution.

M. A. A. WOLFF.

Lacto-Preparata as manufactured by Reed & Carnrick, is destined to become the ideal baby food of the day. Evaporated within a few hours after leaving the udder, sufficient milk-sugar added to make it correspond with breast milk, the caseine partially predigested, the whole then perfectly sterilized and placed in hermetically sealed cans, renders it as perfect a counterpart to the breast milk as any we know of.—*The North American Journal of Homœopathy.*

LOCATIONS.

There is now a grand opening at Salisbury Centre, N. Y., for a physician, a homœopathic preferred. Hope some one will avail themselves of the chance, as the place is to be without a doctor.

Nevada, Mo., a city of ten thousand, needs a homœopathic physician, as Dr. H. E. Jewell has left on account of poor health. Mr. John T. Birdsey will answer all letters.

A lady physician is wanted in a sanitarium near Chicago. One well recommended can address the editor for particulars.

The Medical Visitor.

NO. 9. SEPTEMBER, 1891. VOL. VII.

SOME LOCAL NOTES.

A new society was organized in Chicago a few weeks ago under the comprehensive title of "The Provers Union and Materia Medica Club," the object of the society as expressed in the constitution being the proving of drugs and the study of Materia Medica and the Organon. At each meeting a few sections of the organon are read and commented upon by the various members present, and then a short time is devoted to the discussion of interesting cases.

If one wishes to know what is not taught in the homœopathic colleges of the country he should attend one of these meetings and listen to the questions propounded by the young physicians present. It seems almost incredible that such important subjects, as, "How to Take the Case," or in other words, how to examine the patient in order to get at all his symptoms, both general and peculiar or, characteristic; "How to Select the Remedy" to fit these symptoms; "The Duration of a Drug's Action and its Antidotes," are not mentioned at all or in such a manner that the student is not impressed with their vital necessity.

It seems almost incredible that Allen's Work on Intermittent Fever, which is really Bonninghausen's work, with additions and corrections, should be returned by the purchaser because he does not know how to use it or because it is less labor to prescribe quinine.

The above are only a few of the points picked up at a late meeting of the new club. Notwithstanding the general drift of the school, especially in the East, toward eclecticism, it is an encouraging sign of the times that there are in this city upward of thirty homœopathic practitioners who are seeking for light, and are casting scornfully aside Kochism, Pas-

teurism and a thousand and one isms which spring up to-day and are gone to-morrow.

Let any one who has the least bit of curiosity attend one of these club meetings, and if he does not learn something, why he need not waste his time again.

A new college was organized some few weeks ago, and there are quite a number of very, very funny things about it. In a general way, it was announced that it was organized to teach pure homœopathy. That is very funny when we look at the officers of the so-called college. It is not many moons since one of them, in a long-winded editorial, praised a quack medicine which had been condemned by other physicians of all schools. It is said, how truthfully one can not say, that this little editor bought some of the stock. Very foxey.

Another funny thing is, still bearing in mind the pure homœopathy idea, that a certain professor is known (or it is alleged by those who profess to know) as a morphine feeder. Funny, is it not?

Another funny, very funny thing is, at this writing it is not really known who is a professor and who is not, so many names were used without authority. A supplemental announcement, if one is ever issued, may present the institution in its proper shape.

Glancing over the list of thirty odd names, with the exception of those who say they have withdrawn, there is not one who has ever served as a teacher or had any experience whatever in teaching. It is very funny that nearly all of them have just graduated from the benches to the professorial chairs.

Another funny thing occurs to the writer: Does the little periodical mentioned on page 14 of the catalogue run the college, or the college the aforesaid l. p?

The College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago has adopted what is termed a non-resident course. The plan seems to be a good one, and, at any rate, saves the poor (in money) student a large board bill. As this is a new departure in college experience, the following rules are copied from the announcement:

1. Non-residents may matriculate with the College of Physicians and Surgeons to take the first year's course in the same manner and under the same conditions as if they proposed to take a resident course. (V. Catalogue.)

2. Non-resident students will be required to select a preceptor satisfactory to the secretary, and one who is willing to co-operate with the faculty in conducting the year's work, and give his certificate for the same at the end of the year.

3. Non-resident students must do the prescribed work and make satisfactory weekly reports of progress in the manner provided by the faculty.

4. The course covers thirty weeks, and not more than five weekly reports may prove unsatisfactory without debarring the student from the credit of the course.

5. When a student can furnish evidence of having already taken the work in the prescribed non-resident course, he will be assigned an equivalent from a special course.

6. Students who have taken the non-resident course in a satisfactory manner, and have shown by the weekly examinations that they have done the work thoroughly and intelligently, will receive certificates from the secretary, which, with the certificate of their preceptor, will be taken at this college in lieu of one year's study on a four-years' course.

EXPENSES.

Matriculation fee.....	\$ 5 00
Books: Huxley & Martin, Practical Biology....	\$2.60
Martin & Moale, Vertebrate Dissection..	1.20
Ganet, Physics.....	2.50
	6 30
Postage fee	3 00
	\$14 30

The matriculation fee and the postage fee must be paid in advance.

It is to be hoped that this new departure will be a success. By the lengthening of the terms and the time of study the poor man is almost excluded from the profession. The other professions, especially the legal and the clerical, stick to the old rules, two years for law and three for the ministry. If a lawyer can master all the knotty points of Blackstone, Kent and other lumi-

naries, in a couple of years, there is no earthly reason why a medical student can not in three years master his profession.

The American physicians and surgeons whose names have become known throughout the world were graduates upon two courses of lectures. If a student can not master the subject in two years, or three at the most, he can not learn the subjects taught at all. The hue and cry for years has been for higher medical education, and yet there are as many poor doctors turned out as ever, and always will be, even if ten years' study be insisted upon.

A magnificent microscope has just been completed by the Munich Poeller Physical and Optical Institute, for the great Chicago Exposition, at a cost of \$8,750. It possesses a magnifying power of 11,000 diameters. As might be expected, electricity plays an important part in the working of this gigantic instrument, which, after inspection by American citizens, is expected to give an impetus to the Munich mart for scientific apparatus. The electricity furnishes and regulates the source of light, which, placed in the focus of a parabolic aluminum reflector, reaches an intensity of 11,000 candle power. The electricity also provides the means of an ingenious automatic mechanism for the centering of the quadruple condensers and illuminating the lenses. There is an arrangement for the exact control of the distance of the carbon point. The most important novel feature is the cooling machine, which is indispensable on account of the extreme heat, 1.43 calories per second, generated by the intense illuminating arrangement. A machine regulated by a Helmholtz electric centrifugal regulator provides the several microscopic and polariscopic systems of the apparatus with a fine spray of fluid carbonic acid, which immediately after its release from the copper vessel, in which it is held under a pressure of 23 atmospheres, becomes converted into gaseous matter, so intensely cold that only .00007 gramme of carbonic acid per second is required to give the result. The magnifying power of the apparatus, with ordinary objectives, as has been stated, is about 11,000 diameters, but, with the oil immersion, it can be increased to 16,000.

THE MIGRATION OF CONSUMPTIVES.**Should the Children Remain When the Parents Have Died of Phthisis?**

T. C. DUNCAN, M. D., CHICAGO.

It is estimated that there are 10,000,000 consumptives in America. My idea is that these figures are too large. It is reported that about one-quarter of the deaths in New England are from consumption. In Chicago the ratio is about one-tenth of the whole mortality. Both of these are in excess of the average for the whole country, for the number of consumptives declines as we go west and south. Presuming that the number is only five per cent. of the mortality and of the population, that would give us 3,200,000 consumptives in the United States alone—a host of people. If there are only one per cent. of consumptives it will be seen that brings the number well up to a million of people.

In certain parts of our country the problem of what to do with the increasing number of consumptives is a serious one. If this disease is infectious or contagious and if the healthy can be inoculated with the bacilli of phthisis, the gravity of the situation becomes alarming.

It is a well-established fact that consumption is inherited. That being a generally admitted fact, the question arises, should the children of consumptives be allowed to remain where the disease carried off the parents?

If the disease is accelerated in one locality and retarded in another, then it would certainly seem to be good common sense to remove the child whose life is shadowed by consumption to the healthiest spot known.

This question appeals to the statesman, the charitable, the philanthropic, as well as to the physician, who, however, is supposed to be all of the above, and more.

If New Mexico, for example, can save even twenty per cent. of the New Englanders and one half of the Chicagoans who now die of phthisis or tubercular diseases broad charity would say it should be done; and that the means must be forthcoming to "rescue these perishing" ones, to send them to that health-giving climate and support them while there until well. Millions of money is in the hands of those who stand ready to help humanity when their attention is directed to a great need.

RECENT DEATHS.

Dr. George F. Turrill, of Detroit, died June 21, aged sixty.

Dr. P. K. Guild, of Santa Barbara, Cal., died June 13.

Dr. William C. Barker died September 11 at his home in Waukegan, Ill. He came west in 1846 and settled in Little Fort, now Waukegan, Ill., May 30 of that year. He was a courageous pioneer and one of the oldest practitioners of homœopathy in this State, and an honored elder in the Presbyterian church. He was born at Balston Spa, Saratoga Co., N. Y., September 28, 1812. The Doctor was a large-hearted gentleman, and aggressive in all causes for practical and religious benefits. He leaves a widow, four sons, two daughters, and grandchildren.

Dr. Eugene A. Guilbert, an active practitioner of homœopathy in Jackson, Miss., was found in a dying condition in his room on September 14. Physicians were summoned, but he died soon after being discovered. He took an overdose of morphine, it is believed, as he was subject to heart disease. He was a native of Dubuque, Iowa. He went south soon after the war, settling first in New Orleans and later went to Yazoo City. Several years ago he went to Jackson, Miss. He married the daughter of Judge William Yerger, of that city. His father is a prosperous citizen of Dubuque, Iowa.

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS RECEIVED.

"Poisonous House Decorations," by W. B. Clarke, M. D., of Indianapolis. Reprint from Indiana State Board of Health Report.

The Fifth Annual Report of the Homœopathic League for the year ended April 30, 1891.

"A Course in Microscopical Technology, for Colleges of Pharmacy," by Dr. H. M. Whelpley, of St. Louis. Reprint from Proceedings of American Pharmaceutical Association.

THREE THOUSAND QUESTIONS ON MEDICAL SUBJECTS; arranged for self-examination, with the proper references to standard works in which the correct replies will be found. P. Blakiston, Son & Co., Philadelphia, publishers.

The questions selected are those most likely to be asked in the green-room, hence the book is of the greatest value to the

student who is preparing for his final examinations. This book will be sent free to all medical students who forward ten cents to cover postage, wrapping, etc. Mention the *MEDICAL VISITOR* in your letter. It should have been stated that the little volume of 144 pages is interleaved and neatly bound in green.

“The Corset; Questions of Pressure and Displacement,” by Robert L. Dickinson, M. D., Brooklyn. Reprint from the *New York Medical Journal*.

INTERNATIONAL CLINIC, a quarterly of Clinical Lectures on Medicine, Surgery, Gynecology, Pediatrics, Neurology, Dermatology, Laryngology, Ophthalmology and Otology by Professors and Lecturers in the leading Medical Colleges of the United States, Great Britain and Canada, edited by Drs. John M. Keating and J. P. Croyer Griffith of Philadelphia and Drs. J. Mitchell Bruce and D. W. Finlay of London, England, Vol. II, July 1891, J. B. Lippincott Co. publisher.

In the present volume of three hundred and fifty-six pages there are thirty-nine clinical lectures in addition to a biographical sketch of the late Joseph Leidy, M. D., of Philadelphia. Many of the contributions are excellent and of great practical benefit to the practitioner of the regular school in the way of treatment and to the homœopathic physician in the way of diagnosis and prognosis. The index at the end of the volume is full and complete, adding greatly to the value of the work besides enabling one to find in a moment the subject looked for. The work has been well received and highly praised by all the leading journals of both schools of medicine

A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON DISEASES OF THE SKIN. By Henry G. Piffard, A. M., M. D., Clinical Professor of Dermatology, University of the City of New York, etc., assisted by Robert M. Fuller, M. D. With fifty full-page original plates and thirty-three illustrations in the text. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1891.

This is one of the important and much needed books of the year, covering as it does a vast field and yet concisely, clearly and briefly going over the whole ground.

The author says he wrote this volume with the avowed intention “to present his subject in the most practical manner and with the fewest possible words.” He has “avoided all theoretical and controversial discussions which are of interest to the

specialist rather than to the general practitioner. He has also systematically omitted reference to the pathological histology of the skin." The photographs from which the exceptionally fine plates (some fifty in number) were prepared "were made by the author with the aid of artificial light, which his experience leads him to prefer for this purpose." The text is also enriched with thirty-three cuts.

The writer makes no classification of these disorders, thus avoiding the clashing that results when comparing with other authorities. There is only one just criticism that can be made, and that is the publishers have omitted the index, a very necessary part of every book. Aside from this the house deserves credit for the handsome manner in which the volume is printed, bound and illustrated. All students of dermatology must add it to their library.

The "Annual Report of the Department for the Insane of the Pennsylvania Hospital" for the year ending April 22, 1891.

"Second Report of the Superintendent of the John Hopkins Hospital" for the year ending January 31, 1891.

SEXUAL HEALTH. A companion to "Modern Domestic Medicine," by Henry G. Hanchett, M. D., F. A. A., carefully revised by A. H. Laidlaw, A. M., M. D. Third edition. Hahnemann Publishing House, 1891.

This little book of eighty-six pages was well received by the profession when first issued and the two former editions were soon exhausted. The present edition has been carefully revised and will no doubt meet with a ready sale.

"Trachoma and its Treatment," by W. Cheatham, M. D. Reprint from the *Ophthalmic Record*.

"Epilepsy as a Hystero-Neurosis," by James C. Wood, A. M., M. D. Reprint from *Medical Era*.

"Homœopathic League Tracts, No. 35," "The Two Ways in Medicine," and No. 36, "Homœopathy and Blood-Letting."

"Trichina Spiralis," by Dr. H. M. Whelpley, St. Louis, Mo.

"Eye Diseases of the Unborn," by Julian J. Chisholm, Baltimore. Reprint from the *Maryland Medical Journal*.

"The Climatologist" is the title of a new monthly journal devoted to the relation of climate, mineral springs, diet, preventive

medicine, race, occupation, life insurance and sanitary science to disease. It is published by W. B. Saunders, 913 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, and costs \$2 per year. The editors are Drs. John M. Keating, Fred A. Packard and Charles F. Gardiner. The first number (August) contains eighty-two pages of interesting matter.

“The Electrical Treatment of Fibroid Tumors,” with an analysis of forty-six cases, by G. Betton Massey, M. D. Reprint from *Annals of Gynecology and Pediatrics*.

“Hahnemannian Homœopathy,” being papers read before the Canadian Institute of Homœopathy by George Logan, M. D., Ottawa, and C. T. Campbell, M. D., London. Ont.

“Away with Koch’s Lymph,” by Nicholas Senn, M. D. Reprint from the *Chicago Medical Recorder*.

“Proceedings of the Twenty-second Annual Session of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Michigan.”

“Kali-Chloricum,” a lecture by Charles S. Mack, M. D., Ann Arbor, Mich. Reprint from the *Hahnemann Monthly*.

“Angina Ludovici,” by E. Lippincott, M. D., Memphis. Reprint from *Journal of Ophthalmology, Otology and Laryngology*.

SOCIALISM, by John Stuart Mill. A collection of his writings on Socialism, with chapters on Democracy, the Right of Property in Land and the Enfranchisement of Women. The Social Science Library. Humboldt Publishing Company, New York. Price, 25 cents.

The writings of John Stuart Mill are all worthy of study and careful consideration. For the seriousness and the energy with which he devoted his life to the service of his fellow-man, he commands respect and reverence. For the purity of his life and the loftiness of his aims, he merits admiration.

The peculiar crotchety education given him by his father has by some been regarded as a handicap and by others as a great help in developing his mind to fill the position it afterward occupied in the world of thought. He was cautious and conservative, and considering his day and generation, it is a marvel how far he advanced above the level of the thinkers of his time. In that millennium which is surely, however slowly, coming, he

will be honored as an advance guard who pushed beyond the general body and pointed still farther. That a mind so strong so sane and so unbiased made such advances toward socialism is a strong argument in its favor, and shows that it is not to be put aside by the pooh-poohs of the uninformed and superficial. He found England rotten to the core, the hereditary rights, lands and money of the upper ten unrighteously oppressing and deeply wronging the lower myriads, and it is his merit that he saw it, that he was not blind to it. There are thousands of people who complain of vacant hours, of having nothing to read or to occupy their minds with; there are thousands of people who use their spare time by inflaming the lower parts of their nature by bestial novels of the Zola type for lack of something better to do. Here is a subject for them, of vast importance, of intense interest, that they ought to know all about, that they will do good by informing themselves about. They can begin on no better books than Nos. 1 and 2 of the Social Science Library, the first being "Six Centuries of Work and Wages," and the second the volume under review, which is a collection of the writings of Mill, on this subject

Socialism, in common with other great reform movements, must grow gradually; it can not be forced. Education of the masses by such books as these must precede its actual existence. Socialistic principles can never be successfully carried out by any community of men, large or small, as long as the ideas of the general mass remain as they are. As well might we expect healthy tissue to thrive in the heart of a cancer. All attempts to start such communities have failed; they are utopian phantasies. But when the whole mass is leavened by education socialism will come as naturally and imperceptibly as the growing of grass or the opening of a flower.

MENTAL SUGGESTION, by Dr. J. Ochorowicz. The Humboldt Library of Science. Humboldt Publishing Co., New York. Four double numbers. Price 30 cents each.

This work of nearly 400 pages is devoted to answering the question: Can one mind affect another by purely mental suggestion, not through the avenues of the five senses? The final answer is in the affirmative. The author, from a scientific standpoint was well equipped for such an investigation. He is almost

ridiculously afraid of being misled. His experiments are all conducted with extreme caution. If there be any other way within the range of possibility of explaining the phenomena observed, he anxiously searches it out. No one who reads his book can doubt his sincerity, his perseverance, or the extreme caution with which he examines evidence.

It may be affirmed then that science, stern, exact, impartial, admits that there is such a thing as mental suggestion, and we are glad of it, for we have had a leaning that way for years, our experiments were numerous and conclusive (to us), although not conducted under the rigid conditions that would have satisfied Dr. Ochorowicz. As these experiments began with our first recollections and have lasted to the present time, it would be impossible to present them. We could give no experiment that Dr. Ochorowicz would recognize, but we have seen enough. Babies by the score, rendered fretful and sick by the petulant and hateful state of those around them, made quiet again by these unquiet elements being removed. We have felt the thoughts of others, and have in turn been read by others without word or motion.

In scientific terms, the fact established is that independently of any phenomenon appreciable by our normal senses or by our normal perspicacity, how quick soever it may be supposed to be, there exists between the thought of two individuals a correlation such as chance can not account for.

S.

THE URINE, THE COMMON POISONS AND THE MILK. Memoranda, Chemical and Microscopical, for Laboratory Use, by J. W. Holland, M. D., fourth edition revised and enlarged. Philadelphia. P. Blakiston, Son & Co.

This book is intended for medical students chiefly, and is well adapted for laboratory use by its size, shape and arrangement. The text is brief and to the point. A vast amount of information usually found in chemistry, and of little or no use to medical men has been left out. Pages are left blank for calculations, memoranda or more extended notes. For the convenience of those whose course of study is very short (that means everybody nowadays), the most important matter is printed in larger type. On page 13 the following inaccuracy is noticed: "The most exact method (of finding the amount of solids) is to evaporate a given amount to dryness on a water bath and then weigh the residue."

The heat of a water bath will decompose much of the urea and drive it off as ammonia, consequently the weight of the residue would fall short of that of the total solids originally contained in the fluid. Moreover the solids of the urine are exceedingly hygroscopic and this introduces another source of error in the case. This process does not give as accurate results as the following simple rule. If the urine has a sp. gr. under 1018, multiply the last two figures by 2, if 1018 or over, multiply the last two figures by 2.33, the result is the number of grains in 1000 cu. cent. of urine.

The author mentions both 2 and 2.33 as factors, but does not make any distinction between them. He does not speak well enough of the fermentation test. All things considered, it is the handiest, most accurate and all-round useful test that the physician has at his command. It is not claimed that it is critically accurate, nor does it need to be, but it is accurate enough for practical work, and very useful.

A few slips here and there were noticed which should not have escaped correction in the fourth edition, but on the whole the book is well arranged for practical work, and will prove an addition to the college text books.

B.

SCIENTIFIC MEDICINE IN ITS RELATION TO HOMŒOPATHY, by Prof. Th. Bakody of the Buda-Pesth University. Translated from the German by Rudolph F. Bauer, M. D., Philadelphia. Boericke & Tafel. Price 50 cents.

This essay will be variously received by different classes of readers. Those who strictly adhere to pure homœopathy because they are more successful with it than with anything else, will regard it askance or reject it entirely as a wide departure from the simplicity and scientific accuracy of Hahnemann. Another and a more numerous class not as successful in curing, with a weakness for crude drugs and alternation, will welcome it as an important addition to the literature of our school, upholding and strengthening Hahnemann's law by the latest discoveries of modern science. They will rejoice in his claim of being a "*scientific* follower of the doctrines of Hahnemann, always endeavoring, in keeping with the *scientific* spirit of the age, to give to the same a substantial foundation in accordance with the *scientific* knowledge of the day."

In sober truth Professor Bakody, while giving lip-reverence in abundance to Hahnemann, does not pay the more sincere compliment of putting his doctrines into practice; he rather uses them as foundation stones upon which to build a fine superstructure of his own, so at variance with homœopathy as to deserve a new name.

The Bakodian system of medicine is more learned than homœopathy, but it is not so wise. It has much to say about cell pathology, protoplasm, necrobiotic changes, bacilli, causal relationship, etc., but little or nothing about the pure effects of drugs; in fact it holds what it is pleased to call symptomatic specific medicine, or in other words pure homœopathy, in such light esteem as to hope that it will be abolished.

It has on the other hand the highest regard for something or other nominated causal-specific medical therapeutics, a monster with three heads, the first of which answers to the name Homœotherapeutics, and is an objectionable affair analogous to the organopathy of Dr. Sharp of Rugby, England. According to Bakody's dictates, pathology should be the basis of all prescriptions; potencies should be limited to the sixth decimal, because beyond that point would be beyond scientific recognition. Instead of the terse, sufficient phrase "similia similibus" it has an insufferably long and stupid formula of seventy big words, all strictly scientific. As an example of its prescribing, read this: "The remedy employed by me almost without exception in cases of chronic affections of the lungs" is phosphorus in the fifth decimal. Bakody of Buda-Pesth! did it never occur to you that men sometimes advance backward, that a man may be learned without being wise, that he may know much curious and interesting lore about "cheesy degeneration or tyrosis proper," about phagocytes, molecular detritus, and necrobiotic changes without knowing even a little bit about curing sick folk; that in fact these alien fields of knowledge lead therapeutics astray and divert the simple and direct strokes of healing; that the optical instruments which increase the power of the human eye by six hundred often blind that interior eye of the understanding which adapts means to ends? This ambitious and presumptuous attempt to devitalize homœopathy and wed its corpse to scientific medicine (?) will not succeed; pure homœopathy has nothing to fear from such

attempts. While Bakody and others of that ilk are blinking their learned eyes at bacilli, and racking their erudite heads on the last point between something and nothing, homœopathy, smiling benignly, will still be found at the old stand, engaged in her old business of curing the sick. J. B. S. KING.

THE ACTION, THERAPEUTIC VALUE AND USE OF THE CARLSBAD SPRUNDEL SALT AND ITS RELATION TO THE CARLSBAD THERMAL WATER, by Dr. W. Jaworski, with a dietary by the translator, A. L. A. Toboldt, M. D., Philadelphia. P. Blakiston Son & Co.; 100 pages, cloth bound.

For over two hundred years the Carlsbad Thermal waters have held a prominent place in the treatment of certain common forms of ill health. This work is a concise record of the effects of the water upon a large number of patients with special regard to the appearance of the stools and the functions of the stomach. It is about the only book from which one can get an intelligent idea of the clinical effect of the water in various sized doses, and it will enable the American physicians to use the salts much more understandingly than heretofore. A useful dietary has been compiled by the translator. B.

GOSSIP.

* * * Dioviurnia is pronounced by the most prominent professors of medicine as being the most powerful uterine tonic attainable. It is the remedy to right the wrongs and relieve the weakness of the uterus and appendages. It resuscitates to normal condition. It is a sure remedy to prevent miscarriage, also naseau in pregnancy, restoring the entire uterine system relieving all abnormal conditions of same.

* * * A good location in the vicinity of Chicago is now vacant. Dr. J. B. S. King will answer letters of inquiry containing stamp.

* * * Dr. Alex Donald has removed his office to rooms 53 and 54 Germania Life Building, corner Fourth and Minnesota Streets, St. Paul, Minn.

* * * The Southern Homœopathic Medical Association meets at Nashville, Tenn., November 11, 12 and 13.

* * * The editor was pleased to see, upon his return from Europe, Dr. C. N. Dunn, of Centralia, Ill.; F. E. Downey, of Clinton, Ill.; C. H. Cogswell, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa; J. S. Baright, of

Battle Creek, Mich., and others, besides a large number of the city physicians. The letters which have been received, expressing good-fellowship, have been answered. To be appreciated one must go away from home for a while.

* * * Dr. A. O. Pitcher, Roanoke, Va., informs us that he has given up his practice there. It is a city of 20,000 and a good field for a homœopath.

THE FIELD.

ILLINOIS.—The meeting of the homœopathic physicians of La Salle County that was held in Streator, August 12, for the purpose of organizing a local branch of the National Association of Homœopathic Physicians was an unqualified success, and all who attended pronounced the meeting a most pleasing and pleasurable one. After Dr. J. B. Dunham, of Wenona, had been elected president and Dr. C. A. Wiericke, of Marseilles, secretary, the program was taken up and some able papers on different branches of medicine and surgery were read and discussed as follows: "Gynæcological How and Why," Prof. S. Leavitt, M. D., Chicago; "Comparative Materia Medica," H. M. Bascom, M. D., Ottawa; "Preventive Medicine," J. M. Welker, M. D., Washington; "Hip Joint Diseases and Treatment," Charles H. Long, M. D., Pontiac; "Ear Diseases, Caused by, and Complicating La Grippe," H. A. Millard, M. D., Minonk; "Surgical Errors," A. H. Hatton, M. D., Peru; "Some Things Worth Remembering," G. F. Coutant, M. D., La Salle; "Clinical Medicine," C. A. Wiericke, M. D., Marseilles; "Antiseptic Midwifery," J. B. Dunham, M. D., Wenona. Before adjourning it was decided to hold another meeting in Streator some time in January as that city, on account of its railway facilities, was considered to be the most convenient.

The American Association of Orificial Surgeons met in Chicago, September 9 and 10. Papers were read on subjects of interest to the members by Drs. M. J. Hill, C. C. Edson, E. M. Beebe, E. H. Pratt, William Webster and W. H. H. Jackson. The following officers for the ensuing year were elected: President, Dr. W. G. Hall, St Joseph, Mo.; first vice-president, Dr. S. H. Linn, Rochester, N. Y.; second vice-president, Dr. J. T. Warnock, Atlanta, Ga; secretary, Dr. Curtis M. Beebe, Chicago; treasurer, Dr. F. D. Holbrook, Chicago; censors, Drs. William Webster, Dayton, Ohio; W. H. H. Jackson, Oil City, Penn.; W. E. Green, Little Rock, Ark. After hearing a report of the treasurer, the association adjourned to meet in Chicago next September. The surgeons say the meeting has been one of great pleasure and benefit.

The thirty-second annual course of lectures in the Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, of Chicago, opened Tuesday evening, September 15, 1891, with a very large class. The following was the program: Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Jones; music, imperial quartet; address by the president, Prof. R. Ludlam, M. D.; address by the dean, Prof. H. B. Fellows, M. D.; music; annual faculty address, Prof. J. P. Cobb, M. D.; music, closing with a reunion and social.

The sixteenth annual term of the Chicago Homœopathic Medical college began with appropriate exercises in the clinical amphitheater of the college September 15. Prof. C. M. Beebe delivered an interesting address to the students and others who were present. After a few remarks welcoming the students back to their work, he went into an exhaustive review of the evolution of the science of medicine since the time when the minister or priest performed both the duties of healing the morally and physically diseased, to the present, where the general tendency of the profession is to make a specialty of only one or two diseases. He paid a great deal of attention to sanitary science, asserting that many diseases could be averted by proper sanitary conditions.

MARYLAND.—The Ladies' Aid Society of the Maryland Homœopathic Hospital held their monthly meeting at the hospital August 26. Reports were read from the different sections. The treasurer's report for the last two months showed the receipts to be \$734.36 and the expenditures \$633.33.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital, which received by bequest the estate of Mrs. Anna C. Moering, on Quincy and Harvard Streets, Cambridge, has sold it.

The Worcester County Homœopathic Medical Society held its regular quarterly meeting at Worcester, August 2, with a good attendance. A paper was read on "Treatment of Uterine Displacement," by Dr. F. W. Patch, of South Framingham. An obstetrical case was discussed by Dr. Jennie S. Dunn, of that city, and clinical cases were reported by Dr. E. R. Miller, of Leominster. A paper on "Acute Suppurative Inflammation of the Middle Ear" was read by Dr. A. E. Perkins, of Ashburnham. The various papers were discussed by the members, and the afternoon session was principally devoted to a discussion of infant feeding.

Dr. W. H. Bennett, of Fitchburg and Dr. Henry W. Cain, of Upton, were proposed for membership and their names were referred to the censors. The next meeting will be held in Worcester, November 12.

MICHIGAN.—At the regular quarterly meeting of the Saginaw Valley Homœopathic Medical Society, held at East Saginaw, September 8, there was a large attendance, physicians being present

from Ionia, Vassar, Midland and Bay City. Among the papers presented which were of special value was one by Dr. J. H. Cowell and one by Dr. Nottingham, of Bay City. After transacting such business as came before the society and discussing the subjects presented in the papers read, members of the society were entertained at supper by Dr. Knapp. The society adjourned till the next annual meeting, to be held the second Tuesday in December, at Bay City.

MINNEAPOLIS.—Owing to the rapidly increasing demands upon the Homœopathic Hospital, it has been found necessary to provide more room for the accommodation of patients. At a meeting of the officers and directors, August 3, preliminary steps were taken toward the enlargement of facilities in the direction indicated. Arrangements were made for the construction of a new building, or ward, for patients affected with contagious diseases, and the conversion of the present building into a separate department for the exclusive use of fever patients. With the completion of the additional building the main hospital will be used as a surgical department, and will be fitted up expressly for those demanding surgical rather than medical treatment.

It is probable that work upon the additional building will begin this season, and it will be completed as soon as practicable, as the necessity for more room is already pressing.

NEW JERSEY.—The following is the report of the West Jersey Homœopathic Hospital and Dispensary Association, Camden, for the month of July: Number of cases treated, 25; number of prescriptions made, 63.

NEW YORK.—Great preparations were made by the members of the Erie County Homœopathic Medical Society for the reception and entertainment of the New York State Homœopathic Medical Society which met in Buffalo on the 15th and 16th. The headquarters were at the Iroquois, and meetings were held in the Y. M. C. A. lecture room.

The *Conglomerate* reports the population of the State Homœopathic Hospital, in Middletown, September 1, as 774, of whom 398 were males and 376 females. During the week ten patients were admitted and six discharged, three as recovered.

The two hundred and sixty-seventh meeting of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of New York was held at 44 Court Street, Brooklyn, September 8. There was not a large attendance, as many members had not yet returned from the country. In the absence of President Schenck, Vice-President W. B. Winchell occupied the chair and Secretary W. S. Rink recorded the proceedings. Drs. J. P. Given, Magnus T. Hopper, Henry P. Sage, B. W. Bierbauer and George E. Schupaw were

unanimously elected to membership. The application of Dr. R. L. McFarland, of Woodhaven, was referred to the membership committee. The following resolution, offered by Dr. Moffatt and amended by Dr. Burnham, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, In default of especial agreement, any member of this society rendering professional services at the request of and for another member shall report to the latter the account of such services and be entitled to one-half of the fees received therefor, when collected.

This resolution was not presented from any dissatisfaction among the members, but that the society might have a formulated custom. It met with unanimous approval.

Dr. Moffatt said that as the constitution and by-laws were about to be revised, he would move that the resolution adopted January 5, 1875, to the effect that "no member in arrears six months after a regular meeting be privileged to speak or vote at a meeting of the association" be stricken out. He said this was unnecessary. The motion was carried.

It was also decided to strike out the resolution passed September 7, 1875, to the effect that "in discussions no member be allowed to speak more than twice nor more than ten minutes without special permission."

Dr. Willis read a lengthy and instructive paper describing several surgical cases in his own practice which received the close attention of his hearers.

The *Conglomerate* reports that on September 9 there were 770 patients in the State Homœopathic Hospital in Middletown, of whom 399 were males and 371 females. During the past week four patients were admitted and six discharged, five of them as recovered.

The fortieth semi-annual convention of the New York State Homœopathic Medical Society was called to order in the Young Men's Christian Association lecture room, at Buffalo, September 15, Dr. F. Park occupying the chair. Many prominent physicians from all parts of the State were present and a general good time was enjoyed. Mayor Bishop delivered an address of welcome.

And then I see in new effulgence bright,
A Buffalo reporter here to-night;
I cry aloud: "Oh! Paragon of Truth,
What awful accident is this, forsooth?"
He smiles and says: "It is (my words are true),
The burial of the Old School by the New."
I woke and thought—this may be only fun!
But, 'pon my word, the thing is almost done.

That is the way Dr. William Tod Helmuth concluded a witty poem at the banquet to the visiting homœopaths, September 15.

The convention met after the dinner hour in the afternoon and the bureau of surgery was taken up. Technical papers were read by Prof. James C. Wood, Dr. M. O. Terry, Dr. George S. Mosely, and Dr. J. M. Lee. In the bureau of Gynæcology papers were read by Dr. B. S. Partridge, Dr. S. I. Lee, Dr. H. B. Paine, and Dr. Dewitt G. Wilcox, and by Dr. George S. Mosely, who read the paper prepared by Dr. W. M. L. Fiske. Dr. Helmuth contributed an instructive paper also.

Dr. N. Schneider and Prof. H. T. Biggar were present from Ohio. Dr. Asa Couch, D. W. C. Van Lennop, of Philadelphia and Professor Wood, of Ann Arbor, Mich., also attended.

The women physicians in attendance, whose names are registered, are Catharine Walker, Buffalo; Alpha M. Whiton, Monroe; Mrs. J. Bertling, Jessie Shepard, Mrs. Grube, Buffalo; Myra A. Gillette, Medina; Clara A. Mackentosh, Cincinnati; Abby J. Seymour, Sarah H. Morris, Anna M. Hoxie, Buffalo.

Dr. J. W. Candee, of Syracuse, presented the report of the Board of Censors, recommending about thirty names for membership, and Buffalo was represented in the list by George F. Moseley, H. A. Foster, Truman J. Martin, P. Erb, C. S. Albertson and Jessie Shepard. The names were received.

In the evening a pleasant reception and banquet was given by the Erie County Homœopathic Medical Society at the Chapter House. Kuhn's orchestra rendered the music.

Dr. A. S. Couch, of Fredonia was toastmaster at the banquet. Toasts lauding homœopathy and the science of medicine and surgery were responded to by Dr. Theodore Y. Kinne, Dr. M. Schneider, Hon. T. Guilford Smith, Dr. Hamilton F. Biggar, Dr. William Tod Helmuth, Mr. Henry R. Howland and Rev. Thomas. R. Silcer. Dr. Helmuth's response was in poetry.

OHIO.—The Cleveland Homœopathic College trustees have purchased property adjoining Huron Street Hospital as a site for a new college building. The architect is preparing plans, and it is believed that the corner-stone of the building will be laid September 23. The college property, when completed, will cost \$50,000 and will be splendidly equipped. The structure will be four stories high and similar in architectural design to Huron Street Hospital. Already \$25,000 of an endowment fund of \$100,000 has been raised. The institution has established a dental department. It has been urged upon the homœopathic profession that there should be a dental department connected with some well established homœopathic college where the dental student could learn homœopathic therapeutics. After careful consideration, the officers have made arrangements to form a dental faculty that will be equaled by few. There have been a large

number of applicants for matriculation in the dental department already, and the outlook is excellent for a large class. The friends of the old college are pleased with its advancement.

The officers of the college are: President, George H. War-
mington; vice-president, Rev. George R. Leavitt, D. D.; secre-
tary, W. H. Burrigge; treasurer, P. M. Spencer. The officers
of the faculty are: J. C. Sanders, A. M., M. D., dean; E. R.
Eggleston, M. D., registrar; H. Pomeroy, M. D., deputy treas-
urer; Stanton L. Hall, M. D., secretary.

The amount of work done at the Good Samaritan Dispensary
is very large.

The board of trustees of the Cleveland Homœopathic College
met September 4, and the finance committee reported that \$18,-
000 had been subscribed for the new building. Ground was
broken September 5.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The twenty-seventh annual session of the
Homœopathic Medical Society of Pennsylvania began September
15 in the chapel of the Homœopathic Hospital, Pittsburgh. The
meeting was called to order by the president, Dr. Augustus
Korndoerfer, of Philadelphia, followed by an address of welcome
on behalf of the Pittsburgh physicians to the visiting members
by Dr. C. Hoffman. The response on behalf of the delegates
was made by Dr. W. G. Dietz, of Hazelton, Penn.

President Korndoerfer then delivered the annual address.
He opened by congratulating the members on the bright pros-
pects of the session. He next paid his respects to the allopathic
school and their journalistic supporters. He claimed that they
unjustly ran down the homœopaths in their editorial columns
and often referred to them as Chinese doctors. The speaker
went on to show the difference between the two schools and how
the allopaths were continually waging an organized war on the
homœopaths. Reference was made to the advance made in col-
leges of the profession and a favorable reference made to in-
crease the term of study to four years. An important feature
was the reference to hospitals. Private charity has given sev-
eral excellent institutions which are supported almost entirely
by private contributions. The state was referred to as dealing
lavishly when making appropriations for the allopathic hospitals,
but very grudgingly when making them for homœopathic institu-
tions which he denounced as unjust. Reference was made to
the new hospital for the insane, and he thought it would be a good
time to make known the position of the homœopaths in regard to
it. The allopaths now control five large hospitals for the insane
and seventeen almshouses, where 6,756 patients were treated
last year and no homœopaths, rich or poor, could receive the
treatment they desired.

The homœopathic school was called on to no longer submit to the allopaths being allowed full control of our State institution, but take effective action and get a fair share of representation. The licensing of physicians the allopaths wanted to have control of, which, if done, would close the doors of the homœopathic colleges, as students would want to matriculate from allopathic colleges in order to secure license. Reference to the incompetent examining board was also made, and the creating of separate boards was advocated.

The treasurer's report showed that \$761 had been received during the year, and that \$550.83 was paid out. Dr. Millie J. Chapman reported the result of her visit as a delegate to the Southern Medical Association last winter. Some unimportant business was transacted and then the reading of papers began. The first one was on "Hip Joint Disease," read by H. M. Bunting, M. D. The remainder of the morning was devoted to papers supplied by the Bureau of Clinical Medicine.

The afternoon session was opened by E. R. Snader, M. D., reading a paper entitled "Some Practical Observations About Examination of the Heart." This was discussed at some length. The next paper was by Robert P. Mercer, M. D., entitled "Excessive Medication," which provoked quite an argument, which branched off into another channel, and the gentlemen were called to order by the chair. The next paper was on "Rheumatic Purpura," by C. Van Arlsdalen, M. D. It was an able effort of the author.

In the absence of Dr. Gramm, Dr. Miller read his paper on "General Conditions Concerning Skin Diseases." The papers from the bureau of surgery were laid over, owing to the absence of several physicians who were to read them, and papers from the bureau of obstetrics taken up as follows: "Bandaging the Baby," by Z. T. Miller, M. D.; "Treatment of the Umbilical Cord," by J. R. Horner, M. D.; and "After Pains," by Prof. O. B. Gause, M. D.

In the evening the discussion on obstetrics was continued and interesting papers were read by Drs. Horner, Johnston and others.

A report of the death of two members of the society during the past year was received. The deceased were Dr. Herman H. Hoffman, of Pittsburgh, who died April 4, 1891, and Dr. Jacob R. Erhart, of Philadelphia, who died June 3, 1891.

Dr. T. L. McDonald, of Washington, D. C., was elected to membership in the society.

The bureau of surgery was next opened with Dr. C. P. Seip as chairman. A paper on "The Field and Limitations of Cerebral Surgery," by Dr. C. Bartlett, was read. It treated of surgical operations on the brain for the relief of various cerebral

ailments. Referring to the expediency of operating in cases of idiocy, the writer said that each one must determine for himself. It is said that a poor remedy is better than no remedy at all. If the operation is successful the friends will say that it is a good thing; if the patient dies, they will say he is better off. If nothing at all occurs, no harm is done.

The paper was ordered to be printed. It was followed by a paper on "The Dry Dressing of Wounds," by Dr. J. H. McClelland. The author spoke highly of dry dressing for wounds, and said that he believed wet dressing and poultices for wounds were things of the past. The devitalizing effects of the moisture of the tissue delayed healing and was less likely to prevent suppuration.

The paper was ordered to be printed, and the meeting adjourned until this morning. To-night the delegates will banquet at the Monongahela House.

About 150 homœopathic physicians from all over the state sat down to the annual dinner of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Pennsylvania at the Monongahela House, September 17. The two days' sessions were devoted entirely to the reading of papers. The sessions ended September 18.

FOREIGN.—Professor Tyndall has an article in the current *Fortnightly* on "The Origin, Propagation and Prevention of Phthisis," or pulmonary consumption, and dilates upon the latest investigations, which are of great interest and, possibly, of the utmost importance. He draws attention to the researches of Dr. Cornet, a pupil of Koch, who has come to the conclusion that this disease is not hereditary, as has been generally supposed, but that it is generated by infection. Hereditary weakness of the lungs predisposes to any pulmonary affection, but not specially to this form. Dr. Cornet says that the dried sputum secreted by a sufferer is reduced to dust and mingles with the air, which is breathed by healthy people, who thereupon receive into their lungs the germs of the disease.

In pursuit of this theory Dr. Cornet produced tuberculosis in guinea pigs by inoculating them with dust from the walls and from the tops of picture frames in rooms which were occupied by consumptives. He urges, therefore, the most thorough disinfection of apartments in which consumptives live, and of all their contents, and lays particular stress on the necessity of such preventive care at health resorts where persons already weak may most readily take on an active form of the disease.

Dr. Koch coincides with Dr. Cornet's view, and Professor Tyndall gives his own experiences in cases which seem to strongly support Cornet's conclusions.

Water as an Anæsthetic.—Another extremely interesting dis-

covery in surgical practice is reported from Berlin. Dr. C. L. Sleich, of that city, was conducting experiments with a view to determining how weak a solution of cocaine would prove efficacious as a local anæsthetic in minor surgical operations, when he stumbled upon the fact that simple water injected under the skin with a syringe renders the flesh at that point insensible to pain. The effects of the water is to create a slight swelling resembling that caused by the sting of a gnat. The space marked by the swelling remains insensible to pain for some minutes, so that incisions can be made without causing the slightest pain. The method of procedure is very simple. The skin at the point where the injection is to be made is first made perfectly aseptic, then the point of a Pravaz syringe filled with distilled water is inserted. The syringe is slowly emptied, and a white blister appears similar to that caused by a gnat's sting. The size of the swelling will depend upon the amount of water used. A half minute after the syringe is withdrawn the space distinctly marked by the blister is insensible and can be cut into without causing pain. The pain caused by the insertion of the syringe can be at once allayed by spraying with ether.

A Case in Point.—To what extent this novel discovery will prove of practical worth in surgery can not yet be determined. Dr. Sleich made use of it in the case of a huge carbuncle on the upper thigh. The insertion of the syringe was rendered painless by spraying with ether, and after the injection of water the doctor painlessly laid open the tumor.

GOSSIP.

Clarinda. Iowa, a place of 3,000 needs a homœopathic physician. No one there now.

St. Clair, Mich., a very desirable place, is vacant.

The October number is now being prepared and the editor expects to have it ready for mailing by the 8th or 9th of the month. Advertisements for that issue should be sent in at once in order to secure a good place. The list of Homœopathic physicians will be continued as usual.

List of Homoeopathic Physicians.

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OMAHA.

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979

Borglum, J. M., Frenzer blk., Tel.
700

Breckenridge, Mrs. M. J., 602 S.
28th, Tel. 405

Bruner, J. F., 2511 Chicago st
Burroughs, Mrs. Amelia, 1617
Dodge, Tel. 144

Campbell, S. M., 1237 Park av., Tel.
518

Connell, R. W., 318 S. 14th, Tel.
589

Davies, Mrs. H. B., 322 N. 16th

Davies, Emma J., 322 N. 16th

Emmons, J. H., 411 Sheeley blk

Foote, D. A., Range blk

Glasier, W. H.

Glasier, Mrs. W. H.

Hanchett, W. H., 323 S. 15th, Tel.
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Hayes, C. W., 2006 Lake, Tel. 845
Holmes, H. P.

Karten, J. W., 1304 S. 13th

Lankton, Mrs. F. M., 1617 Dodge,
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Parsell, G. H., 121 N. 15th, Tel. 453

Parsons, W. H., 321 S. 15th, Tel.
951

Simons, L. A., 404 N. 16th

Sprague, C. G., 1812 Dodge, Tel.
893

Wood, O. S., 1502 Capitol av., Tel.
239

Worley, H. A., 1421 Dodge, Tel. 482

Achenbach, J. G., Weeping Water
Andrews, B. B., Nemaha City
Ashby, F. S., Fairmont

Bailey, B. F., Lincoln

Barnes, C. F., Elba

Bastin, C. V., Kearney

Beardsley, H. C., Kearney

Beecher, R., Shelton

Bell, D. R., David City

Bourne, J. W., Nemaha City

Brand, F. W., Beatrice

Brooks, W. P., Helena

Brumback, N. N., Beatrice

Buck, W. E., Minden

Bumsted, L. J., Lincoln

Carpenter, J. J., Broken Bow

Carriker, M. A., Nebraska City

Chase, W. T., Loup City

Chubbuck, C. H., Tecumseh

Clark, H. L., Fairbury

Colburn, E. L., Fremont

Collins, G. H., Pawnee City

Cooley, C. G., Lincoln

Cooper, C. A., Grant

Cross, A. M., Martinsburg

Davis, S., Grand Island

Doolittle, M. E., Battle Creek

Doris, A. H., Lincoln

Duncan, J. K. L., De Witt

Eaton, J. S., Lincoln

Eddy, A., Tilden

Faulkner, A. O., York

Felch, A. H., Beatrice

Finney, E. B., Lincoln

Foristall, D. E., York

Foss, J. B., Crete

Gee, R. S., South Omaha

Gillett, W. S., Newman Grove

Goodell, C. F., Lincoln

Goodrich, J. L., Sargeant

Green, E. P., Albion

Hawk, J. B., Grand Island

Higley, E. J., Exeter

Hingston, J. W., North Platte

Hoffman, J. O., Orleans

Hough, J. P., Aurora

Hullhorst, F., Yutan

Hullhorst, C. G., Hastings

Hullhorst, Paul, Yutan

Humphrey, W. A., Plattsmouth

Knight, F. M., Alliance

Lang, B. F., Lincoln

Langson, R. K., Broken Bow

Lewis, I. H., David City

Link, O. C., Lincoln

Love, George L., Alma

Mackay, J. H., Madison
 Macomber, A. L., Norfolk
 Macomber, E. P., Tilden
 Marsh, F. A. Seward
 McChesney, H. A., Osceola
 McChesney, Josie, Osceola
 Merryman, T. J., Nebraska City
 Monroe, B. F., Blair
 Moranville, C. F., Guide Rock
 Moranville, J. W., Guide Rock

Neal, Geo. H., Falls City
 Noe, A. T., Lincoln
 Nuss, J. G., Sutton

Paine, B. L., Lincoln
 Pierce, A. N., Beatrice
 Porter, F. A., Ponca
 Porter, J. W., Ponca

Regan, M. R., Wayne
 Righter, F. B., Lincoln
 Riser, F. L., Lincoln

Sabin, Mrs. M. L., Lincoln
 Sherrill, Mrs., Plymouth
 Shirley, H. B., North Loup
 Shoemaker, C. A., Lincoln
 Simmons, G. H., Lincoln
 Somers, F. M., Beatrice
 Spatz, J. E., Fairfield
 Starr, C., Beatrice
 Starr, Mrs., Beatrice

Tulleys, J. W., Red Cloud

Van Sickle, A. R., Hastings
 Verges, W. F., Norfolk
 Voss, —, Columbus
 Vradenburg, H., Sutton

Walker, L., Seward
 Welles, A. P., McCook
 Wessel, A. E., Hastings
 White, Mary B. Mrs., Beatrice
 Whittemore, W. F., Neligh
 Winter, F. W., Wymore
 Worth, R., St. Paul

NEVADA.

Herrick, L. A., Carson City

Packer, Fred H., Virginia City

Lewis, J. A., Reno

Wagner, P., Carson City

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Adams, C. W., Franklin Falls
 Alexander, A. C., Penacook

Benedick, F. L., Portsmouth
 Bishop, C., Bristol
 Bray, C. S., West Lebanon
 Briggs, C. D., Rochester

Campbell, G. A., Manchester
 Chace, J. P., Hillsboro' Bridge
 Christie, M. J., Antrim
 Clark, H. F., Portsmouth
 Collins, C. L., Nashua
 Collins, W. S., Nashua
 Cowan W. S., Haverhill
 Custer, E., Manchester

Darling, H. H., Keene
 Darling, W. W., Newport
 Dodge, C. E., Manchester

Estes, F., Rochester
 Estes, Flora, Dover

Fisher, T. E., Francistown
 Flagg, G. W., Keene
 Foster, E. H., Concord

Gage, G. N., East Washington
 Gallinger, J. H., Concord
 Gould, H. D., New Boston
 Grant, W. H., Ossipee
 Green, B. F., Wilton
 Greenlaw, S. H., Conway

Heley, T. E., Tuftentboro'
 Hinds, W. H., Milford
 Hodgdon, F. A., Peterborough
 Horsch, C. H., Dover
 Huntley, Geo. L., Great Falls

Jenny, A. B., Winchester
 Jewell, H. H., Nashua
 Johnson, H. W., Berlin Falls

Kempton, A. H., Newport
 Knight, E. A., Lebanon

Lance, J., Compton Village
 Lougee, J. W., Rochester
 Luskin, C. M., Alstead
 Lull, Mrs. M. A., Milford

McGregor, J. L., Whitefield
 Moore, D. F., Lake Village

Moore, J. C., Concord
Morrill, E., Concord
Morrison, G. H., Whitefield

Peaslee, B. D., Concord
Piper, F. S. Hillsboro

Robinson, Florence, Manchester
Roby, G. F., Lake Village
Rogers, T., Plymouth
Rounsevell, C. S., Nashua

Sanborn, C. H., Hampton Falls
Sanders, W. R., Chester
Sanger, T. E., Littleton
Smith, G. R., Dover

Spooner, F., Lancaster
Stevens, C. N., Great Falls
Sumner, A. F., Claremont
Sweet, R. V., Rochester

Todd, A. J., Francistown
Tucker, Henry, Lake Village
Tuttle, Walter, Exeter

Wakefield, Geo. L., Hillsboro Bridge
Ward, G. C., Sanbornton Square
Wells, H. C., Laconia
Wheatley, H. P., Farmington
Whitcomb, M., Coos
Whittier, J. P., Weare
Wiley, Mrs. R. W., Laconia

NEW MEXICO TERRITORY.

Beal, Guy, Hillsboro
Blinn, E. P., Chloride

Clark, Geo. C., Albuquerque
Cunningham, J. M., Las Vegas

Eggert, William, Santa Fe

Fay, C. H., Las Cruces

Goss, Mrs. Jane, East Las Vegas

Mack, R. D., Kingston

Shepard, W. T., Albuquerque

NORTH CAROLINA.

Hinman, R. E., Charlotte
Howard, C. D., Turtleton

Lincoln, M. J., Morgantown

Pigford, E. S., Wilmington

Storm, W. E., Wilmington

OREGON.

Altman, L. G., Corvallis

Baldwin, Orpha D., East Portland
Brown, S. A., Portland
Butler, Chas., Kirbyville

Cartwright, R., Salem
Chamberlin, C. U., Albany
Charlton, Callie B., East Portland
Cole, A. L., Portland
Curtiss, C. C., Salem

Dale, J. S., Albina
Darr, Clara I., Portland
Day, C. H., Portland
Drake, H. B., Portland
Dunham, H. E., Coquille City

Eshelman, D. C., The Dalles

Flint, L. V., Corvallis

Geiger, C. E., Portland
Geiger, William, Jr., Forest Grove

Henderson, L., Salem
Howard, W- G., Astoria

Ingersoll, C. S., Astoria

Jefferds, H. C., Portland
Jessup, S. R., Salem

King, S. L., Portland
Koehler, A., Baker City

Macrum, C. A., Portland
Marotte, A., Sparta
McAllister, E. A., Albany
McMicken, J. J., Portland
Miller, B. E., Portland
Miller, F. D., East Portland
Miller, K. L., Roseburg
Miller, W. L., Portland

Nichols, A. S., Portland
Nichols, C. L., Portland
Nichols, Z. B., Portland

O'Donoghue, Joseph A., E. Portland	Semler, P. J. A., Portland
Oehme, F. G., Roseburg	Stevens, H. F., Portland
Quigley, M. V., Portland	Taylor, P., Amity
Rollins, C. R., Grass Valley	Todd, L. J., Ekhead
Royal, O., Portland	Welty, Emma J., Portland
Russell, B. F., Waltherville	Wigg, George, East Portland

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Cleckley, H. M., Charleston	Gause, O. B., Aiken
Cleckley, F. V., Charleston	Whitman, J. A., Beaufort

TENNESSEE.

Ashbaugh, J. I., Chattanooga	Hicks, R. A., Trenton
Bailey, E. W., Tracey City	Hicks, Thos. H., Knoxville
Baker, R. H., Watertown	Hipkiss, Geo., Chattanooga
Bayless, H. G., Knoxville	Hudson, F. G., Camden
Beaman, Chas. P., Chattanooga	Hudson, J. U., Gardner
Biddle, W. M., Columbia	Jones, Jessie R., Memphis
Buddeke, J. W., Memphis	Kilmer, A., Gibson
Caulkins, D., Knoxville	Landis, H. Z., Memphis
Crosthwaite, S. W., Nashville	Lindsey, G. L. A., Big Sandy
Curtis, D. G., Chattanooga	Lippincott, E. Memphis
Dake, J. P., Sr., Nashville	Moore, Fred F., Cardiff
Dake, William C., Nashville	Overman, D. R., Nashville
Dake, Walter M., Nashville	Parker, A. J., Springville
Dicks, J. F., Nashville	Plimpton, Clara C., Nashville
Eastman, Frank, Chattanooga	Preston, Wm. H. Jackson
Ellis, Helen, Knoxville	Price, E. H., Chattanooga
Ellis, Sarah, Knoxville	Raht, William E., Chattanooga
Enloe, T. E., Nashville	Rogers, G. W., Tiptonville
Enloe, J. H., Nashville	Sandel, J. J., Ethridge
Florence, J. B., Camden	Sheffield, Henry, Nashville
Fraer, J. M., Chattanooga	Smith, A. A., Gallatin
French, W. A., Chattanooga	Smith, I. H., McMinnville
French, W. W., Chattanooga	Southgate, A. L., Clarksville
Griffith, Mrs., Chattanooga	Tydemann, W. W., Knoxville
Green, F. P., Memphis	Westervelt, P. A., Nashville (retired)
Harper, E. Knoxville	Wheeler, O., Martin
Harrison, G. E., Chattanooga	Whitefield, T. A., New Providence
Hathaway, W. E., Maryville	Wilson, C. G., Clarksville
Haughton, T. J., Vernon	Zierman, Chas., Memphis
Heron, N., Louisville	
Hewitt, William, Memphis	
Hicks, J. F., Bristol	

TEXAS.

- Angell, H. C., Galveston
- Barnett, J. W., Big Springs
 Bayless, W. F., Ranger
 Beaumont, E. L., San Antonio
 Black, John C. C., Red Rock
 Blake, James H., Houston
 Bliem, M. J., San Antonio
 Bowen, Geo. R., San Antonio
 Braden, C. F., San Antonio
 Bragg, T. H., Austin
 Bridges, J. C., Denison
 Buck, A. O., Corsicana
 Butler, E. A., El Paso
- Camp, W. W., Laredo
 Clifford, Geo. G., San Antonio
 Cluff, P. P., Galveston
 Cohen, S. W., Waco
 Coehrs, J. H., Galveston
 Cook, H. G., Terrell
- Davis, A. P., Dallas
 Davis, E. E., Dallas
 Davis, F. S., Dallas
 DeLaureal, A., Laredo
 Dickey, F. J., Dallas
 Dickey, J. W., Ft. Worth
- Edmondson, R. H., Austin
 Edwards, T. G., Blanco
 Everts, E. S., Abilene
- Fisher, C. E., San Antonio
 Fisher, H. F., Ft. Worth
 Fowler, S. M., Gainesville
- Gasser, J. J., Austin
- Hall, Mrs. A. T., Waco
 Hall, W. E., Waco
 Hall, E. H., Alexander
 Hanzig, G. E., Houston
 Hatfield, M. M., Denison
 Houghton, T. J., Vernon
 Higgins, Geo. H., El Paso
 Hill, J. B., Lebanon
- Hines, E., Dallas
 Hoffman, L. A., Texarkana
 Husey, G. St. C., Brenham
- Jones, F. G., Austin
 Jones, Joseph, San Antonio
- Keller, Mrs. M. Ellen, Ft. Worth
- Leach, R. B., Paris
 Lovejoy, M. E., Batesville
 Lowry, C. Austin
- Mackenzie, W. Y., Weatherford
 Mackenzie, J. R., Weatherford
 Marks, T., Sipe Springs
 Meadow, J. D., Denison
 Mercer, W. M., Galveston
 Metz, M. S., McKinney
 Morrow, H. C., Sherman
 Mussina, E., Austin
- Parson, G. R., Kerrville
 Pelton, A. M., Ashby
 Pollock, J. R., Ft. Worth
 Purdey, O. A., Sherman
 Purdey, J. D., Ft. Worth
- Ray, Mrs. T. J., Houston
 Rew, C. H., Waco
 Rhodes, G., Denison
 Rickards, Jennie, San Antonio
- Sherbino, G. W., Abilene
 Shimer, C. S., Corpus Christi
 Smith, W. L., Quanah
 Stammer, P. A., Victoria
 Stiles, H. B., Abilene
 Streeter, G. D., Waco
- Thatcher, W. F., Dallas
- West, I. C., Dallas
 Wilkie, W. M., San Antonio
 Wolff, M. A. A., Gainesville
 Warren, Anna, Denison
- Beattie, J., Salt Lake City
 Brant, H. W., Salt Lake City
- Cook, John, Spanish Fork
 Douglas, C. I., Salt Lake City
 Graham, E. B., Ogden
 Hullinger, H. C., Ashley
- Nelson, R. W., Ogden
 Norton, Mrs. H. C., St. George
- Schock, W. H., Plateau
 Smith, W. J., Salt Lake City
- White, J., 47 E. 1st South st., Salt Lake City.

UTAH.

VERMONT.

Bemis, O. A., Craftsbury
 Blanchard, F., Peacham
 Boardman, H. S., Montpelier
 Bowen, E. S., Brattleboro
 Boyce, A., Rutland
 Bray, C. S., White River Junction
 Clark, E. W., Derby
 Colby, G. S., Lunenburg
 Colby, G. W., Sutton
 Colvin, H. E., Burlington
 Davis, F. H., Lyndonville
 Davis, D. B., West Burke
 Dow, N. L., Sheffield
 Dunkle, H. K., Danville
 Fish, I. H., Roxbury
 Flanders, C. A., Pittsford
 Foster, E. J., Waterbury Centre
 Gale, C. A., Rutland
 Gatchell, R. A., West Charleston
 Gee, O. A., Brandon
 Hall, C. B., St. Johnsbury
 Hamblin, J. R., Granville
 Hamilton, M. F., Essex Junction
 Hazlitt, James, Moretown
 Hazelton, H. J., Barnet
 Holden, C. P., Windsor
 Hollister, W. C., Bennington
 Horton, A. E., East Poultney
 Jones, J. H., Bradford
 Kirkland, Ed., Bellows Falls
 Lance, R. W., South Woodbury
 Lance, J. D., Montpelier
 Leavitt, F., South Royalton
 Locke, W. E., Corinth
 Logan, A. N., Woodstock
 Marden, A. E., Danville
 Marshall, P., Stowe
 Martin, S. S., East Hardwick

Mayo, W. B., Northfield
 Mayo, J. H., W. Randolph
 Minard, W. F., Waterbury
 Minard, R. M., Topsham
 Moore, A. F., Ludlow
 Murray, A. S., Fair Haven
 Norton, A. C., Middletown Springs
 Packer, H. E., Barre
 Packer, J. Q. A., Marshfield
 Parker, E. K., West Cornwall
 Partridge, Mrs. H. P., Bennington
 Powers, M. L., Richmond
 Roberts, G. A., Castleton
 Rowell, G. B., Irasburgh
 Ruggles, A. M., Barton
 Sanborn, G. R., Rutland
 Schell, F. M., Rutland
 Scott, M. L., West Randolph
 Shattuck, J. F., Wells River
 Smith, M. D., Middlebury
 Smith, E. T., East Corinth
 Smith, M. E., North Troy
 Sparhawk, G. E., Burlington
 Sparhawk, S. H., St. Johnsbury
 Steele, F. E., Gaysville
 Templeton, C. E., Irasburgh
 Tillotson, W. C., Lyndonville
 Van Deuser, J. M., Waitsfield
 Wager, S., Burlington
 Wakefield, C. C., Essex Junction
 Waugh, T. R., St. Albans
 Way, F. E., Springfield
 Williams, J. C., Richmond
 Whittlesey, D. A., West Randolph
 Whittaker, E. B., Hinesburg
 Whittaker, E. E., Newport
 Woodhouse, Chas., Rutland
 Woodward, C. W., Danville
 Wyman, E. L., Manchester Centre
 Worcester, F. D., Springfield

VIRGINIA.

Allen, M. R., Norfolk
 Brown, J. W., Lynchburg
 Bechtel, J. W., Alexandria
 Corbett, H. C., Arlington
 Douglas, M. E., Danville
 Dunn, R. P., Richmond
 Hobson, J. V., Richmond
 Jones, J. P., Petersburg
 Jones, S. C., Drewry's Bluff
 Lyon, W. S., Fancy Gap
 Maynard, E. V., Winchester
 Morley, C. S., Richmond

Morgan, W. L., Lynchburg
 Patton, J. H., Richmond
 Perkins, R. S., Norfolk
 Partridge, F. H., Fancy Gap
 Pitcher, A. O., Roanoke
 Riddick, N. H., Norfolk
 Stone, Geo. L., Richmond
 Tabor, Geo. A., Richmond
 Thompson, A. S., Lone Pine
 Walthall, J. B., Lynchburg
 Webster, F. P., Norfolk
 Williams, E. C., Richmond
 Young, C. B., Lynchburg

WASHINGTON.

- Andrews, H. W., Spokane Falls
 Ayers, J. S., Davenport
 Bagley, H. B., Seattle
 Baker, B. L., Walla Walla
 Benson, John, Farmington
 Briggs, C. D., Tacoma
 Carey, G. W., North Yakima
 Carpenter, L. W., Seattle
 Casper, J. H., Farmington
 Caswell, G. C., Ocosta
 Chamberlain, M. P., Tacoma
 Chapman, J. B., North Yakima
 Christofferson, Jas., Schome
 Churchill, F. A., Seattle
 Clapp, C. R., Olympia
 Clowe, W. B., Walla Walla
 Corey, R. C., Olympia
 Coupe, Mrs. W. T., Whatcom
 Cowdrey, Mrs. H. C., Whatcom
 Day, W. W., Dayton
 DeVoe, M., Seattle
 Dodge, M. M., Tacoma
 Drane, F. C., Tacoma
 Egbert, W. A., Walla Walla
 Gerlach, P. G., Spokane Falls
 Gray, P. P., Ellensburg
 Grove, C. E., Spokane Falls
 Gundlach, J. G., Spokane Falls
 Harris, W. H., Roslyn
 Harrison, Isaac M., Pt. Townsend
 Higgins, W. S., Egypt
 Higbee, C. G., Tacoma
 Hill, F. R., New Tacoma
 Hughes, C. A., Spokane Falls
 Hughes, M. E., Spokane Falls
 Johnson, E. G., Seattle
 Jordan, J. E., Seattle
 Keller, F., Spokane Falls
 Kellogg, F. B., Tacoma
 Kendall, Sara, Seattle
 Lawrence, J. M., New Whatcome
 Macdougall, Peter, Seattle
 McGeorge, W. W., Pt. Angeles
 McLachlan, J. A., Dayton
 McMicken, J. J., Tacoma
 Mineer, W. S., Waitsburg
 Misner, W. W., Tacoma
 Morehouse, Mrs. L. A., Walla Walla
 Munson, C., New Tacoma
 Oberg, Jno. V., Tacoma
 Olmstead, E. D., Spokane Falls
 Penfield, C. S., Spokane Falls
 Rice, W. H., Tacoma
 Root, O. J., Seattle
 Ross, H., Tacoma
 Selfridge, C. M., Pt. Townsend
 Sherman, A. T., Seattle
 Simons, Mrs. N. J., Vancouver
 Southworth, F. W., Tacoma
 Sturgis, J. J., Seattle
 Thompson, F. F., Snokomish
 Turner, H. T., Walla Walla
 Van Deusen, J. P., Dayton
 Van Patten, E. G., Dayton
 Vincent, T. G., Tacoma
 Wallace, J. T., Pasco
 Walsh, C. A., Tacoma
 Westfall, B. R., Spokane Falls
 Whitworth, G. F., Olympia
 Young, E. W., Seattle
 Young, T. M., Seattle

• WEST VIRGINIA.

- Boyer, C. M., Parkersburg
 Casselbury, M. L., Morgantown
 Combs, E. H., Morgantown
 Day, L. A. L., Martinsburgh
 Day, G. F., Martinsburgh
 Hall, J. T., Wellsburg
 Harman, R. F., Martinsburgh
 Hennig, E. E., Wheeling
 Jamison, C. W., Pt. Pleasant
 Millsbaugh, C. F., Morgantown
 Morris, J. W., Wheeling
 Muhleman, C. W., Parkersburg
 Parr, J. D., New Cumberland
 Pepper, R. H., Huntington
 Phister, M. H., Charleston
 Pitcher, F., Fairmount
 Rhees, M. J., Wheeling
 Stillings, B. W., Sand Hill

WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE.

Allen, A. A., 415 Sycamore
 Beebe, E. W., 173 Wisconsin st
 Brooks, F. D., 176 Biddle st
 Brown, F. E., 287 Greenbush
 Brown, R. B., 146 Juneau av
 Carlson, O. W., 425 Milwaukee st
 Danforth, H. W., 425 Milwaukee st
 Feuer, M. A., 654, 9th
 Ford, Mrs. Julia, 375 Greenbush st
 Frisby, Almah J., 415 Cass st
 Gray, N. A., 174 Wisconsin st
 Grob, Jean, 482 National av
 Grob, A. R. F., 482 National av
 Hand, Birney, 94 Wisconsin st
 Hare, A. J., 166 Wisconsin
 Hinz, F. M., 626 1st av
 Hochne, Miss E., 873 National av
 John, F. C., 283 9th st
 John, Fred F., 283 9th st
 Johnson, S. D., 403 Grand av
 Kuemmel, E. R. 312 2d av
 Lewis, Joseph, Jr., 380 Hanover st
 Martin, R. E. 756 Holton st
 Martin, Robert, 756 Holton st
 McNamara, F. S., 580 Broadway
 McNamara, F. E., 92 Wisconsin
 Neddin, F. Z., 1124 Walnut
 Pauly, Louis D., 545 9th st
 Raynor, W. C., 408 Grand av
 Sherman, Lewis, 448 Jackson st
 Sour, W. R., 223 Grand av
 Stanhope, C. D., 132 Grand av
 Stringfellow, E.
 Wadsworth, T. D., 401 Grand av.
 Ward C. H.
 Ackerman, J. O., Fond du Lac
 Alexander, Estelle, Rochester
 Alexander, G. L., Rochester
 Alger, L. W., La Crosse
 Allard, E., Fond du Lac
 Andrews, W. W., Baraboo
 Andrus, A. P., Ashland
 Ashley, T. W., River Falls
 Ashman, D. W., Eau Claire
 Atkins, E. E., Fond du Lac
 Auringer, A. E., Viroqua
 Babcock, C. M., Columbus
 Bacon, J. E., Waukesha
 Bannister, C. B., Eagle
 Barndt, A. S., Menomonee Falls

Bates, J. O., West Superior
 Beach, J. P., Neenah
 Beeson, E. B., Fond du Lac
 Bishop, A., Shawano
 Bishop, L. A., Fond du Lac
 Bossard, M., Spring Green
 Bossard, C., Kiel
 Brown, E. A., Madison
 Brown, D. M., Waupaca
 Buckenridge, Isaac, Beloit
 Burroughs, F. S., Menasha
 Cameron, J. W., West Bend
 Chipman, H., Stoughton
 Chittenden, G. W., Janesville
 Chittenden, G. G., Janesville
 Churchill, Mrs. Ann, Monroe
 Churchill, W., Rock Elm
 Clark, H. R., Beloit
 Clark, Ella J., Milton
 Clark, L. D., Stoughton (retired).
 Clement, W. J., Horicon
 Coburn, W. C., Washburn
 Coffeen, W. B., Green Bay
 Cole, B. A., West Lima
 Crandall, J. B., Clinton
 Crandall, C. L., Burlington
 Cross, H. E., Baraboo
 Cutler, J. W., Platteville
 Dale, Harvey, Oshkosh
 Dale, H. B., Oshkosh
 Daniels, J. N., Kaukauna
 Daniels, J. S., Omro
 Davis, J. J., Racine
 Dodge, F. H., Lake Mills
 Donaldson, E. S., Waupaca
 Duncan, W. C., Oakfield
 Duncombe, C. S., Racine
 Durand, George B., Waupun
 French, S. C., Fox Lake
 Gee, J. A., Brandon
 Gibson, E. J., Ft. Atkinson
 Gibson, F. M., Hudson
 Gillespie, Thomas, Kenosha
 Glasier, J. J., Richland
 Goff, W. W., Stevens' Point
 Gorton, F. T., Portage
 Graham, Miss R. A.
 Granis, E. H., Menomonee
 Griffin, L. W., Neenah
 Grover, Mrs. O. M., Emerald Grove.
 Hall, C. H., Madison
 Harsh, W. W., Shiocton
 Hassell, S. E., Lancaster
 Heath, J. D. W., Merrill
 Herrick, J. I., Mauston
 Hinn, L. P., Theresa

- Hitchcock, J. B., Montford
 Hoerman, F. B., Watertown
 Hooker, Laura, Fond du Lac
 Huntington, M. L., Darlington
 Hutchison, E. E., Marinette
 Johnson, Fred P., Red Mound
 Jones, W. A., Oconomowoc
 Kaetel, C. H., Mayville
 Kanouse, A. W., Appleton
 Kelsey, Kate, Menomonee
 Kenyon, W. O., Appleton
 King, E. A., Fairchild
 Kinnier, R. J., La Crosse
 Lampson, Ada, Sextonville
 Lathrop, H. A., Marshfield
 Leland, A. G., White Water
 Lemke, L. H., Hixton
 Linsenmeyer, G., Fond du Lac
 Long, G. E., Sparta
 Lovese, E. R., Lake Geneva
 Macdonald, J. A., Elkhorn
 Macdonald, W. H., Lake Geneva
 Martin, S. J., Racine
 Maxon, J. S., Walworth
 McGowen, W. E., Friendship
 McKay, J. N., West Superior
 McKay, A. F., West Superior
 McKnight, Geo. B., Ripon
 Mellen, W. A., Beloit
 Menzel, L. W., Horicon
 Mereness, D., Delavan
 Miller, H. P., Ontario
 Mills, G. W., Lake Mills
 Mitchell, A., Ripon
 Mix, H. P., Highland
 Moseley, J. H., Tomah
 Munn, C. E., Shawano
 Munson, H. O., Lake Mills
 Murray, James, Berlin
 Mussle, E. E., Chippewa Falls
 Nichlas, Geo. L., Platteville
 Nichols, R. M., Sheboygan Falls
 Noble, J. H., Eau Claire
 Olmsted, A. F., Green Bay
 Ozanne, J. T., Oshkosh
 Ozanne, Jas., Somers
 Paine, R. K., Manitowoc
 Parker, E. H., Eau Claire
 Parmly, J. P., Mifflin
 Patchen, T. J., Fond du Lac
 Payan, F. C., Sheboygan
 Pennoyer, N. A., Kenosha
 Perkins, E. D., Ashland
 Perlewitz, H. C. F., Ahnapee
 Pillsbury, C. C., West Superior
 Powers, G. D., Mukwonago
 Provost, A. J., Monroe
 Putnam, C. S., West Superior
 Randall, S. J., Waupun
 Reed, H. L., Waupaca
 Reed, W. A., Berlin
 Reynolds, Belle, Kenosha
 Ripley, G. H., Kenosha
 Roberts, W. P., Evansville
 Robinson, O. P., Janesville
 Rollins, Charlotte, Madison
 Root, J. D., Greenbush
 Rowe, W. H., Waukesha
 Russell, H. A., West Superior
 Schloemilch, A., Portage
 Schultz, C. L., Tomah
 Shaw, G. R., Antigo
 Sharp, J. H., Eagle
 Shepard, G., LaCrosse
 Shoop, C. I., Racine
 Sime, T. M., Eau Claire
 Simon, F., Kewaunee
 Slye, L. C., Baraboo
 Smith, W. H., Ft. Atkins
 Sorenson, Mary, Washburn
 Sutherland, Q. O., Janesville
 Spencer, G. F., Jr., Dayton
 Squire, W. W., Marinette
 Squire, L. A., Poynette
 Squires, H. D., Sheboygan
 Stiles, F. P., Sparta
 Suttle, H. J., Dodgeville
 Swan, G. E., Beaver Dam
 Sweet, A. B., Minocqua
 Taber, L., Stephansville
 Titus, W. H., Oshkosh
 Thompson, M. C., Rock Elm Centre
 Treat, C. R., Sharon
 Vance, J. W., Madison
 Violet, M. G., Waukesha
 Wade, F. S., New Richmond
 Wallace, E. P., La Crosse
 Walters, F. A., Baraboo
 Warner, A. M., Waukesha
 Webb, W. B., Beaver Dam
 Webster, B. N., West Superior
 Webster, J. P., Delavan
 Weed, H. M., Oshkosh
 Williams, D. R., Woodhull
 Willis, R., Darlington
 Wilson, W. H., Byron
 Wilson, W. W., Wausau
 Wolcott, L. A., Shell Lake

WYOMING.

- Barnes, L. S., Laramie City
 Blackburn, G. E., Evanston
 Green, W. F., Sheridan
 Quinby, S. J., Cheyenne
 Woodruff, E. D., Rock Springs

The Medical Visitor.

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VOL. VII.

A NASAL REFLEX.

BY C. J. SWAN, M. D., 103 STATE STREET, CHICAGO.

Of late the subject of reflexes from morbid conditions of the nose and naso-pharynx is playing rather an important part in the field of medical thought. In fact the physician who, in essaying to make a thorough physical examination, fails to inspect the intra-nasal region, is to-day considered perhaps not quite so bad as the doctor who "does not need a thermometer," but at least on a par with the man who neglects the examination of the fundus of the eye or the rectum.

The case which recently came under my observation was that of a lad seventeen years of age, who had for over a year been developing a very bad form of nervous stuttering, accompanied by a distortion of the muscles of the mouth that was distressing both to observer and speaker. An effort to speak would be accompanied by an extreme depression of the corners of the mouth, sometimes protrusion of the tongue, and a jerky movement was at the same time communicated to the lips which was gradually intensified until it took the form of a clonic spasm. This was continued for perhaps a whole minute, when the sentence was begun or continued, as the case might be. Conversation thus became a severe trial, and speech was rarely indulged in except in answer to a direct question.

These spasms were becoming more and more frequent, each attack more difficult to overcome, and besides developing a shyness and bashfulness that was unnatural to the youth, the whole nervous system was disordered. Without interference, it seems to me that the trouble might easily have gone on to melancholia, and even terminated in insanity. On the 17th of June, last, the patient, accompanied by his father, came to me complaining of a copious posterior nasal discharge, not thinking

that this was in any way connected with his more serious affliction. An anterior rhinoscopic examination revealed nothing excepting a congested mucous membrane, but upon posterior rhinoscopy I was electrified by the discovery of a large white posterior hypertrophy of the left inferior turbinate. This was the size of the end of my finger and filled a large part of the nasopharyngeal vault. There was also a slight hypertrophy on the right side, but this was almost totally reduced by the application of an astringent. Not so, however, with the enlargement on the left, which was but slightly affected by the use locally of a ten per cent solution of cocaine, by means of a cotton application. The thought at once occurred to me that the rhinoscope had revealed the pathology of at least this one case of stammering as well as the morbid condition resulting in the hypersecretion from the post-nasal region. I communicated the result of my examination to the patient and father, and told them the necessity of an operation to relieve the catarrhal symptoms and expressed the hope that the removal of the growth would make speech at least less difficult. However, I was rather guarded in my prognosis in the latter case and allowed much of my enthusiasm to remain unexpressed. Consent for an immediate operation was given, which I at once proceeded to perform.

First thoroughly saturating the part with a twenty per cent solution of cocaine, so that it was completely anaesthetized, and from the contractile power of the drug upon the walls of the vessels as nearly as possible bloodless, I introduced through the anterior nares a Bosworth cold snare, and using the rhinoscope as an aid soon had the loop over the growth. After this it was but the work of a few minutes to tighten the wire by means of the set-screw and gradually sever the tumor from its attachments. I say "the work of a few minutes" advisedly, for while a posterior hypertrophy may, after the loop is in place, be detached in a second by one movement of the hand, I find the slower method of procedure much more safe. In cutting rapidly through the tissue, the blood vessels with which this part is plentifully supplied, are cleanly severed without any chance of coagulation of the blood, and the hemorrhage is profuse and very often dangerous and, on account of the location of the bleeding point, extremely difficult to check. The more deliberate method, while

not so conducive to the immediate comfort of the patient, is more satisfactory in the long run, as the hemorrhage is inconsiderable and soon stops altogether, although it is well to inform the patient that it will probably recur to a moderate extent in the course of an hour, when the effects of the cocaine will have disappeared. Some prefer the galvano cautery wire, but I find the instrument unwieldy, and about the same amount of hemorrhage occurs as when using the Bosworth snare by the slow method.

To return to the discussion of my case. Having removed the growth and checked the trifling hemorrhage by the use of ice in the mouth and at the base of the brain, I prescribed a healing spray and allowed the subject to return to his home (a place about sixty miles from the city). Since the day of the operation until recently, weekly reports have been received. The catarrhal symptoms have quite disappeared, and dating from the day of the operation, there has been a decided and continuous improvement in the control of the voice. Early in September I saw the patient for the second time and his appearance verified the favorable reports I had received. The impediment in speech was hardly noticeable, and the perceptibly increased self-confidence was a subject for congratulation. In fact, the above case has given me as much general all-around satisfaction as any I have ever had, and I wish it to go upon record that it may add its testimony as to the value of intranasal examination as an aid to diagnosis.

THE OWL AND THE GOAT.

A Dissipated Owl and a Constipated Goat were once pouring into each other's ears the dolorous story of their ailments.

"As for me," said the Goat, "I am in a simply terrible condition. I have been obliged to give up eating anything but the plainest food. Coal-scuttles and hoop-skirts are too rich for my stomach, and although I have confined myself to a laxative diet of scrap-iron garnished with stramonium weed, I can not get my bowels to move at all."

"How sad! how sad!" hiccupped the Owl. "But, my dear friend, would you kindly turn your eyes toward that stone wall, and tell me if you see a green snake with four heads and ten or twelve rows of teeth smiling at me in a suggestive way."

"No," answered the Goat, surveying the wall attentively, "certainly not." "Thanks," said the Owl, greatly relieved; "my eyes are very strangely affected and my nerves are unstrung to that extent, that I can scarcely stand still a moment; I think it comes from overwork."

"Yes," said the Goat, "Yours is a plain case of overwork; you are overworking your throat with swallowing whisky; better get some chloride of gold for it. Would you mind turning your head away from me? Your breath would kill a rattlesnake at ten feet."

"Snakes!" screeched the Owl in the wildest alarm. "Yes, yes, I see them by the dozen, squirming on yon stone wall."

"Come, come," said the Goat, soothingly, "this will never do; there is a Scientific Monkey in the neighborhood whom I was about to consult in regard to my constipation. Come with me and have your nerves attended to. This monkey has just been abroad and got all the latest ideas in science."

The sickly pair accordingly sought the monkey's office and laid their case before him.

The Scientific Monkey adjusted his spectacles and said: "Your troubles are undoubtedly due to immense numbers of Bacteria swarming in your interiors. You, Mr. Goat, are not constipated, but you have a vast number of constipated Bacteria in your bowels and you feel their constipation as if it were your own."

"Yes," murmured the Goat, with a dejected twiggle of his tail, "it seems to be mine."

"Similarly," continued the monkey, "the Owl here has no thirst for whisky, but he is full of Bacteria who are consumed with a raging thirst of that description, and he feels their thirst as if it were his own. All we have to do, in both cases, is to remove the cause of your complaint, the Bacteria, and you will be well. I have here some Dynamite pills, which, according to my experiments, is the most potent Germicide on earth; simply swallow two or three of these pills apiece and all will be well, but as they occasionally act with some vigor, I would rather have you take them outside my office."

No sooner said than done; the Constipated and the Dissipated took their medicine on the green sward. In the cyclone com-

posed chiefly of goat-hair and owl feathers that followed, little could be discerned of either Constipated or Dissipated Bacteria.

"Too bad," quoth the monkey smiling cheerfully. "I must make those pills smaller."

J. B. S. KING.

HAS A DUAL EXISTENCE.

INNER HISTORY OF A SUBURBAN PHYSICIAN AND HIS CITY PRACTICE.

The story of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde has often a counterpart in these later days. Of course the Dr. Jekylls are not so good as Mr. Stevenson's Dr. Jekyll, nor are the Mr. Hydys so bad as that awful man so wickedly described by the author and so much more wickedly portrayed by Mr. Mansfield, but they are bad enough, even if they but resemble that famous combine in a dual existence. I have in mind as I write a Dr. Jekyll. That is not his name, nor is his name necessary to this recital. He lives—well, he lives in one of the many suburban towns, and lives well. He is prominent in charity, in church, and in society. He gives his money to the poor and his contribution to the church is large. In society he is a bright and shining light, as it were. He has a high-toned practice in that suburban town, and his practice is strictly according to the ethics of the profession—that is, he has his name emblazoned upon a brass sign upon his office door, on a silver plate upon his residence, and his transom bears at night an illuminated legend of a like character. He is an honored member of the medical society, and holds his head high. Not too high, but high enough. He has several times voted to expel other members of the society because they permitted their names to appear in newspapers. He could not countenance such an unwarranted proceeding. The good Dr. Jekyll thus lives, is honored, and does honor to his town. But this correct mode of living was too good to be profitable. The dignity, the distinction, the respect, were not lacking, but the wherewithal to maintain all these was forthcoming. This is where the "Jekyll" ends and where the "Hyde" begins.

Mr. H. comes to town. He can not as Dr. Jekyll conduct a questionable practice, but as Dr. H. he arranges his scheme. He finds a partner willing to aid him. This partner is a practitioner, but one who is willing to throw ethics to the dogs. Such a man is Mr. H.'s choice, and our Mr. Hyde lends his initial, not his name, which joined to the name of his willing partner makes a firm name that is misleading and successfully hides our Mr. Hyde from public view. Then they begin to spend their money in the papers, and the people come. For three or four hours Mr. M. practices quackery, according to the ethics of Dr. Jekyll, then returns to his rural and high-toned practice Dr. Jekyll, much to the disgust of Mr. H.

The successes of Dr. Jekyll never find their way into the newspapers. His failures find their way to graves. But with Mr. H.'s practice it is different. His successes lend their faces to make him famous. They lend their story as a beacon to others. And for the privilege of letting Mr. H. experiment upon them they pay the exorbitant fees demanded. The failures also pay the fees, but they never tell the facts, nor do they ever come back. Where one is helped to pay their money without relief or approach to it, and so Mr. H. gets rich upon the credulity of a suffering multitude. The blind do not see, the lame do not walk, but both pay their money just the same. One day is just like another, they come and go, and in the face of the law, in the face of decency, this man says one thing and does another, plays the sanctified saint in the country and plays the quack in town. His days are numbered, and very soon the mask will drop. The greed of Mr. H. will overcome the ethics of Dr. Jekyll, and the Mr. H. will be seen in all the ugliness of his career. The good deeds will be forgotten in the enormity of his shady practices, and he will be despised where he was once respected. But more anon.

The above clipping is from the *Chicago Times* of October 7. Does it refer to a homœopathic physician who has for months been connected with a firm of advertising quacks? If so, expose him publicly. Several physicians have asked to have his name dropped from the list of homœopaths. Our school has no use for a man who pretends to be a homœopath and yet associates himself with allopathic quacks.

RECENT DEATHS.

Dr. E. R. Tuller departed this life on August 4, from his home at Vineland, N. J. The Doctor was in his sixty-seventh year. He was a graduate of the Cleveland Homœopathic College. For the past ten years he devoted the greater part of his time to preparing unfermented grape juice. He was also an ordained minister of the New Jerusalem Church.

Dr. John B. Gully, of Geneva, Ill., died suddenly of heart disease October 7, at the North-Western depot. He was born at Clifton, Bristol, England, October 20, 1816, and hence had nearly reached his seventy-fifth birthday. The Doctor came to the United States in 1847 and graduated from the hydropathic college in New York in 1850. Later he investigated homœopathy and settled in Geneva about 1868. His wife is in the Elgin Insane Asylum. He has a daughter in St. Louis.

FALL FASHION NOTES.

We notice among the fashion notes for the fall of 1891 that hemorrhoids will be worn with a puffed edging in various shades of purple and red.

Also that ovarian tumors are not considered as good form as formerly, but when unavoidable, will be worn somewhat to the left and bound with green silk with black lace edging. Borygym is not considered chic unless in a muffled B flat.

Neckties in many handsome shades of green have been imported to be worn with red and rum blossom roses.

GOSSIP.

* * * No dysmenorrhea, two nice babies, and happy parents. By D. R. Greenlee, M. D., St. Paul, Minn.

I am pleased with the action of your uterine tonic called *Dioviurnia*. It has relieved a number of cases of dysmenorrhea and carried two cases through the full term, who had a number of abortions previously, two nice babies, happy parents; the doctor didn't object.

* * * A good homœopath is wanted at Hebron, McHenry Co., Ill. Write to J. E. Stewart. Also a good opening at Richmond, same county.

* * * The Provers' Union of Chicago meets at the Grand Pacific October 13, at 8 P. M. All are invited.

* * * Dr. D. A. Foote of Omaha, was married September 24. Congratulations.

* * * Jackson, Miss., is now vacant, or was at last accounts.

* * * In its November number the *Cosmopolitan* will publish a series of letters written by Gen. W. T. Sherman to one of his young daughters, between the years 1859 and 1865, and covering most of the important events of the war of secession. These letters present graphic pictures of a great soldier amid some of the stirring scenes in which he was a giant figure, and in them the patriotic spirit of the Federal general is seen to have been most attractively tempered by a strong affection for the Southern people. The fraternal feeling which glows in these letters is in refreshing contrast to the sectional bitterness which characterized the period, and they will constitute an interesting and important contribution to the literature of the war.

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS RECEIVED.

“Report of the Calcutta Homoeopathic Charitable Dispensary” for the year 1890–91, No. 7.

Since the foundation of the institution some 50,000 patients were very satisfactorily treated with medicine, diet, and in some instances pecuniary help was also given. Subscriptions are asked for to carry on the good work, and due credit will be given. Send to Dr. D. N. Banerjee, 43 Chorebagan, Calcutta, or to the editor of this journal, who will forward all amounts received.

“McDonald’s Illinois State Medical Directory.” A complete list of physicians in the state, arranged alphabetically by post-offices.

This, the first edition of the state directory, is more or less inaccurate, not due, however, to faults of omission by the editor, but entirely due to the willful negligence of the parties who ought to be the most interested — the physicians themselves. It is the experience of every one who has undertaken to prepare a list of doctors, that circulars and entreaties for information are cast into the waste basket, or else the list furnished contains but a small number of the practicing physicians of the town. In rare instances fraudulent names are forwarded to prevent other doctors from locating in what is a good field. The publisher, by writing to county clerks, has presented a fairly good list, with the minimum of errors. Price, \$2.50. J. N. McDonald, publisher, Lakeside Building, Chicago.

THE FIELD.

ALABAMA.—This State is booming itself as a health resort, and if the figures given in a pamphlet recently issued are correct, Mobile is a healthy place. The death rate for August was 6.3 per 1,000 white population. On Mobile Bay, dashed by the spray of the gulf and cooled by the salt sea air, stands a hotel managed by a former Chicagoan, Mr. S. W. Sea. Only fifteen miles from Mobile is this magnificent resort for invalids and tourists, and it is called Point Clear. The hotel is open all the year around and is nearly always full of guests. It is easily reached by boat from Mobile.

CONNECTICUT.—The following reply was sent to a doctor inquiring of a state official if he will be allowed to practice in Connecticut by registering his name and the college from which he was graduated:

“SIR:—Anybody can practice medicine in Connecticut. You

do not need to register; you do not need a medical diploma; you do not need to know the difference between opium and peppermint; you do not, indeed, need to know anything. You can simply come and live here and begin to practice. The laws of Connecticut will sustain you in collecting your fees for professional services, if you render any which you choose to call such. But if you undertake to carry me or my trunk to the depot for pay, you must get a license. If you peddle matches or peanuts, you must get a license. If you collect the swill from your neighbor to feed your pigs, you must get a license. If you want to empty your cesspool, you must get a license. But you can practice medicine in Connecticut *without a license.*"—*Hartford Post.*

INDIANA.—The first semi-annual meeting of the Northern Indiana and Southern Michigan Homœopathic Medical Association was held at Elkhart, September 22. Members present: Drs. C. H. Myers, Julia Godfrey, R. L. Stine, Walter D. Chaffee and F. C. Sherburne, South Bend; Dr. H. Lilly, Butler; Dr. R. N. Morris, Constantine; Dr. John Borough, Mishawaka; Drs. W. B. and M. K. Kreider, Goshen; Dr. H. F. Stewart, Wabash; Dr. W. E. Newton, Ligonier; Dr. J. Eaton Johnston, Hammond; Dr. Julia Holmes Smith, Chicago; Dr. George Bowen, Fort Wayne; Dr. I. G. Buchtel, Auburn; Dr. J. P. Siegfried, White Pigeon, and Drs. Fisher, Thomas, Turner and Mumaw, of Elkhart.

The doctors assembled at 11:30, and after spending some time in social conversation, Dr. Fisher announced that preparations for the satisfying of the "inner man" were next in order. Music by the Urban quartet, and prayer by Rev. J. F. Funk, a bountiful repast, followed by two more choice selections of music and an address of welcome by the mayor's representative, City Clerk Fister. Mr. Fister closed his fitting remarks with the wish that the exercises of the day might be as pleasant and potent for good as the little pills the guests were in the habit of dispensing. After these exercises were over Dr. Mumaw presented the object of the call for this meeting and the advantages to be gained by the permanent organization of a society in this section of the State. Dr. Turner was then elected temporary president and Dr. Mumaw temporary secretary. The adoption of a name for the society, the enrollment of charter members, and some other preliminary business, was followed by the election of permanent officers, which resulted as follows:

President, C. H. Myers; first vice president, R. N. Morris; second vice president, Porter Turner; secretary, H. A. Mumaw; treasurer, W. B. Kreider.

A constitution was then formulated and adopted by the association. A committee consisting of Drs. Fisher, Kreider and

the secretary was appointed by the chair to prepare by-laws for adoption at next meeting.

A committee, consisting of Drs. Thomas, Borough and Kreider, was appointed to name the bureaus for which chairmen were to be appointed by the president. The committee named the bureaus, and the president appointed chairmen as follows:

Surgery—Dr. W. E. Newton; obstetrics and gynæcology—Dr. John Borough; materia medica—Dr. G. W. Bowen; Ophthalmology and Otology—Dr. W. B. Kreider; pædiatric—Dr. Julia Godfrey.

Dr. Fisher was chosen delegate to the American Health Resort Association excursion to New Mexico.

The regular work of the association was then in order.

Dr. Bowen read a paper on retained placenta, which elicited a discussion from Drs. Newton, Thomas, Fisher and Kreider. Very interesting papers were also presented by Dr. Howard Chrutcher, Chicago; Dr. W. B. Clark, Indianapolis, and Drs. A. L. Fisher and W. B. Kreider, which were fully discussed.

It was decided by an unanimous vote of the members to hold the next meeting at South Bend on the second Tuesday of May, 1892.

After this the local physicians gave their visiting brethren a pleasant ride over the city.

ILLINOIS.—The National Homœopathic Medical College made its debut September 29. There was a most flattering audience in point of numbers and in the interest manifested. The invocation was offered by Rev. L. J. Owen.

Dr. James A. Printy, on behalf of the college faculty, made an appropriate address of welcome, briefly defining the objects of the institution. Upon closing he introduced the president of the new college, L. D. Rogers. President Rogers said that he had sought many honors, and was once an aspirant for a seat in congress, but his ambition had never reached such a height as to aspire to the presidency of a medical college. "The pleasure of being so highly honored is marred by the thought of the responsibility that accompanies it. The responsibility of the physician is great, but the responsibility of those who have the education of physicians in charge is greater."

The president gave a brief resume of the growth of homœopathy in Chicago, recounting the rise of the Hahnemann and West Side institutions and the birth of the college over which he presided. "Is there room for another college?" said he, "is the question that occurs to every one on learning of the establishment of this one. The facts are that there is not only room but abundant material and a necessity for another."

IOWA.—The homœopathic department of the State University of Iowa reports the largest attendance in its history. A training school for nurses has been inaugurated at the homœopathic hospital.

NEW JERSEY.—The West Jersey Homœopathic Dispensary, located at Camden, report that for the three months ending September 3, they have treated seventy-four new cases and dispensed 226 prescriptions. The bulk of this work has been in ear, eye, and diseases peculiar to women. There are seven physicians giving their time and professional services free. The institution has no means of financial support other than that of charity. As a Camden institution it should be well supported.

In some recent articles upon the use of the double chloride of gold as administered at the State Homœopathic Hospital for the Insane at Middletown, N. Y., it is asserted that the remedy is administered as any ordinary physic would be, while at Dwight the gold is given hypodermically. This is an error. At the Keeley Institute in Dwight the double chloride of gold is taken as a medicine every two hours in water and a hypodermic injection is given four times a day, of some composition which is a secret with Dr. Keeley, to support the physical system during the powerful operation of the drug. Dr. Keeley, by the way, has been in Europe since June, and will not return before the last of October. At that time a special train will leave New York for Chicago on the Pennsylvania Railroad, picking up graduates on the way, and a thousand odd graduates of the institute are expected at Dwight, where they will go into camp in the tents of the National Guard engaged at Chicago for the occasion. A grand bichloride of gold jamboree will follow.

The editor would like some notes on the results of this treatment for drunkenness. Is it true that the patient's nervous system is ruined beyond repair?

The German-American Homœopathic Medical College opened its doors on September 29, and is in now full blast, this being the fourth college of the school in this city. Great is Chicago, and great are her homœopathic schools. Only two more are needed, one for women exclusively, and one for children and then we shall be well supplied.

There are seventeen members in the faculty of this latest venture and they are all Germans or are familiar with the German language, for the lectures are to be delivered in that tongue. The fees are a cut upon the prices charged by the older institutions. The college building is said to be located at 512 Noble Street and shows up well in the cut.

NEW YORK.—September 18 the Rochester Homœopathic Hospital was just two years old. The lady managers of the insti-

tution celebrated the day by holding a reception at the nurses' cottage, adjoining the hospital building. The hours of reception were from 3 to 6 o'clock, and during that time a large number of the many friends of the institution called at the cottage, drank tea and congratulated the ladies on the wonderful growth and prosperity of the hospital. All the members of the board of managers acted as a reception committee. Mrs. Foster Warner poured tea. A number of cash donations were received, but they will not be acknowledged until the end of the month, the customary time for returning thanks for gifts.

During the year just closed a maternity ward has been added to the hospital and other improvements have been made. So great has been the demand for admission to the institution that the accommodations have been crowded constantly.

In the two years of its existence the hospital has taken care of eight hundred persons, over three hundred of whom were charity patients. It has established a valuable training school for nurses, by which the public benefits as well as the hospital. It has three beds permanently endowed and one temporarily. It has, also, a visiting nurse, whose annual support is contributed, and who made, in the month of August, alone, one hundred and eight gratuitous visits to the poor.

The *New York Press* says: The homœopathic school of medicine may claim the new remedy for drunkenness as another proof of Hahnemann's theory that like cures like. It is an elixir of gold, and it is gold itself that produces drunkenness.

OHIO.—The forty-second annual opening of the Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital College took place September 22 in the college auditorium on Prospect street. The room was tastily decorated with flowers and bunting and a good attendance witnessed the evening's exercises.

It was very evident from the utterances of the orator of the evening, as well as from the spirit in which those utterances were received by the audience that the animosity between the new and the old colleges is still in existence. The loyalty to the old idea of Hahnemann is still manifest in this seat of medical learning and its popularity was eulogized by President Scovel and applauded by the students.

Rev. Dr. G. R. Leavitt opened with prayer, and the Arion quartet followed with well-selected music. Hon. Richard C. Parsons took for his subject "Æsthetics, or the Science of the Beautiful." He termed this science of the beautiful the medical science. The remarks of Mr. Parsons were replete with many striking comparisons of the medical science of to-day with the past. His remarks upon man's conceptions of medicine as contemplated in the archives of mythology were especially interesting. In alluding to the difficult scientific terms in the study of

medicine, the speaker compared the phraseology of the baseball enthusiast to the difficult scientific terms used in the medical profession, drawing the conclusion that the medical terms were much easier to comprehend.

His allusion to the fact that Cleveland seemed to need two medical colleges, with two faculties, two boards of trustees and all the paraphernalia of two medical institutions of learning, was greeted with applause. Continuing, he said: "In this land of ripening civilization, in this dawn of the era of better feeling among men, what a magnificent privilege to enter the work of doing good. It is the privilege surpassing the opportunity ever given our ancestors. Go slowly and master thoroughly what you undertake. Remember that knowledge is power. A knowledge of literature is as essential as a knowledge of medicine. In former times this knowledge was attained in the theater and kindred places of amusement. Not so to-day. Be sure that you are equipped for the work before you. There is no place in your profession for drones or idlers. There is no cure for a wasted life. When possibilities are gone and time is gone, then all is gone."

The address of the evening was delivered by Dr. S. R. Beckwith, of Orangeville, N. J. He opened his remarks by an allusion to the fact that the two colleges were not one, as of yore, a fact which he greatly regretted.

In commenting on the age of his alma mater he said: "This occasion to-night sends my memory back to the very date of the foundation of this institution. At its very incipiency there was a spirit of hospitality and good feeling among the early patrons which exists here even at the present time."

He spoke at length upon the wonderful increase in business and in the commercial interests in the city since he had been a resident. After alluding to the corresponding progress of the old college, he said: "When the college was young, homœopathy was not strong. It required men of courage then to avow their convictions upon this great scientific principle. Now the college is strong and powerful. The number of homœopathic physicians in the State has increased from seventeen to 1,700 since her establishment. I well remember an incident in her early history. It was right on this very street that a worthless mob, incited by prejudice from opposite schools, sacked their building. For two days a little band of students protected it and kept down the mob. Does not such loyalty attach men together? I have received three letters since I have come in this building to-night from men who stood at my side when we fought against that mob."

He then read the three letters, the first one, coming from Dr. J. H. Kinley, a man who took one of the first degrees from

the institution, in which he alluded with sorrow to the division in the old college.

Another, from Dr. E. Beckwith, of California, was read. He also regretted the establishment of the new school and regarded it as an evidence that the new school had repudiated the principle of homœopathy. The third letter was from a graduate of the year 1853, Dr. J. M. Weed. He, too, was filled with sorrow at the establishment of the new college.

Dr. Beckwith stated that he had had 150 letters from medical men, 111 of which regretted the course of the advocates of the new college.

The speaker concluded his remarks by a discussion of the extensive work which was before the incoming class of the college. He gave advice to the students and appealed to the faculty to keep abreast of the times in all that pertains to the medical science. At the close of Dr. Beckwith's remarks President Scovel stated, in behalf of the faculty, that he hoped even yet that the time would come when the two rival medical colleges would be under the one banner of homœopathy.

The corner-stone of the new college building was laid at 10 o'clock, September 23.

The parlors of the Buffalo Homœopathic Hospital were pretty well filled Wednesday afternoon, September 23, the occasion being a practical demonstration by the nurses of the graduating class of their skill in bandaging and invalid cookery. The idea of sending out invitations and holding this part of the examination in the afternoon is a new one, and when carried out proved to be entirely successful. The final examinations of the ten young women comprising the class took place on Wednesday afternoon and evening. They will be graduated in October.

There is a disturbance in the school for nurses connected with the homœopathic hospital, Brooklyn. Miss Smith, one of the nurses in the school, was dismissed nearly a fortnight ago, since which time she has threatened to bring suit for reinstatement, has employed a lawyer, has intimated to the committee on the training school that she had incurred the hostility of two of the officials because she knew of immorality inside the hospital and that her dismissal was due to the anxiety of these officials to get her out of the way. Miss Smith is a smart, energetic looking young woman, apparently under thirty, with straight-forward blue eyes and a business-like manner. She was very much surprised that the story had become public and declined to say anything about it. She said negotiations were pending for her reinstatement in her rights, and if she secured them she did not wish any publicity whatever. She said further that she had been improperly dismissed, and she must have the diploma to which she was entitled or her business as a nurse would be

ruined. The hospital authorities claim that she was dismissed on account of insubordination.

The large lecture room in the new building of the Cleveland medical college was crowded September 23, by students of the college and the friends of the young institution. The occasion was the second annual opening of the college, and its many friends were there in force. They had not left their enthusiasm at home, for from the moment when the members of the board of trustees and of the faculty appeared from the room above, there was frequent applause. The platform on which the trustees sat was beautifully decorated with potted plants, and knots of orange and black ribbon, the college colors, were fastened to every available place in the room. Each visitor was given a tiny bow of the ribbons as soon as he entered the room. There was also a large number of students present, and those who attended the college last year were doing everything in their power to make the new men feel at home.

At about 11:15 o'clock the members of the board of trustees and the faculty of the college entered the room. Owing to the absence from the city of Judge Boynton, president, Judge H. C. White, the vice-president, presided. Rev. Dr. L. A. Crandall delivered the prayer, after which Judge White gave a little introductory address. He said that the Cleveland Medical College was no longer an experiment, but an assured fact. He congratulated the faculty and students upon the opening of the new, handsome, and well-equipped building as a home for the college and then said: "You have a college not on paper, but a realized fact. Without disparagement let us turn our backs upon the things of the past and press forward to the things in the future, in the most sound, sensible and judicious way. Again, I congratulate you on the grand opening of to-day." In most glowing terms, Judge White then introduced George B. Solders, whom he characterized as a man in sympathy with new institutions of merit which are fighting their way to the front. Judge Solders said: "No one can look at this building and this assemblage of students and friends without realizing that a step has been taken in advance. I am pleased to-day to speak to the old college and the old faculty. To-day you start out with seventy-three students, a great advance over last year, and I predict that you will go beyond the first milestone of one hundred members before the year is over. One of the things which pleases me is that the Homœopathic School of Medicine has considered it fair to give the other sex an equal chance, and I want to ask you young men to show all possible courtesy to the ladies in your classes, helping them in the places which are hard for them, and when the time for examinations comes, I will venture to assert that they will stand equal with you. The medical pro-

fession is the most important profession of all. It deals with health and life, the two unpurchasable things. The one gone, and you have a shattered being; the other gone, and it means the end of all things.

“It is the holiest of all callings even to-day. In the early time, the physician was priest also. The law recognizes the sanctity of the confidence reposed by a patient in his physician and only under the most rigorous conditions may that physician disclose that knowledge. The physician should be broad and liberal. To refuse to consult with a brother of a different school should be a penal offense. Necessity is the master of all; pride, hope, and noble ambition are her aids.”

The speaker referred in eloquent words to the founder of homœopathy and described briefly and graphically the system of medicine, and traced its successes through myriad opposition and discouragements.

Judge Solders closed his remarks by adjuring the classes to hold firmly to the principles of homœopathy; to be upright, faithful, and honest; and when once apart from the alma mater to conduct themselves so as to shed radiance upon the mother which gave them medical birth. This closed the exercises.

The building is a large one, of brick, three stories high, finished in Norway spruce and hard woods. There is an abundance of light and ventilation. The amphitheater occupies two stories, and will comfortably seat two hundred students. In addition there are etherizing rooms, waiting rooms, janitors' rooms, and a room for the faculty, all connected with electric bells. In the amphitheater was exhibited a large assortment of valuable surgical and gynæcological instruments, presented by a lady friend of the college.

The Hahnemann Society of the Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital College held their annual meeting September 25. An interesting debate on medical subjects took place. The following officers for the year of 1891-92 were elected: president, J. C. Sander, M. D.; vice-president, Dr. W. E. Peyor; secretary, Dr. M. M. Hassler; treasurer, Dr. H. R. Hawkins; Hahnemann orator, Dr. G. B. Haggart. The organization is intimately connected with the homœopathic college, and is one of the oldest medical societies of the State. It supports an excellent lecture course, as well as the weekly review of the college work, and furnishes a diploma to all members qualified, and grants the degree of fellow of the Hahnemann Society to its alumni of five years standing. Dental as well as medical students connected with the college are eligible as members.

The corner-stone of the new Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital College was well and truly laid September 23, in the presence of a large crowd of interested spectators. The ceremonies were

opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Leavitt, after which the Arion Quartet rendered a well-sung selection. George Warmington, Esq., the president of the board of trustees, then read a list of the articles to be placed in the corner-stone. The list was as follows: The articles of incorporation of the college, a paper containing the names of the alumni, the announcement of the college for the ensuing year, the announcement of the dental department, a copy of the *College Argus*, an engraving of each member of the faculty, a fac-simile of a letter written by Hahnemann, dated March 12, 1842, a copy of the *Leader*, and of each of the other English daily papers of the city, and of *Dental Science*, the official program of the exercises of the day, and lastly a schedule of the lectures to be delivered during the present college year. The quartet sang softly while Mr. Warmington was acting as an amateur mason, and at the conclusion of his task he was warmly cheered.

Dr. S. R. Beckwith, of New York, was then introduced, and delivered an entertaining address. He began with a few words eulogistic of the noble profession of medicine, and then entered into a history of the homœopathic college. He said it was incorporated and organized by the purest and best of Cleveland's citizens, and from the first took a foremost rank in extending and enlarging its curriculum of study, and has always kept ahead or abreast of all improvements in the art of medicine and surgery. He spoke of the incorporators by name, and said they were men of broad and liberal views, progressive and far-seeing. At the time the college was founded homœopathy was but in its infancy, and the opposition to it was both cruel and unwarranted. Cleveland then had two homœopathic physicians, now the city has two hundred, said the speaker. He then referred to the notable attack on the old building by a mob, its successful defense by the faculty and students for two days, and its final overthrow and sacking. He said if ever there was a just debt remaining unpaid it is the debt of \$14,000 and interest which he claimed the city owes the college for the destruction of its property. Dr. Beckwith closed by predicting a brilliant future for the enlarged institution.

Prof. T. P. Wilson then read the commemorative poem composed by himself for the occasion. It was a very clever and humorous composition, and evoked hearty applause and laughter. The venerable Dr. Lewis Barnes was the last speaker of the occasion. Dr. Barnes was one of the first professors of the college, and he gave some very interesting reminiscences of the days of forty years ago. In spite of his weight of years, the Doctor speaks vigorously and distinctly, and his address was much appreciated. The exercises were brought to a close with the pronouncing of the benediction by Dr. Leavitt.

PENNSYLVANIA.—In a paper read before the state society entitled "Hindrances to the Cure of Children's Diseases," by Dr. A. Bowie, of Uniontown, it was claimed that nearly all the sickness in children was due to the eating of candy and pastries, and that at least one-half of the ills of mankind were due to avoidable habits in diet.

Work will shortly be commenced on a new building for the Children's Homœopathic Hospital at Philadelphia. The plans as approved by the building committee provide for the erection of a building with a frontage of sixty feet on the rear of the lot now occupied. The first floor of the new building will be devoted exclusively to out-patient work, and will contain seven clinic rooms for specialties, besides the receiving ward and surgical operating room. Medical male and female surgical wards, with accommodations for fifty patients, will take up the third and fourth floors.

At the last meeting of the board the building committee was instructed to proceed with the work as soon as the specifications were made out, estimates received and the contract awarded. The plans are nearly finished and it is expected that the contract for the work will be given out within a week or two.

• TENNESSEE.—Do not forget the annual meeting of the Southern Homœopathic Medical Association to be held at Nashville, November 11 and 13. A good time is promised all who attend.

FOREIGN.—The London *Times* has begun a discussion, which has been participated in by many eminent medical and scientific men. It is started by Dr. W. Mortimer Granville, the great alienist of Hanover square, who, *apropos* to Sir Wilfrid Lawson's quotation from Lord Althorp, "The cause of drunkenness is drinking," comes boldly to the front with the assertion that "Drunkenness is in no other sense the consequence of drinking than the destruction of a house by fire is the consequence of having a cooking-range on the premises," and goes on to say: "It is not to engage in the puerile play of words with Sir Wilfrid Lawson and the advocates of what I believe to be one of the weakest and most mischievous crazes of the nineteenth century—I mean teetotalism—that I ask you to give me space in your columns, but because I think the time has arrived when it is desirable that some one who has strong views on the subject of what is the fashion of the day to denounce as 'drinking' should speak out honestly. I have never shared the opinions of many in my profession on the drink question, and I have not intentionally veiled my view of the issue so repeatedly raised and so hotly discussed, but the moment appears opportune for plain speaking, and I trust this may be permitted not only to those who seek to convince the public mind that alcohol in all its forms is needless to the health and of only questionable value to the sick, but to those who hold that it

is far better that the healthy should be moderate drinkers than abstainers, and that the great value of alcohol in the treatment, and I will go further and say in the prevention, of disease should be clearly recognized." Further than this, Dr. Granville says that he believes that the propagation of teetotal doctrines is exercising a destructive influence on the moral, mental and physical health of the people, and that those who have rational views on the matter are doing a great wrong in giving way, step by step, before the aggressive policy of the teetotal advocates.

A Chinese journal published at Singapore, recently referring to the dangers of hydrophobia from the large number of ownerless dogs in the place, objects to the wholesale destruction of these animals, and says that the best way of dealing with hydrophobia is by medical treatment. When proper treatment is given the disease can easily be cured, and, as a matter of fact, it is utterly unnecessary to raise an outcry against hydrophobia. European doctors, it goes on to say, have not yet discovered a good prescription for the disease; therefore their treatment is not generally successful. "When a man, or even his clothes or queue, has been bitten by a rabid dog he is affected by the poison of the animal. After some time this develops itself and the patient begins to show signs of madness.

At this stage of the disease proper medical treatment should be given, otherwise the patient will imitate the movements of a dog and will smell anything that comes in his way and bark himself to death. In some cases when a man is bitten he thinks very little of it. He merely stops the bleeding, applies some medicine to the wound and when it is healed he believes that the danger is gone. But he forgets that though the wound has healed up the poison has not been extracted, and in some future day the disease will surely break out again. This is the mistake that the European doctors generally fall into. In order to determine whether the disease that a patient suffers from is hydrophobia, it recommends that the following method should be adopted: Get a gong or any large brass utensil and strike it before the patient. If he is suffering from hydrophobia he will at once show signs of madness; then fan him with a large palm leaf fan and he will crouch down as if in great fear.

When the presence of the disease is thus ascertained the next step that should be taken, a most important one, is to search the hair of the patient. There will certainly be found one hair of the color of vermilion and rather stronger and coarser than ordinary hair. This particular hair should be entirely pulled out, not even the smallest part of the root must be left, otherwise the disease can not be cured. When this has been done a prescription must be prepared, and the drugs used should be of such a nature as will expel the poison from the place in which it is.

List of Homoeopathic Physicians.

ALABAMA.

Ballard, A. N., Birmingham
Boyd, P. S., Sheffield
Burns, J. W., Birmingham
Clapp, W. W., Birmingham
Dearth, J. K., So. Lowell
De Derky, F. F., Mobile
Duffield, A. M., Huntsville
Faber, Jules, Birmingham
Henry, J. H., Montgomery
Lyon, George G., Mobile
Meadow, J. M., Anniston
Meadow, A. E., Blocton
Myers, A. P., Mobile
Rountere, J. A., Hartzell
Shepherd, Mrs. L. B., Citronelle
Smith, D., Decatur

ARIZONA.

Hyde, W. A., Phoenix
Ingalls, Mrs. E. A., Phoenix.

ARKANSAS.

Adams, E. E., Big Flat
Ayres, E. D., Little Rock
Brinks, W. J., Hackett City
Brooks, Ida J., Little Rock
Brooks, J. B., Hot Springs
Bull, John, Little Rock
Burns, J. W., Little Rock
Cass, Jas., Van Buren
Chambers, R. O., Bentonville
Cressy, John, Hot Springs
Curtis, C. C., Hot Springs
Davis, J. D., Eureka Springs
Daily, J. C., Fort Smith
Dake, C., Hot Springs
De Wolf, J. G., Eureka Springs
Dobbins, W. A., Desarc
Ellis, C. F., Eureka Springs
Green, W. E., Little Rock
Hadden, W. T., Bloomfield
Hallman, V. H., Hot Springs
Hoffman, J. R., Texarkana
Hughes, W. B., Texarkana
Huntington, R. M., Hot Springs
Johnson, S. W., Laconia
Le Fevre, W., Hot Springs
Lovejoy, M. E., Batesville
Mason, S. R., Devall's Bluff
Neal, D. B., Little Rock
Nixon, E. E., Hot Springs
Penington, J. C., Rogers
Runyan, J. F., Siloam Springs

CALIFORNIA.

Adams, M. H., Orange
Adams, Mrs. J. D., Oakland
Albertson, J. A., San Francisco
Alumbaugh, W. E., Vacaville
Arndt, H. R., San Diego
Arnold, R., Oakland
Arthur, Chas., Pasadena
Averill, Mrs. M. B., San Diego
Avery, M. N., Los Angeles
Avery A. C., San Jose
Badger, Alice, San Francisco
Bailey, Anna E., San Francisco
Bailey, S. E., San Diego
Baker, B. L., San Francisco
Baker, J. D., Monrovia
Balch, E. T., Summerland
Baldwin, R. R., Iowa City
Ballard, E. R., San Francisco
Ballard, J. S., San Francisco
Ballard, Laura, San Francisco
Ballou, E., Santa Monica
Bangs, F. H., Arcata
Barbour, N. R., Lockeford
Barnes, A. H., San Francisco
Barnwell, J. H., Los Angeles
Barrows, Jenny E., San Francisco
Beach, G. H., San Francisco
Beach, Eliza, Pasadena
Beckwith, E., Santa Rosa

- Bennett, H. J., Sacramento
 Bennett, William, San Francisco
 Bird, O. B., Los Angeles
 Bishop, A. B., San Jose
 Black, Kate S., Pasadena
 Boal, J. Mills, Los Angeles
 Boericke, William, San Francisco
 Bouldin, J. W., Azusa
 Bowen, Amy, San Francisco
 Boynton, E. H., Los Angeles
 Bradley, E. W., Oakland
 Bradley, H. L., Fairfield
 Bradley, L. H., Merced
 Breyfogle, C. W., San Jose
 Breyfogle, E. S., San Jose
 Bronson, C. W., Alameda
 Brown, J. F., Riverside
 Bryant, B., San Jose
 Buell, E. C., Los Angeles
 Bulson, C. H., Stockton
 Burdick, P. S., Oakland
 Burleigh, G. W., Los Angeles
 Burreitt, Alice, Oakland
 Button, Julia F., Oakland
- Caldwell, J. E., Healdsburg
 Callen, J. A., Oakland
 Capps, Wm., San Diego
 Cartwright, R., Grass Valley
 Carpenter, H. F., Santa Clara
 Cauch, R., Carpinteria
 Chaffee, J. D., Garden Grove
 Chamberlin, Mrs. M. A., Santa Cruz
 Chapman, S. E., Watsonville
 Charles, E. W., San Francisco
 Chesbro, H. R., Gilroy
 Clark, C. F., Winters
 Clark, N. C., San Bernardino
 Clarke, E. A., Los Angeles
 Conner, C. E., Galt
 Clay, J. C., Westminster
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 Cook, A. G., Los Angeles
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 Cone, H. C., Fresno City
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 Cronemiller, M. M., Sacramento
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 Cross, S. N., Stockton
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 Curtis, R. H., San Francisco
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 Davis, W. N., Los Angeles
 Davis, George B., Petaluma
 Davis, S. F., Pomona
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 DeCailhol, E. A., Los Angeles
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 Dewey, Merry, San Francisco
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 Ely, W. A., San Rafael
 Este, Mary S., Vernondale
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 Forbes, C. F., San Francisco
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 Frazer, E. J., San Francisco
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 French, H. C., San Francisco
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- Smith, S. H., San Francisco
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 Browne, S. T., Leadville
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 Clark, Edwin J., Longmont
 Clark, U. S., Denver
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 Cook, P. M., Denver
 Cooke, W. H., Denver
 Cooper, H. T., Colorado Springs
 Davis, W. J., Denver
 DeLap, S. C., Trinidad
 Dorsey, G. M., Tin Cup
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 Dunn, R. H., Pueblo
 Enos, C. W., Denver
 Foster, J. M., Denver
 Freyermuth, E. G., Denver
 Fulton, F., Monte Vista
 Grassmock, L., Gunnison
 Glanville, W. W., Florence
 Goodhue, W. S., Salida
 Gray, G. E., South Pueblo
 Harris, J. W., Denver
 Hart, C. N., Denver
 Hartwell, J. M., Salida
 Hershey, J. B., Leadville
 Higgins, G. C., Colorado City
 Hoag, S., Denver
 Holly, J. M., Leadville
 Holmes, Esther, Colorado Springs
 Holmes, Sadie E., Denver
 Huffaker, J. W., Denver
 Ingersoll, L. J., Denver
 Irvine, J. C., Denver
 Johnston, J. C., Denver
 Judkins, C. W., Aspen
 King, E. H., Denver
 Kinley, J. B., Denver
 Kneeland, W. C., Denver
 Lawrence, G. W., Colorado Springs
 Lewis, E., Denver
 Leonard, Harriet, Denver
 Low, S. D., Denver
 Marsh, A. E., Greeley
 Marsh, L. E., Greeley
 Meyer, Paul, Golden
 Miller, C. P., Ft. Collins
 Morris, N. K., Denver
 Morrow, J. H., Denver
 Morse, J. N., Fairplay
 Mulford, C. H., Greeley
 Nash, H. W., Pueblo
 Nash, E. O., Pueblo
 Nelson, C. Q., Canon City
 Norton, Annie E., Denver
 Nye, J. D., Denver
 Ogden, May, Denver
 Ordway, L. S., Denver
 Ordway, Mrs. L. S., Denver
 Owen, W. R., Pueblo
 Pease, W. A., Julesburg
 Price, R. F., Denver
 Pugh, G. E., Tomichi
 Roper, F. E., Pueblo
 Shannon, S. F., Denver
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 Smythe, F. D., Denver
 Storke, E. F., Denver
 Storke, Bert, Golden
 Stockdale, Laura, Denver
 Stringfellow, E., Denver
 Sullivan, R. B., Colorado Springs
 Sykes, D. A., Leadville
 Todd, L. W., Hotchkiss
 Tucker, Genevieve, Pueblo
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 Von Scoyoe, L. G., Colorado Springs
 Voice, Thomas, Denver
 Walker, Charles E., Denver
 Walker, J. M., Denver
 Warren, Dwight, Ft. Collins
 Wheeler, B. A., Denver
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 Wilms, F., Yuma
 Yokum, G. D., Alma

CONNECTICUT.

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 Adams, M. J., New Haven
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 Allen, J. H., Rockville
 Anderson, W. D., New Haven
 Angell, Aug., Hartford
 Ayers, C., Stamford
 Ayer, A. D., Madison
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 Baldwin, A. H., Norwalk
 Barber, O. M., Mystic
 Barnum, F. L., New Haven
 Beach, C. L., Hartford
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 Bell, W. C., Middletown
 Bishop, H. M., Norwich
 Blachlock, —, Stamford
 Bliss, L. A., East Woodstock
 Bowen, G. A., Woodstock
 Brewer, E. P., Norwich
 Brigham, L. L., Hartford
 Brockway, T., New Britain
 Bronson, B. F., Bridgeport
 Brown, G. W., Winsted
 Buckley, William, Danbury
 Bucklyn, J. K., Mystic Bridge
 Bunnell, W. P., New Britain
 Burr, F. L., Rocky Hill
- Carter, E. H., Falls Village
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 Cole, H. P., Bridgeport
 Colegrove, C. H., Willimantic
 Collard, G. W. A., Bridgeport
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 Creemer, Lucy M., New Haven
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 Dodson, J., Bristol
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 Durgin, E. H., Putnam
- Gidman, B. C., Norwalk
 Goodrich, E. P., Hartford
 Goodrich, L. A., Hartford
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 Griffin, Louise A., Middletown
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- Hitchcock, W., Norwalk
 Hoag, A. H., Bridgeport
 Hoag, C. S., Bridgeport
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 Linnell, J. E., Norwich
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 Mowbray, J. L., New Haven
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 Monroe, F. H., Meriden
- Newport, E. C., Meriden
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- Oley, S. W., Danbury
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- Pardee, E. V. D., South Norwalk
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 Peck, S. E., Clinton
 Pelter, P. D., Hartford
 Penfield, Sophia, Danbury
 Phillips, A. W., Birmingham
 Porter, Amelia A., Waterbury
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 Pulford, A., Ansonia
 Pulford, C. H., Seymour
 Pulford, F. W., Seymour
 Pulford, W. H., Ansonia
 Pulver, H. J., Torrington
 Putney, W. S., Milford
- Quill, J. D., Meriden

Rawling, Charles, New Haven
 Richardson, L. E., Hartford
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 Rodman, W. W., New Haven
 Rodman, C. S., Waterbury
 Rowell, C. E., Stamford
 Rowell, E. E., Stamford
 Royal, George, Rockville
 Russell, J. J., Putnam
 Russeque, H. E., Hartford

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 Sage, W. H., New Haven
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 Nutting, W. W., Mandan
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 Buchanan, H. M., Yankton
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Damm, Mrs. T. A., Redfield
 Davis, D. A., Forestburg

Dickerson, Mrs. H., Richland
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Eastman, C. A., Pine Ridge Agency
 Epps, Franklin, Rapid City

Fowler, D. C., Aberdeen
 Fulford, G. H., Sioux Falls

Gilson, —, Andover

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Neville, Abbie S., Woonsocket
Parmelee, G. V., Mitchell

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Flinn, Lewis W., Wilmington
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Negendank, E. T., Wilmington
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Allen, Charles A., 1320 G., nw
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Bennett, M. C., 1728, 8th nw
Bennit, Wm. W. 1423 S. st
Cameron, M., 21st st., nw
Choate, R., 310 Ind. av
Connell, B. T., 3230 N., nw
Corry, W. F., 1305 R., nw
Custis, J. G. B., 110 E. Cap st
Custis, M. A., 63 East Cap st
Custis, George W. N., 110 E. Cap st

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Freer, J. A., 9254 N. Y. av
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Heron, Geo. H., 1214, 6th nw
Heron, W. H., 1214, 6th nw
Hislop, Margaret, 313 M., nw
Hubbell, J. B., Vt. av
Hawxhurst, H. H.
Janney, Edgar, 12 Iowa Circle
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King, W. R., 812, 11th nw
 Kingsman, R., 701 E. Cap
 Krogstad, H., 1402 Mass. av

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 Moffitt, M. M.
 Munson, R., 1121, 17th nw

Pope, G. W., 1109, 14th nw

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 Riggs, D. H., 1012 Mass. av. nw

Roberts, G., 420 C st., se
 Roome, Ed, 1817 Corcoran
 Roberts, C. W., 1007 H. nw

Shoulters, G. H., 14th and R nw
 Sonnenschmidt, C. W., 1807 H., nw
 Stanford, F. H., 411 H., ne
 Stearns, S. S., R. I. av
 Swormstedt, L. B., 1415, 14th nw

Verdi, T. S., 815, 14th nw

Wilson, L., 316 B., se
 Winslow, C. B., 1 Grant Place

FLORIDA.

Bingham, R., Melrose
 Blanding, A. O., Palmer
 Brown, E. F., Kissimmee
 Brown, J. M., St. Augustine
 Bruce, Ida F., Tampa
 Bruce, H. M., Tampa

Downing, J. C., Montclair

Eaton, L. D., Palatha

Graham, W. I., Titusville

Hampton, M. M., Leesburg

Johnson, C. W. Jacksonville
 Johnson, P. E., Jacksonville

Kaffenberger, B., Key West
 Kester, J. J., St. Andrew's Bay
 Knapp, W. T., De Land

Lanphear, C. H., Zellwood

Learned, H., Pomona
 Lindsley, H., St. Augustine
 Lutes, C. H., Sanford

Mareau, W. H., Ocala
 Marsh, F. F., St. Augustine
 Mendoza, F. F., Key West

Payne, Mary A., St. Augustine
 Peek, S. E., Palatka
 Porter, Geo., Orlando

Rowe, —, Pensacola
 Robb, R. L., Gainesville

Stout, H. R., Jacksonville

Walker, C. E., Longwood
 Webster, J. K., Altoona
 Williamson, T. J., Eustis

DIED.

On October 2, Dr. Samuel Lilienthal, of California, formerly of New York, died suddenly at the age of seventy-seven. A more extended notice will be given in the November number.

The Medical Visitor.

NO. 11. NOVEMBER, 1891. VOL. VII.

THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

CHICAGO, September 4, 1891.

THOMAS C. DUNCAN, M. D.,

President American Health Resort Association.

Dear Sir: In reply to your inquiries as to "the special merits of the Hawaiian Islands as a health resort," I would say that I shall be glad to give you any information on the subject within my knowledge.

CLIMATE.—The prime feature of the Hawaiian Islands as a health resort is its evenness of climate.

The following is a record of the temperature (Fahrenheit) taken at Honolulu by the Hawaiian government weather service during 1890, which was an average year. Frost is unknown at Honolulu.

TEMPERATURE FOR 1890.

Average temperature for each week of 1890, at Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands; elevation fifty-four feet above the sea level; latitude $21^{\circ} 18'$, longitude $157^{\circ} 50'$:

Week ending.	G. A. M.	1 P. M.	9 P. M.	Week ending.	9 P. M.	1 P. M.	G. A. M.
January 17	67	76	70.5	July 8	70	82	75
14	68	79	72	15	74	83	76
21	65	77	67	22	73	82	75
28	67	75	69	29	74	84	76
February 4	68	72	69	August 5	72	84	75
11	69	74	68	12	72	83	77
18	69	75	67	19	75	82	74
25	67	74	70	26	73	84	76
March 4	66	76	69	September 2	72	83	75
11	68	76	70	9	71	81	75
18	69	74	69	16	74	83	76
25	67	73	67	23	75	83	74
April 1	67	78	71	30	75	83	76
8	68	77	71	October 7	75	81	76
15	69	75	73	14	74	79	75
22	70	81	73	21	72	80	74
29	68	79	75	28	69	79	72
May 6	69	78	70	November 4	71	80	72
13	67	79	70	11	73	79	74
20	69	82	73	18	70	77	72
27	72	82	72	25	66	75	69
June 3	73	78	74	December 2	69	78	72
10	72	82	74	9	69	77	71
17	73	79	75	16	67	73	70
24	75	82	75	23	62	75	70
July 1	73	82	75	31	68	74	63

From this you will see that the extreme degree of heat during the entire year was 84° and the lowest point reached was 62° . The greatest variation during any given week was 13° ; the least variation was 4° , and the average variation only 8° .

Avoiding, as it does, extreme heat and extreme cold, this record is not equaled in any other part of the world. Hawaii is a country where summer and winter have no other meaning than a convenient division of time; where the frosts, blizzards and cyclones of the north are unknown, and the typhoons and hurricanes of the south never reach; where the grass and trees are always green, and flowers always blooming, the climate a perpetual spring. This is not rhetoric; each of the foregoing statements is of actual fact.

It is the opinion of some of the best physicians, who have made the subject a study, that for anyone suffering from lung difficulty, or who needs rest, the Hawaiian Islands possess the best climate in the world.

I enclose herewith an article on this subject, written by Dr. G. P. Andrews, for a number of years president of the Detroit board of health.

The above record of temperature is taken at about sea level in Honolulu. Those desiring a cooler climate can, by going back onto the foot hills and mountains, which rise to a height of 14,000 feet above the perpetual snow line, get any desired temperature.

SEA BATHING.—One of the features of Honolulu life is the sea bathing at Waikiki, a seaside resort some four miles from the town, where there is a fine beach of coral sand. The temperature of the water, the year round, is from 73° to 76° Fahrenheit.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATION.—The hotel accommodation in Honolulu is good. Prices are about the same as in the United States for a similar service, from \$2 to \$4 a day.

A new hotel and resort at the volcano of Kilauea will be completed about October 1. The elevation is 4,000 feet, giving a cool, bracing climate, rarely ever going down to the frost point, however. A macadamized road, thirty miles long, is being built by the government, from Hilo, the seaport, to the volcano, at a cost of \$3,000 a mile, through a magnificent forest of tree ferns, hanging vines and tropical woods and jungle. It makes a carriage drive unequalled for loveliness in the world. The Volcano

House Company is laying out fifteen miles of carriage drives about the volcano, through forests and jungles, such as only the tropics can produce, to different points of interest in the vicinity.

ROADS AND DRIVES.—The roads through most of the country districts are much better than the average country road in the United States.

Honolulu has sixty-seven miles of streets and drives, about twenty miles of which are macadamized with crushed volcanic rock rolled down by steam rollers; these are constantly being extended. It is said that no other place of its size in the world does so much riding as Honolulu. The population is 23,000. Besides fifteen miles of street railway and a large number of well-equipped livery stables, it supports about 300 hacks, and nearly every family has its own horse and carriage.

SCENERY.—The mountain scenery of the Islands is stated, by those who have traveled the world over, to be unsurpassed. Its gorges are equal to the grand canons of the West; its peaks rival those of the Alps, and its precipices are as high and as grand as those of the Yosemite; while the mountains, gorges and peaks are covered with a wealth of tropical verdure unknown at the places mentioned above. But above all, it possesses the greatest extinct volcano in the world, Haleakala, and the two greatest active volcanoes in the world, Manna Loa and Kilauea, situated, respectively, at an elevation of 14,000 and 4,000 feet above the sea level. These volcanoes are easily accessible, and Kilauea is always in action, showing molten lava lakes, blow holes in eruption and lava flows, and trips to the very verge of the points of action are constantly made by ladies and invalids.

A feature of travel through the Islands is that there are no snakes and no wild beasts.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.—Yellow fever and cholera have never existed at the Islands; malaria is known only as a medical curiosity; croup and diphtheria are almost unknown. Leprosy, concerning which so much has been said, is confined almost exclusively to the natives, and all lepers are rigorously segregated on a part of one island away from any possible contact with others. Unless one gets a permit from the government and goes to the settlement, a traveler will not see a leper in the Islands.

OTHER POINTS OF INTEREST.—Honolulu is a city of many and beautiful homes, of churches, free public schools, good private schools, with a public library, well-equipped Y. M. C. A. building, public hospital, an educated, refined cosmopolitan society, alike devoted to good works and having a good time. It is well supplied with government water works, lighted by electricity, and talks, does business and gossips over 1,300 telephones.

METHOD AND COST OF TRAVEL.—The islands are situated in the North Pacific on the northern verge of the tropics, 21° north of the equator, and 2,100 miles from San Francisco.

The Oceanic steamships leave San Francisco every other Tuesday for Honolulu and return, making the trip in seven days, and remaining seven days in Honolulu.

Through boats to Australia leave once a month. The steamers are all of over 3,000 tons in size. A number of large sailing vessels, finely equipped for passenger travel, are constantly running between San Francisco and different island ports.

Steamer fares are, from San Francisco to Honolulu, \$75; from San Francisco to Honolulu and return, \$125; sailing vessels, from San Francisco to Honolulu, about \$50; Honolulu to Volcano, including all expenses, from seven to twelve days, \$50 to \$80, according to route taken and time occupied.

A round-trip ticket will soon be issued by the Oceanic Steamship Company from San Francisco to Honolulu and return, covering all expenses of an absence from San Francisco of five weeks, giving three weeks at the Islands, including all hotel expenses and the trip to the volcano, for, probably, \$225.

Agents of Oceanic Steamship Company are J. D. Spreckles & Bros., Market street, San Francisco; agents for sailing vessels are Spreckles & Bros., Williams, Dimond & Co., Market street, San Francisco, and Welch & Co., California street. One or more Raymond & Whitcomb personally conducted parties come to the Islands each winter.

I will be at the Palmer House about a week longer, and will be glad to give you any further information from there, or later on from my Honolulu address.

I remain,

Yours truly,

L. A. THURSTON.

HAWAII AS A HEALTH RESORT.

BY DR. G. P. ANDREWS, LATE PRESIDENT OF THE DETROIT BOARD OF HEALTH.

“Well, Doctor, what shall I do?”

“Mr. Brown, you have been in business for years, have taken no relaxation, and now nature will have her revenge; you must leave all work, visit a mild climate, and rest body, soul and mind for six months at least.”

“Very well, I will spend the winter in Florida.”

“No, too much malaria, and too many cold northerners for your sensitive throat.”

“Southern California, then?”

“That is better, but even there are cold, raw days. The Hawaiian Islands are the place for you. Only twelve days from New York, in a palace car overland, and a finely appointed steamer from San Francisco, and you are in Honolulu, where you will find all the comforts and luxuries of home. A temperature never too cool for light raiment in winter, and never too hot for some covering at night. Even during the rainy months there is rarely a day when several hours can not be spent out of doors. Pouring showers drench the earth at night, and during the winter by day, but in an hour after it has ceased, walking is pleasant.”

The scenery about Honolulu is uniquely beautiful; mountain and valley just back of the city are clothed with forests, varying in exquisite tints of verdure. Smooth roads in every direction allow of unlimited exercise by carriage or on horseback. As health and strength and ambition return, the ride around Oahu and trips to the great volcano, to Hilo, the lovely garden village of Hawaii, to Maui and its dead volcano 10,000 feet above the sea, with resting places on its slope where almost any climate may be found on demand, will occupy the time for weeks.

Malaria, the bugbear of so many tropical climates, is almost unknown in *Hawaii nei*.

Mr. Brown is charmed with the account, and departs to make preparations. The Doctor soliloquizes: Strange, that after so many years, so few know the attractions and the benefit to health to be found in the Hawaiian Islands. From their situation in the

course of the great Pacific Ocean current, they are assured of the cool northeast trades for three-quarters of the year, weeks passing without a break in their steady flight. In mid-ocean and of comparatively small size, the air is of necessity charged with sea vapor and humid, yet very rarely is it sultry or oppressive. Surgical injuries heal very readily, owing to the purity of the air, which has almost the quality of that found on the mountain tops.

The variety in climate, dependent upon varying altitude, and the leeward and windward sides of the Islands, enable the health seeker to choose the locality suited to his case.

Among the multitudes of invalids and feeble folks, how many are included in the category of those seeking the above conditions?

At Waikiki, by the shore, the typical rest cure can be enjoyed among the waving cocoa palms and soothed by the low music of the surf. The pure air and equable temperature make a fit home for those threatened with affections of the lungs. In the earliest stages arrest of disease is to be looked for, and even among those permanently invalided, lengthening of life with relief from much suffering, and the happiness of outdoor life, among delightful surroundings, robs illness of many of its terrors.

Only such as are able to travel with comfort and without exhaustion should try the journey. Many a convalescent from prolonged illness, whose getting up is slow, and likely to be still further delayed by approaching winter, will be almost sure to find health and quickly restored strength by a few months in the tropics.

It is the ideal land for children, especially for the delicate, nervous little ones who suffer from the confinement necessary during the winter season. Under those genial skies, living out of doors, running barefoot with skins brown with the sunshine, and appetites hearty with exercise, the frail little bodies expand visibly from day to day into health and vigor. Even diseases that they do have are less serious than in the States, and scarlet fever and diphtheria are practically unknown.

REPORT ON NEW MEXICO AS A RESORT FOR CONSUMPTIVES TO THE AMERICAN HEALTH RESORT ASSOCIATION.

TORONTO, CANADA, August 31, 1891.

To the American Health Resort Association :

I have the honor to report as Special Commissioner appointed by your president, T. C. Duncan, M. D., to visit New Mexico and investigate its claims as a health resort for consumptives, that I went through the whole territory from Raton to El Paso and spent most of August in my investigations.

The country is divided by the Rocky Mountains almost in the center from north to south. On the west side of the mountains is the Rio Grande river and its many tributary streams that make the land broken and undulating with wide valleys and plateaus. Between Santa Fe and Albuquerque the range is cut through by a tributary to the Rio Grande. This break in the mountain chain is a most important one in moderating the climate thereabout. The streams in the east half of the state trend to the southeast almost from the Raton range on the north. This spur of the Rocky Mountains doubtless shunts the "Northers" farther east. The country east of the main Rocky Mountain range is more undulating and well adapted to grazing and will be beneficial to those cases of incipient consumption who can play the cowboy or farmer. Good farms can be had by irrigation, and this locality will be beneficial to many consumptive families.

The mountains seem broken into many spurs as we approach Las Vegas, which is a smart city of some 3,000 people with fair accommodations. The Hot Springs are the great attraction. I tested them in every way possible. There are hot and cold springs and baths of all kinds. The bath attendants are experts, and I can report that this is a delightful place. The hotel affords the most elegant accommodations, cheaper places can be had near by. The air is very bracing. I met three consumptives who had hemorrhage in Boston and the east; they were improving. I met others with special diseases, all doing well. For rheumatism, syphilis, blood diseases it is an excellent place to go. I was surprised to see consumptives who had had hemor-

rhages there and improving. The altitude, over 7,000 feet, I should fear was too trying; still, if they do not exert themselves much, take the baths and drink the water, they will doubtless continue to improve. The rare air doubtless aids rapid healing of diseased surfaces. Some had been there before, went back East, were worse and returned to remain. Recovery the second time is not so rapid as at first, showing that going East was a mistake. This is a fact that people are slow to learn.

This mineral water should have a wide sale, for it certainly has merits. It has valuable medicinal ingredients, similar to the Carlsbad that is imported and sold in great quantities in Europe and in the East, and besides it is a Lithia water, therefore valuable in lithiasis, e. g., gout, rheumatism and various forms of dyspepsia. The mud, certainly, as it shows much mineral should be excellent for ulcers, sores, salt rheum, etc., and might be utilized by our surgeons. I recommend that it be procured and tested in the hospitals.

Santa Fe was my next stop. This is a quaint old town of some 7,000 people. One forgets himself among the many things of interest here, which fact alone would be helpful in many cases of consumption. It is situated in a valley opening and widening to the south with mountains east and west and broken peaks to the south. It was not hot, and can not be very hot in summer nor very cold in winter. This location is well ventilated and at times may be too raw and severe for the very feeble. The altitude is 7,000 feet and the air very stimulating. The hotel accommodations are good and the people most hospitable.

I was royally entertained when my errand became known. It is the capital city, and the governor, judges, merchants, editors and physicians vied with each other to show me all the special merits of the city and Territory as a health resort. The old government military reservation with fort and barracks in the center of the city they hope to have set aside for a national sanitarium. It would make an excellent one. I was feasted with the finest fruits I ever tasted, apricots, peaches, apples, etc. There are some fine springs, and the Santa Fe River seems ample for irrigation as well as to supply the city.

Albuquerque was my next point. The country between this

place and Santa Fe seemed to me favorable for invalids. The valley here is wide and well watered by the Rio Grande, which is a broad, shallow river, and the fall is ample for effective irrigation. On the river bottom are good crops and rank vegetation. The best place for consumptives here is on the mesa. I met here many consumptives, some improving, some holding their own. Most of the people I met came for their health. The necessity for being active and out of doors to get the benefit of the climate, was the testimony of nearly all of the physicians.

The Commercial Club entertained me, and I was driven out to the springs and to Camp Whitcomb over the mountains. Camp Whitcomb is a good place for resort during the very hot days of summer. The water mostly used is melted ice, manufactured in the city. This is an active, bustling place. It is 2,000 feet lower than Santa Fe, and hence warmer. The railroad divides here; one line goes to California and the other down the valley and on to Mexico. Invalids who must go on to California, I learned, stop here to advantage.

I recommend that consumptives sent here or to any other point should as soon as possible be distributed among cottages, with a nice plot of ground to occupy their time and attention.

The most southerly point I visited in the Rio Grande valley was El Paso. It is a city of about 10,000 people, and is situated at the foot of the Rocky Mountains, where the Rio Grande cuts through on its way to the gulf. The valley here is not very wide. It was very hot the day I was there, and except for the storms that I fear must sweep through in winter, will be a good point for consumptives. The altitude is 3,900 feet, the lowest point I believe in New Mexico. I ascertained from the physicians that the city was very healthy. The accommodations are good.

Las Cruces was a place of which I expected much. I met Dr. Petin and was entertained by Prof. Hadley, president of the Agricultural College which is located here, affording free tuition. We went over the Organ Mountain where Dr. Petin had selected a place for a sanitarium, but before he could secure the land squatters had taken possession. It certainly was a nice, secluded, fertile valley, and its only drawback is that it is twenty-five miles from the railroad. This is a town of some 3,000 people,

half of whom are Mexicans. I saw here large flocks of Angora goats, which are very profitable, I was told. The altitude is about 4,000 feet. The valley is wide here and very fertile when irrigated. Dr. Petin thinks that it will equal France as a grape country; it produces the finest grapes I ever saw. His opinion of it as a health resort is that it is the best in the world. The low altitude, the southern latitude, and the dry, warm winds coming from Mexico, are its special features, adapting it to severe cases of consumption. As a winter resort it has special advantages for feeble invalids, but the accommodations are not very extensive. The water here is good.

San Marcial was my last stop on my return up the Rio Grande valley. It is a small town and has an old, abandoned fort and military reservation that would make a good sanitarium, but I learned that a man had laid claim to it. This is also a good point for fruit and herds.

There are many other small towns in the Rio Grande valley that I did not stop at, but all have the general merit of being warm and dry, which will commend them as good points for consumptive colonies.

I think that New Mexico surpasses any locality for consumptives I have yet visited, and I have been all over California, Colorado and the South, Sandwich Islands and Europe.

I stopped off at Cimarron and Hutchinson, Kas. They are both in a comparatively dry section, and the lower altitude renders this a good intermediate point to get acclimated and to test the climate before going to higher altitudes, therefore the merits of Southwest Kansas, with its medium altitude, should not be overlooked by the profession.

In conclusion, I am decidedly of the opinion that the region visited is for consumptives superior to any other part of the United States or the world of which I have any practical knowledge.

J. F. DANTER, M. D.

M. C. P. & S., ONT.

The American Health Resort Association will hold a public meeting at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, October 27, at 8 p. m. All physicians are invited.

RECENT DEATHS.

Dr. W. I. Clary, of Chicago, died October 9, aged sixty-seven years eleven months.

Dr. M. A. A. Wolff, of Gainesville, Tex., died at the Kansas City Homœopathic Hospital, October 7. He was a son of the grand rabbi of Copenhagen. He was sixty-three years old. His father is still living at the advanced age of ninety, and his last birthday was celebrated by all Europe.

In the October number a brief notice of the death of Dr. Samuel Lillienthal was given. For many years the Doctor was a prolific writer and translator for our numerous journals. He was well and favorably known from Maine to California, and his loss will be severely felt by all homœopaths. He was born at Munich, December 5, 1815, and received his education in the city of his birth. Coming to America in 1837, he located at Lancaster, Penn., and practiced allopathy. On account of ill health he was obliged to go South, where he practiced for a number of years. In 1848 he moved to Haverstraw, N. Y., on account of the ill health of his wife, and there became converted to the truths of homœopathy. In 1857 he removed to New York City where he remained until 1889, when he joined his son in California.

The death on October 3, of Dr. F. C. Fownes, caused by an inordinate slavery to strong coffee, was no surprise to his large circle of medical acquaintances in New York.

He at one time lived at Thirty-sixth street and Lexington avenue, and his practice was one of the largest enjoyed by any homœopathic physician in New York.

In the course of his practice, some twenty years ago, he became addicted to the use of coffee, and the taste grew on him to such an extent that he drank from three to five quarts a day. The coffee was made almost as strong as lye, and could not be swallowed by any one but himself.

Dr. Fownes became such a slave to the drink that he gradually lost his practice, and at the time of his death was reduced to penury, for he had become a palsied wreck.

He had a sister in Brooklyn who cared for him to the last, and another constant friend was Dr. H. Gains Nash, 76 West One Hundred and Thirty-first street. His sister sent Dr. Fownes

monthly remittances, and as soon as he got one he began a coffee spree and continued in a maudlin, semi-unconscious condition until the money was gone. After one of these continuous periods of intoxication he became so weak, nervous and depressed that he had to be confined for fear he would make away with himself.

Dr. Nash said: "Fownes was a classmate of mine, and before he reached thirty years of age he was made rich by his practice. He was quiet and studious, and his manner was so genial that every one was fond of him.

"Dr. Fownes acquired the coffee habit through taking a cup of that beverage whenever he was called from home at night. Within five years the poor fellow had become such a slave to the coffee-drinking habit that nearly all his patients deserted him. This, however, did not disturb him, for he had about \$35,000 in bank, and his sole extravagance was coffee.

"He spent hundreds of dollars in perfecting mechanical pots in which to distill coffee, and while his money lasted he imported the berries and roasted them in an air-tight iron globe he had made for that purpose. He took the drink without sugar or milk, and it was almost strong enough to bear up an egg."

He furthermore said: "I once took a swallow of coffee that Dr. Fownes had made with great care for my benefit. It was so bitter that it wrinkled my tongue, mouth and throat. This sensation was followed by pains in the head, and the most distressing nausea. Fownes would bolt it down, boiling hot, emptying cup after cupful.

"He would empty half a dozen cups of the coffee, and retiring to bed sleep off its effects like an old toper made torpid with spirits. At one time he had at least two dozen coffee pots in his house, and each he believed was more perfect than its predecessor.

"Poor Fownes went from bad to worse, until after each of his debauches his mind would fail, and he would be afflicted for days with all the horrors of mania-a-potu.

"His sufferings during the first week of a stay in one of the hospitals were exactly like those of patients who were compelled to abstain from liquor, opium, ether, or any like intoxicant.

“After two or three weeks’ care in a hospital he would come out a new man, but he could not refrain from returning to the coffee cup.

“Last year he was such a shattered, helpless wreck that he could scarcely stand alone.”

At the December meeting of the Society of Physicians and Surgeons Dr. Nash will read a paper on Dr. Fownes’ case.

Dr. E. A. Towne, fifty years old, a homœopathic physician of Waterbury, Conn., committed suicide by shooting himself through the heart with a revolver. The body was found on Saturday, October 10, stretched on his bed in a room adjoining the office.

Dr. D. A. Colton, of Chicago, died at Hahnemann Hospital October 17. The Doctor was formerly professor of anatomy in Hahnemann Medical College. He was a graduate of Rush Medical College, but soon saw the error of his ways and became a homœopath. The Doctor had passed his seventieth birthday. So mild and gentle was he in his manners that he had not an enemy among men. Beebe, Cook, Small, Smith, Colton, and thus the old guard are quietly passing away.

GOSSIP.

* * * It is encouraging to note the establishment of another homœopathic pharmacy. In order to be more convenient to their already large trade in the East, our veteran pharmacists, Halsey Brothers, have opened the Eastern Homœopathic Pharmacy, Buffalo, N. Y., No. 535 Washington street. The physicians in the vicinity of Buffalo will no doubt see the great advantage, in both time and money, to be gained by buying their supplies of this old reliable house that has done so much in the last thirty-six years to advance the cause of homœopathy. In this connection the visitor would call attention to the importance of building up our homœopathic institutions rather than weakening them, by the patronage we give to drug stores, who care nothing for *similia, similibus, curantur*.

* * * Brother Fisher, of the *Southern Journal of Homœopathy* takes us to task for some remarks about lady physicians in the May number of *THE MEDICAL VISITOR*. The remarks were rather

stronger than the case demanded, as the percentage of lady physicians who fly the track is not very large. Probably ninety-five per cent. are a credit to the cause they represent. The other five per cent. spend more time in pushing woman suffrage and looking up allopathic expedients than they do in studying homœopathy. The ladies had already pulled the editor's ears and had agreed to write letters upon the subject, but "the letters never came."

NARROW WAISTS OF WOMEN.

BOTH NATURAL AND PROPER IN WOMEN OF OUR TIME AND RACE—THE MATRONLY MILO.

American Naturalist: We are repeatedly told that a narrow waist is a deformity produced by artificial compression and that the just model for the healthy normal woman is the robust and matronly Venus of Milo. Now, the anthropologist knows that this general assertion is not true as applied to the civilized white woman. It is especially characteristic of the highest types of woman of the Indo-European race to have wide hips and a narrow waist up to the age when adipose tissue fills to greater uniformity of outline the graceful curve which is so generally admired. It is well known that the form of the pelvis differs in the different races, so that in the white race the female pelvis differs from that of the male more than is the case with the African. In the latter the female pelvic strait is, as in the male, longer in antero-posterior than in transverse diameter; in the female Mongolian the strait is subquadrate in outline, while in the Indo-European the strait is oval, with the transverse diameter greater than the antero-posterior. Thus the white woman has wider hips than the women of inferior races, and she is in so far more unlike the male than they. The larger pelvic cavity of the female is an adaptation to the increase in the bulk of its contents incident to gestation; and it follows that when this cavity is not so occupied the movable viscera fill the space. From this results the contraction of the abdominal walls immediately above the pelvis known as the waist. It is then clear that the diameter of the waist is inversely as the diameter of the pelvis, and the differential of diameter is greatest as the transverse diameter of the pelvis exceeds the antero-posterior.

THE FIELD.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—The Washington Homœopathic Society at their meeting, October 6, discussed an editorial in the Medical Journal reflecting on the healthfulness of Washington. The article was the outcome of a report that a number of delegates to the American Congress of Physicians and Surgeons, recently in session in this city, were afflicted with a viciously severe diarrhœa caused by drinking water. The homœopathists were of the opinion that it was ridiculous. "As a matter of course," said President King, "a change of drinking water is liable to affect a person, but the report of numerous aggravated cases are far beyond the confines of the truth."

ILLINOIS.—October 3 the homœopathic and eclectic house physicians of the County Hospital banqueted the internes and ex-internes of that institution. Twenty couples partook of a tempting menu. Dr. W. S. Hector acted as toastmaster. The toast "Our Annual" was responded to by Dr. Willard on behalf of the homœopathists and Dr. J. B. Pfeifer on behalf of the eclectic school. The banquet was followed by a dance.

The Rock River Institute of homœopathic physicians held a quarterly session at Clinton, October 8, and the day before, with no less than sixty members present. The discussion covered a wide range, and seven or eight clinical cases proved of great professional interest.

Dr. C. B. Kinyon, of Rock Island, was elected president; Dr. Hill, of Sterling, secretary; and Dr. Blackman, of Dixon, treasurer. The next meeting, in January, is to be held at Morrison.

LOUISIANA.—The board of directors of the New Orleans Homœopathic Hospital Association met October 7 in regular monthly session; Mr. H. Wellman occupied the chair. The meeting was uneventful, as things have not progressed sufficiently to enable committees to make any important reports regarding the establishment of the hospital. Routine work occupied most of the time of the meeting, but there was some spirited and zealous discussion of various matters connected with the object of the association. This object is the establishment of a homœopathic hospital, similar in purpose and method of carrying on to the present allopathic Charity Hospital.

The proposed hospital is to be a charitable institution, with pay departments for persons of means desirous of taking advantage of its benefits.

The site to be adopted will be upon the river front, where fresh, pure air and water are in plenty. The association is now considering the purchase of a tract of land upon the river front in the Sixth District.

MARYLAND.—The annual meeting of the Maryland State Homœopathic Medical Society began October 6, at the Southern Homœopathic Medical College, Baltimore. At the morning session Dr. Elias C. Price, the president, read his address, after which the regular business of the society was transacted. Reports were presented from the bureaus of anatomy, physiology and hygiene. Papers were presented by Dr. Henry Chandlee on the need of rest and recreation for the brain-worker; by Dr. Flora A. Brewster on hygiene in house-furnishing, and by O. E. Janney on the use of alcohol by physicians. In the evening reports were presented from the bureaus of pædology, obstetrics and gynæcology, and papers were read by Dr. O. E. Janney, Elias C. Price, M. Hammond, Frank C. Drane, W. Dulany Thomas, Flora A. Brewster, N. W. Kneass and James A. Freer. Dr. M. Hammond, of Baltimore, was elected president.

At the annual meeting of the state society, which commenced on October 6, papers were read and addresses made on the following subjects: On "Eye and Ear Complications of Epidemic Influenza (LaGrippe)," by W. R. King, M. D.; on "Errors of Refraction as Causes of Chronic Headaches," by Henry F. Garey, M. D.; on surgery, "Necrosis," by James S. Barnard, M. D.; on materia medica, "Therapeutic Intuition," by Eldridge C. Price, M. D., and G. T. Shower, M. D.; "The Materia Medica not Weakened by Revision," by O. Edward Janney, M. D.; "A Few Corroborative Cases Illustrative of the Practical Value of the work of the Medical Investigation Club," by R. W. Mifflin, M. D.; "Our Code of Ethics," by Henry Chandlee, M. D., and "A Few Objections Answered," by E. H. Holbrook, M. D.

The second annual banquet of the state society took place in the evening. There were covers for eighty-four guests. The menu and decorations were in Manager Adams' best style. Dr. Milton Hammond presided. The toasts were as follows: "The American Institute of Homœopathy," Dr. T. S. Verdi; "The Southern Homœopathic Medical Association," Dr. S. S. Stearns; "Homœopathy in the South," Dr. Henry Chandlee; "The Maryland State Homœopathic Medical Society," Dr. Elias C. Price; "The Maryland Homœopathic Free Dispensary and Hospital," Dr. N. W. Kneass; "The Clinical Society of Maryland and the District of Columbia," Dr. W. R. King; "The Southern Homœopathic Medical College," Dr. F. C. Drane; "The Medical Investigation Club of Baltimore," Dr. R. W. Mifflin; "The Homœopathic Advocate and Health Journal," Dr. T. E. Sears; "The Ladies," Dr. T. T. McDonald; "Our Washington Brothers," Dr. L. B. Swarmstedt.

The Southern Homœopathic Medical College was dedicated October 7, and opened for the season. There was a large and interested audience present, including physicians from

Baltimore, Washington and other neighboring cities. Mr. Aubrey Pearre, the vice-president of the society, presided. Ex-mayor Latrobe and the faculty of the college occupied seats on the stage. Among the visiting physicians present were Drs. King Carrey, Kinsemann, Swanstead, Stevens, Gardner, Campbell, Verdi and Lee, of Washington; Bailey, of Atlantic City; Goodell, of Frederick; Dodd, of Chestertown; Shipley, of Westminster; Urie, of Still Pond; Wareheim, of Hampstead.

Dr. Frank O. Drane, the dean of the faculty, made the inaugural address, which was listened to very attentively, and frequently applauded. He said: "The establishment of a medical college to-day is a work of no mean magnitude, and the results already achieved in the almost completed building which you have inspected, gives but a faint idea of other preparatory work accomplished. So, while we may justly congratulate ourselves that we have done much, the greater work of imparting to others a knowledge sufficient for them to comprehend the principles of medicine and surgery is yet to do.

"The American Institute of Homœopathy was the first of all societies to require of their colleges a strict compliance with the reforms made necessary by evils that had crept in, and has even insisted that a physician must be an educated man in order to practice the art. So far, the homœopathic medical colleges are in accord, and stand in advance of all other medical schools in this country, and insist upon the fulfillment of the requirements by every student who graduates from them. But the requirements of to-day demand more thorough facilities for instruction. The lecture hall must be supplemented by the clinic in the dispensary, and the student must be brought into the hospital, and at the bedside learn to recognize disease and the means used for its removal. Further practical work must be required in all the practical branches.

"The Southern Homœopathic Medical College was founded with the highest possible standard of excellence, and will maintain a position abreast with all the requirements of modern medicine.

"The wards of the Maryland Homœopathic Hospital will be used for the demonstration of diseases of graver import, and there, also, the students witness, in sections, the greater operations in surgery, and the after treatment, which enables the homœopathic surgeon to cure his cases more safely, more rapidly and more scientifically than his old school brother.

"Baltimore, of all the great cities, was without a homœopathic medical college until this day, although many efforts were made in that direction in the past. The attitude of the old school toward us has always been one of antagonism, though not to the same extent as formerly. Not that they for one moment charge us with less learning or ability as physicians than they

themselves possess, nor that we are deficient in morality or of any quality that should debar us from fellowship with them, save that, in believing and learning all that they concede they know of medicine and surgery, we are outcasts because we know more of therapeutics than they do themselves; because we know and practice the teachings of Samuel Hahnemann. That one sin brands us as homœo-quacks, liars, charlatans, fools and knaves.

"Thus has their ostracism hastened, instead of retarded, the growth of homœopathy wherever introduced during the past one hundred years of its existence. Thus, also, have their persecutions determined the educated masses to investigate our methods, resulting in their conversion and their steady adherence to our cause, and bringing with them people in every condition of life. Thus have been created sixteen medical colleges, thirty-four general homœopathic hospitals, three national organizations, thirty state societies, eighty-nine local medical societies, twenty-two medical clubs, thirty-four special and private hospitals, forty-six dispensaries, twenty-six medical journals, and 16,000 avowed homœopathic practicing graduates in the United States, and an enormous clientage.

"The doctrine of Hahnemann has not only resulted in the formation of a new school of medicine, but its influence has admittedly modified the practice of the old. The lancet and the artificial leech are lying rusted in their cases. The drop of water to cool the lips of the bed-ridden fever patient is no longer withheld, nor his strength sapped and allowed to ebb away by the deprivation of nourishing food. State and city pride has had much to do with the establishment of this college. This city has long been noted as a seat of medical and surgical learning, but to this day regarded as a most unpromising field for any school, as it was when Dr. Swartz first practiced here."

Dr. Henry Chandlee read letters of congratulation and regret at their inability to be present from Mayor Davidson, Congressman Rayner, Gen. Felix Agnus, Drs. T. P. Wilson, of Ann Arbor; C. G. Fisher, of San Antonio; H. R. Stout, of Jacksonville; J. P. Dake, of Nashville; Richard Hughes, of Brighton, England; H. T. Orme, of Atlanta; I. T. Talbott, of Boston; Asa F. Couch, of Fredonia, N. Y.; Dr. Pemberton Dudley, of Philadelphia, and R. S. Beckwith, of Orange, N. J. After the exercises the audience inspected the building.

MICHIGAN.—In response to the decision of the trustees of the U. B. A., to grant equal privileges to all reputable physicians, regardless of school or pathy, the executive board of the Homœopathic College of Physicians and Surgeons last week nominated the following staff of homœopathic physicians to act with the allopathic physicians on the hospital staff, all of Grand Rapids:

Medical—Drs. I. J. Whitfield, D. F. Hunt, D. S. Sinclair, L. D. Marvin, Charles B. Graves and T. J. Appleton.

Surgery and Gynæcology—Drs. C. H. Brigham, R. M. Luten, S. G. Wilner, M. C. Sinclair,—Bates and Frances S. Hillyer.

Obstetrics—Drs. A. B. Botsford, William Delano, L. M. Butts, A. J. Evans, E. H. Cummings and — Matthews.

Eye, ear, nose and throat—Dr. F. L. Hoag.

Resident physician and surgeon—To be appointed.

Pathologist and microscopist—To be appointed.

The above nominations were submitted to the trustees and were accepted and the appointments made. October 13, the Homœopathic College of Physicians and Surgeons held a meeting in Dr. Hoag's office and ratified the action of the executive board.

MISSOURI.—The regular semi-monthly meeting of the St. Louis Homœopathic Medical Society was called to order, by the president, Dr. James A. Campbell, October 3, there being thirty-one present. Dr. Comstock, the essayist for the evening, was unable to attend, and in his absence, Dr. W. L. Reed gave an interesting report of a case of facial neuralgia. It being the first Saturday of the month an election of officers was held, and Dr. J. A. Campbell was re-elected to the chair, Dr. W. A. Edmunds to the vice-chairmanship, and Dr. L. C. McElmer was continued as secretary and treasurer, making his fifth consecutive term of office.

NEW JERSEY.—The thirty-seventh annual meeting of the New Jersey State Homœopathic Medical Society was opened in New Brunswick October 6. The officers were announced as follows: President, F. A. Gile, East Orange; vice-presidents, M. D. Youngman, Atlantic City; P. A. Banker, Elizabeth; C. B. Holmes, Rahway; recording secretary, A. W. Bailey, Atlantic City; corresponding secretary, Wallace McGeorge, Woodbury; treasurer, G. T. Applegate, New Brunswick. The sessions in the afternoon and evening were given up to reports of medical bureaus.

NEW YORK.—Now that typhoid fever has demonstrated a tendency to remain in New York, it is gratifying to know that the medical societies are taking up the subject of water-pollution. At a late meeting of the Homœopathic Association Professor Friedburg announced that "nitrites and ammonia are almost exclusively found in strongly polluted water." Croton, then, must be polluted far more dangerously than the public has suspected.

The authorities of the Brooklyn Homœopathic Hospital have decided to make a thorough investigation into the charges of im-

propriety brought against physicians and nurses by Miss Smith, the dismissed nurse. Dr. Willis, the head surgeon, discredits the hints of immorality, but says that among so large a corps of men and women it is not surprising that there should be some talk, and says that he has heard some remarks. The young woman attributed her discharge to malice, but the officers say she was insubordinate. Until Miss Smith begins her action against the Homœopathic Hospital for reinstatement as nurse, the charges of alleged improper conduct on the part of a doctor and a young woman connected with the hospital will receive no further attention from the authorities of the institution. The authorities of the hospital staff individually investigated the rumors and held a meeting early in the week to consider the matter. Dr. Willis, of 695 Lafayette avenue, head surgeon of the hospital, said to an *Eagle* reporter:

"At a special meeting on Monday evening the hospital staff unanimously affirmed their belief in the moral integrity of one of their number who had been accused by an irresponsible party of improper conduct. This Doctor was the only member of the staff not present. We discussed the subject freely; decided that there was no ground whatsoever for the accusations made against him, and took the only action right or possible under the circumstances." In view of this move by the doctors there is little probability that the woman in charge of the training school will take any action.

The *Conglomerate* gives the census of the State Homœopathic Hospital for the Insane, September 30, as 768, of whom 394 were males and 374 females. During the week seven patients were admitted and thirteen discharged, twelve of them as recovered.

The *Hospital Leaflet* for October gives the usual amount of interesting information about the Rochester Homœopathic Hospital. The monthly report shows that thirty-seven new patients were admitted to the hospital during September, thirty-eight discharged and thirty-six remained October 1. Cash donations for September were: For current expenses, \$1,470.70; for training school, \$135; other cash donations, \$360.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Drs. Tyndall and Rumsey left for Philadelphia, after having been at the Pittsburgh Homœopathic Hospital for a period of eighteen months. Dr. Rumsey contemplates going to Europe. Their successors will be Dr. Shirk, of Lancaster, Penn., and Dr. Talgom, of Buffalo, N. Y. Both these men stood high in their class at their respective colleges of Philadelphia and Cleveland. Dr. P. M. Rinehart will serve as resident physician.

The second quarterly meeting of the Erie County Homœopathic medical society convened in Erie October 7. President

R. T. Marks delivered an interesting opening address and three new members were enrolled.

The members reassembled at 2 p. m., when Dr. Edwin Cranch read a fine paper on "The Relation of Scarlet Fever to Diphtheria," and Dr. J. C. M. Drake presented a valued paper on the "Use of Oenathe Crocata in Epilepsy." A number of clinical cases were before the meeting.

The society is in a flourishing condition, having enrolled fifteen members, and the meetings prove exceedingly interesting. The next meeting will be held on the first Wednesday in January.

At the monthly meeting of the Homœopathic County Medical society, at the Hahnemann College, on October 9, the following papers were read: "Effect of Irregular Habits in Students, Teachers and Professional Men," by Joseph C. Guernsey, M. D.; "Overcrowded Schoolhouses or Improperly Constructed Buildings for Regularity of Ventilation, Heating and Cooling," by E. L. McClure, M. D.; "Mental and Nervous Overstrain," by E. R. Snader, M. D.; "Loss of Sleep and Irregularities in Periods for Meals and Social Repasts," by Joseph M. Reeves, M. D.; and "Overcrowded Passenger Cars and Improper Transportation," by Bushrod W. James, M. D.

An animated discussion took place, which lasted late in the evening, in which Dr. P. Dudley, Dr. B. Betts, Dr. Joseph C. Guernsey, Dr. A. Korndoerter, Dr. J. C. Morgan, Dr. M. M. Walker, Dr. Bushrod, W. James and others participated.

The Homœopathic Medical Society of the county of Philadelphia held its regular monthly meeting at the Hahnemann Medical College, Dr. Flora E. Hasserman, Dr. John F. Wechsle and Dr. F. Murrig Stokes were elected new members. The Bureau of Sanitary Science reported, there being five papers affirmed. Animated discussions followed the reading of each of the papers.

RHODE ISLAND.—October 9, Dr. J. L. Wheaton, of Pawtucket, gave a reception to the homœopathic physicians of the State at his residence. As it is but a step across the State all could attend and get home again the same evening.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Over \$500 is due THE MEDICAL VISITOR from subscribers in amounts from \$1 to \$4. After November 1, we shall draw upon all who owe more than \$2. Please honor our drafts and yourselves at the same time.

List of Homoeopathic Physicians.

GEORGIA.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Everett, A. S., Atlanta | Lawshe, John Z., Atlanta |
| Checkley, M. A., Augusta | Manahan, M. W., Atlanta |
| Curtis, L., Augusta | Morse, L. D., Atlanta |
| Dunwody, W. E., Macon, (retired) | Orme, F. H., Atlanta |
| Falligant, L. A., Savannah | Paine, C. M., Atlanta |
| Geiger, Charles, Roswell | Patrick, W. G., Thomasville |
| Hicks, Mrs. Susan M., Atlanta | Rich, F. W., Savannah |
| Hunt, S. P., Augusta | Schley, C. C., Savannah |
| Knorr, L., Savannah, retired | Schley, E. B., Columbus |
| | Smith, Mrs. Elizabeth, Atlanta |
| | Strong, T. M., Macon |

IDAHO.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Bearby, M. Jenny, Mountain Home | Ferrall, G. H., Cour d'Alene |
| Brien, D. H., Wallace | |
| Collister, Geo., Boise City | Keller, F., Moscow |
| | Kenney, G. A., Salmon City |

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| Adams, Charles, 206, 28th st | Bowerman, Mrs. M. A., 3948 Cottage Grove |
| Adams, C. F., 1247 Wrightwood av | Boyce, H. P., 1332 Wabash av |
| Allen, H. C., 5401 Jefferson av | Boynton, J. R., 70 State st |
| Amerson, W. H., Wood and York | Brady, G. P., 554, 55th st |
| Andrews, Sarah W., 325 Bowen av | Brandon, J. D., Inter-Ocean Bldg |
| Arnulphy, B., 88, 53d st | Branen, Frank, 1307 W. Madison |
| Atwood, H. A., Auburn Park | Brown, Lucy H. A., Normal Park |
| Bacon, E. Z., 5629 Wentworth av | Brown, T. H., 814, 43d st |
| Bacon, Sarah E., 171, 22d st | Bruce, E. M., 3180 Indiana av |
| Bailey, E. S., 3034 Michigan av | Bruce, Susan E., 265 N. May st |
| Bain, R. C., Central Music Hall | Buchanan, Helen, 454, 63d st |
| Ballard, E. A., 97, 37th st | Buck, W. H., 5137 Jefferson av |
| Barker, W. A., 1556 N. Halsted st | Buffum, J. H., 100 State st |
| Barnum, A. D., Cook Co. Hospital | Buffum H. S., 178 N. Franklin st |
| Barrows, R. M., Woodlawn | Burnett, Mary W., Central Music Hall |
| Bassett, C. F., 3872 Cottage Grove av | Burnside, A. W., 833 W. Washington |
| Bassett, Susan A., 923 Homan av | Burt, Wm. H., 112 Dearborn st |
| Beach, Geo. L., 583 W. Harrison st | Bushee, G. B., Englewood |
| Becker, A., 540 Milwaukee av | Butler, T. O., 31 Flournoy st |
| Bedell, Leila G., 181 Dearborn av | Butler, A. S., 816 Walnut st |
| Bedford, Lyman, 3711 Ellis av | |
| Beebe, A. G., 582 W. Adams st | Caldwell, T. A., 6213 Stewart av |
| Beebe, C. M., 742 W. Adams st | Campbell, Alice, 5704 Madison av |
| Bernard, Chas., 954 N. Halsted st | Canfield, Mrs. C. T., 244 Lincoln av |
| Blackwood, A. L., South Chicago | Carder, George H., 7748 Sherman st |
| Blouke, M. B., 193 Campbell av | Carlstein, J. A., Ravenswood |
| Boericke, F., 36 Madison st | Chaney, E. N., Brighton Park |
| Boetcher, H. R., 305, 63d st | Cheeseman, W. O., 163 State st |
| Boll, Theo., 658 Belmont av | Chislett, H. R., 3034 Michigan av |
| Booth, A. J., 348 Laurel av | Clarke, W. C., Ellis av. and 39th st |
| Boulter, H., 1003 W. Lake st | |

Clayson, Julia, 546 S. Western av
 Cobb, J. P., 3156 Indiana av
 Collier, Amy W., 3249 La Salle st
 Collins, C. D., 380 W. Harrison st
 Colton, D. A., City Hotel
 Colwell, B. L., 3014 Calumet av
 Combs, Helen, 4338 Langley av
 Combs, J. W., 4338 Langley av
 Crary, C. W., 83, 47th st
 Crawford, A. K., 70 State st
 Creighton, Martha J., 2738 S. Park av
 Cross, E. H., 1436 Wrightwood av
 Crutcher, H., Auburn Park

Dake, F. B., 126 State st
 Dal, J., 142 Evergreen av
 Davison, W. M. W., 134^{1/2} W. Lake st
 Dearborn, Ella K., 3013 Cottage
 Grove
 Delamater, N. B., 125 State st
 De Revere, J. W., 546 S. Western
 av
 Dewey, C. A., 70 State st
 Dewey, J. R., 23 S. Ashland av
 Dickson, G. B., 314 S. Hoyne av
 Donaghue, Elizabeth B., 206 Rush st
 Douglas, C. I., Pullman
 Draiss, L., 313, 63d st
 Duncan, D., 81 Clark st
 Duncan, T. C., 100 State st
 Dunn, W. A., Central Music Hall

Ehrlich, H., 642 Lincoln av
 Eldridge, C. S., 70 State st
 Elms, J. B., 259 La Salle av
 Elms, B. C., 361 La Salle av
 Ely, C. F., 103 State st
 Emory, Sara, 2924 Cottage Grove av
 Eskridge, Belle, 4300 Emerald av
 Evans, C. H., North av. and Leavitt
 Everett, F., 402 Center
 Ewing, Alice, Hyde Park

Fairbanks, C. D., Englewood
 Fellows, C. G., 70 State st
 Fellows, H. B., 2969 Indiana av
 Fenner, H. B., 75 Wabash av
 Flanders, Mrs. A. A., Glencoe
 Flaws, Emily, 5741 Wentworth av
 Forbes, J. M., 2200 State st
 Ford, F. C., 1830, W. 22d st
 Foster, F. H., 103 State st
 Foster, J. M., 6307 Yale st
 Foster, R. N., 553 W. Jackson
 Fowler, Ada, 3208 Prairie av
 Fox, Mrs. H. M., 3763 Ellis av
 French, Mrs. A. J., Grand Crossing
 French, S. M., 64, 23d st
 Fritts, L. C., 109 S. Morgan st
 Fruit, W. E., 3204 Cottage Grove av

Fuller, E. M., Fernwood
 Fuller, C. G., Central Music Hall

Gardiner, F. H., 126 State st
 Garvin, W. D., 122 Winchester av
 Gilman, J. E., 455 Washington boul
 Glover, H. G., Hyde Park Hotel
 Goodhue, H. A., Englewood
 Goodrich, A. Amelia, 4337 Cham-
 plain av
 Gordon, A. H., 207 E. Chicago av
 Graves, Kate I., 5730 Madison av
 Green, Isadore L., 315 Lincoln av
 Greenleaf, George T., 6557 Went-
 worth
 Gross, Maria M., 235 Michigan av
 Gross, James E., 48 Madison st
 Grosvenor, L. C., 185 Lincoln av
 Grosvenor, L. U., 185 Lincoln av
 Guillaume, F., 2119 Archer av
 Gwynne, E. E., 407 Center st

Hagadorn, Peter, 2341 Wentworth
 av
 Halbert, H. V., 2400 Prairie av
 Haley, W. F., 1273 Wilcox
 Hall, A. C., Jr., Grand Crossing
 Hall, C. B., 5516 Jefferson st
 Hall, George A., 2400 Prairie av
 Hallowell, C. H., 185 Dearborn st
 Hanna, W. B., 331, 43d st
 Hannah, Helen M., 3030 Prairie
 Hardy, Anna, 3147 Indiana av
 Harlan, R. A., 455 W. Washington
 Harmon, Harry, 273 N. May st
 Harris, A. F., 514, 61st st
 Harris, Mrs. G. W., 3032 S. Park av
 Harvey, W. S., 567 W. Madison st
 Hawkes, W. J., Central Music Hall
 Hayes, E. H., 243 State st
 Haynes, Mrs. C. M., 241 State st
 Heath, Helen A., 196 N. Clark
 Hedges, A. P., 1383 N. Clark
 Hedges, S. P., Central Music Hall
 Hemsteger, J. A., 3836 Vincennes av
 Henn, C. N., 1103 Milwaukee av
 Henn, Mary, 1103 Milwaukee av
 Hinkle, Abbie, 1171 Millard av
 Hinz, Augusta, 958 N. Clark
 Hobart, H. M., 402 Centre st
 Hobart, W. F., 630 Melrose
 Hogan, C., 161 W. Madison st
 Holbrook, F. D., Lake View av
 Holman, E. E., 6308 Yale st
 Honberger, F. H., 3903 Michigan av
 Hood, C. T., 992 W. Lake
 Hoyne, T. S., 1833 Indiana av
 Hotchkiss, B. L., Argyle Park
 Huffaker, T. S., 3900 Cottage Grove
 av

- Hunter, C. R., 6800 Yale st
 Hutchins, A. V., 964 W. Monroe st
- Jacobi, W. O., 815 W. Madison st
 Jacobi, Stella E., 815 W. Madison st
 Jansen, Anna C., 238 N. State st
 Johnson, J. H. S., 895 W. North av
 Johnson, W. S., Hyde Park
 Johnson, W. M., 441, 64th st
 Jones, C. S., 168 Oakwood boul
- Kaler, W. H., 5205 Hibbard av
 Kanouse, E. D., Moreland
 Kanouse, E. M., Moreland
 Karst, F. A., 636 Sedgwick st
 Keeler, H., 3543 Prairie av
 Keith, E. W., 5306 Jefferson st
 Kemp, N. C., 3904 Indiana av
 King, John B. S., 240 Wabash av
 Kippax, J. R., 3154 Indiana av
 Kjellburg, E. Central Music Hall
 Knoll, W. F., 726 Washington boul
 Koch, E. P., 19 N. Ashland av
 Koier, C. M., 860 Milwaukee av
 Koier, L. C., 144 W. Blackhawk st
 Kruger, J. H., 9151 Commercial av
- Landreth, Mrs. M. H., 2208 Wabash
 Laning, C. E., Central Music Hall
 Lawrence, M. B., 125 Clark st
 Leavitt, S., 148, 37th st
 Lemker, H. L., 397 N. Wells
 Le Roy, E. W., 207 Clark st
 Liljeroth, Anna, 111th st, Roseland
 Lockwood, F. H., 354 N. Clark
 Low, J. A., 2340 Indiana av
 Low, Miss Julia, 3946 Lake av
 Lowry, Mrs. L. R., 115 S. Paulina
 Ludlam, E. M. P., 397 W. Monroe
 Ludlam, R., 1823 Michigan av
 Ludlam, R., Jr., 1823 Michigan av
 Ludwig, C. H., 600 Lincoln av
 Lundgren, S. A., Central Music Hall
 Lyon, E. A., 2141 State st
 Lyon, H. N., 177, 31st st
- MacCracken, Mrs., 4300 Lake
 MacCracker, W. P., 4300 Lake av
 McCormick, F., 516 S. Wood st
 McDowell, W. A., 35, 46th st
 McFarland, Jno., 21 W. Sawyer av
 McGill, J. B., 4 Hubbard ct
 McGill, J. A., 4310 Cottage Grove
 McKinney, S. P., Cook County Hospital
 McLachlan, J. W., 5700 Lake av
 McMichael, O. W., 180 Wabash av
 Malok, Jno., 512 Noble st
 Maloy, A. J., La Grange
- Maloy, Sara E., La Grange
 May, J. A., Wood and York sts
 Melendy, Mary R., Forest av
 Mendel, Mrs. S. A., 2343 Wabash av
 Messenger, Mrs., Central Music Hall
 Meyer, H., 331 Center st
 Miessler, E. G. H., 737 S. Halsted st
 Miller, A., 172 S. Ashland av
 Mills, J. P., 518 Adams st
 Miner, Harriett G., Englewood
 Mitchell, C., 70 State, R 615
 Mitchell, J. S., 2954 Prairie av
 Morin, D., 190 Blue Island av
 Moth, M. J., 3438 Indiana av
- Neilson, N. J., 39 Ray av
 Neilson, Theo., 395 W. Chicago av
 Newell, R. C., 70 State
 Norton, B. F., 606 W. Adams
 Noyes, W. F., Hahnemann Hospital
- Ogden, M. D., 163 State st
 Oliver, T. T., 2306 Indiana av
 Owsley, Linnie, Temperance Hosp
- Patterson J. Lyon, 4256 Cottage Grove
 Parker, Anna M., 41 Park av
 Paul, P. D., 70 State
 Pease, F. O., 4056 Vincennes av
 Peckhart, Kate, 513, 63d st
 Peiro, F. L., 78 State st
 Pettit, J., Englewood
 Phillips, Helen P., 12 Argyle Bldg
 Pike Rhoda, Irving Park
 Poppe, Otto, 4441 Wentworth av
 Pratt, E. H., Central Music Hall
 Prince, Isaac, 91 Heine st
 Printy, J. A., 598 Lincoln av
 Pusbeck, C. A., 330 La Salle av
- Ranger, J. N., Wood and York
 Reasner, Mrs., Englewood
 Rees, O. C., Cook County Hospital
 Reininger, E. E., 1093 Taylor st
 Reise, J. A., 351 W. North av
 Rich, C. D., 190, 31st st
 Richards, G. E., Central Music Hall
 Robertson, J. E., 4004 Michigan av
 Rockwell, C. B., Hyde Park
 Roesche, F., 113 Adams st
 Rogers, L. D., 441 Dearborn av
 Rogers, S. Ida, 441 Dearborn av
 Rowe, W. C., 394 Belden av
- Sachtleben, E. S. A., 2833 Archer av
 Sanders, H. B., 268, 31st st
 Saunders, Vida A., 70 State st

- Sawyer, A. P., 161 Colorado av
 Schaefer, Konrad, 574 Flournoy st
 Scheuerman, F., 191 North av
 Schmidt, J. A., 2554 S. Halsted st
 Schneider, S. H., 210 Dearborn av
 Schoch, L. E., 1268 W. Madison
 Scholer, E. C., 886 Lincoln av
 Schrader, W. H., 3872 Cottage Grove
 Schumchow, H., 613 N. Ashland av
 Shears, George F., 3180 Indiana av
 Sherry, H., 3616 Stanton av
 Shibley, Mary, Cook County Hospital
 Shipman, Geo. E., 120 S. Wood st
 Siegmund, Emelie R., 65 Wisconsin
 Skiles, H. P., 963 W. Monroe st
 Slough, A. W., 69 State
 Small, H. N., 188 Clark st
 Smiley, H. F., So. Englewood
 Smith, E. L., Lake View av
 Smith, Julia M., 368 Bowen av
 Smith, Espy L., 970 W. Polk st
 Smith, O. L., Hahnemann Hospital
 Smith, Jennie E., 665 Sedgwick st
 Smith, Julia H., 521 Dearborn av
 Snyder, O. C., 190 Cass st
 Spach, A. B., 312, 63d st
 Sparling, E. H., Normal Park
 Stansburg, Mrs. H. E., 343 W. Monroe st
 Stearns, W. M., 100 State st
 Steinhaus, H., 479 Noble st
 Streeter, J. W., 2001 Prairie av
 Straub, Effie T., 131, 53d st
 Swan, C. J., 103 State st
 Sweet, E. C., 557 W. Madison st
- Talcott J. B., 79, 22d st
 Taylor, Cora E., Englewood
 Taylor, J. M., Ellis av. and 41st
 Thacher, C. I., Central Music Hall
 Theobald, George, 753 S. Halsted st
 Thome A. G., 239 Lincoln av
 Thompson, J. J., 70 State
 Thompson, M. M., 169 Ashland av
 Tooker, R. N., 263 Dearborn av
 Trine, T. H., 45 Randolph st
 Troutman, Geo. D., 3033 Michigan av
 Turbine, L. M., 1570 Milwaukee av
- Ulrich, J., 202 Center st
 Ustick, H. P., 103 State
- Valentine Jas. C., 1332 Wabash av
 Valentine, Sara, 1332 Wabash av
 Van Horn, Mary, 215 N. Centre av
 Vary, W. H., 47 Kinzie st
 Vaughn, E. E., 156 Center st
 Vilas, C. H., Central Music Hall
- Waite, Lucy C., 5306 Jefferson av
- Washburn, A. T., 78 State
 Washburne, Geo. F., 5 Warren av
 Waters, F. R., 18th and State
 Watry, J., Central Music Hall
 Weeks, Geo. H., Central Music Hall
 Weihart, Mrs. C. E., 3709 Ellis av
 Wells, Mrs. C. J., 70 State st
 Whaling, Julia C., 1837 Michigan av
 White, Wm. S., 253 Warren av
 Whiting Thomas H., 78 State st
 Wilkins, F. B., Ravenswood
 Wilbur, C. A., 355 N. Clark st
 Willard, W. G., 565 W. Madison st
 Williams, T. H., 976 Millard av
 Williams, C. A., 14 Warren av
 Williams, Ed., 4405 S. Ellis av
 Willing, S. E., 254, 92d st
 Wilson, F. E., 1235 W. Jackson
 Wisner, H., 400 Center st
 Wisner, Sarah A., 400 Center st
 Woodbury, W. H., 22 Central Music Hall
 Woodward, A. W., 130 Ashland av
 Worrell, Helen, 41 Park av
- Yeomans, Clara, 3636 Indiana av
- Abell, E. J., Coal City
 Abell, N. W., Elsmere
 Adsit, J. S., Hoopeston
 Alpers, H., Worden
 Alpers, J. H., Rantoul
 Ames, E., Antioch
 Andrews, Mrs. H. W., Chillicothe
 Anderson, —, Bloomington
 Anthon, W. L., Marshall
 Antis, J., Mazon
 Armbruster, H. G., Steeleville
 Armstrong, W. P., Lincoln
 Arnold, R., Braidwood
 Arp, August, Moline
 Artsman, E., Springfield
 Asbury, J. M., New Haven
 Ashby, S. F., Mount Carroll
 Aurand, S. H., Loran
 Austman, L. A., Benson
 Ayers, M., Rushville
- Backus, J. B., Braidwood
 Bacmeister, T., Toulon
 Bacon, Geo., Paris
 Bahrenburg, J. P., Nashville
 Baldwin, H. N., Peoria
 Ballou, E., Crystal Lake
 Barker, W. C., Waukegan
 Barnes, Addie M., Danville
 Bartlett, F. L., Aurora
 Bascom, H. M., Ottawa

Bassett, H. W., Oak Park
 Bates, F. H., Elmhurst
 Beardsley, E. J., Arcola
 Bell, J. A., Naperville
 Bennett, O. P., Maywood
 Benson, C. H., Latham
 Bernreuter, C., Nashville
 Bingham, A., Harvard
 Bingham, Hantley
 Bishop, S., Bloomington
 Blatchley, O. P., Plano
 Blackman, O. B., Dixon
 Blaisdell, W. O., Macomb
 Bleeker, J. J., Canton
 Bolton, W. B., Limerick
 Booker, C., Newton
 Bower, E. C., Bradford
 Boyd, W. A., Rockford
 Boyer, J. H., Virden
 Bradford, E., Reynolds
 Bragdon, M. C., Evanston
 Breed, G. H., Monmouth
 Breed, S. R., Du Quoin
 Brewer, D., Fairbury
 Bridge, W. C., Elgin
 Bronson, J. E., Metropolis City
 Brown, Mrs. L. G., Rockford
 Brown, G. W. I., Dixon
 Bucholz, C. T., Murphysboro
 Bucknell, S. E., New Douglas
 Bumsted, S. A., Norris
 Burch, H. C., Paxton
 Burrows, H., El Paso

Campbell, J. A., Austin
 Campbell, M. B., Joliet
 Carman, F. W., Prophetstown
 Carolus, W. B., Sterling
 Carr, C. Jenny, Joliet
 Carr, M. S., Galesburg
 Carrier, C. W., Des Plaines
 Carter, L. W., Peoria
 Catherwood, T. L., Shelbyville
 Catron, W. O., Pekin
 Chapman, G. L., Polo
 Chappell, W. H., Oregon
 Chase, H. H., Geneseo
 Chase, M. J., Galesburg
 Childs, A. S., Wilmette
 Clark, J. N., Rosiclare
 Clapp, W. W., Delavan
 Clapp, E. P., Evanston
 Clayton, A. B., Evanston
 Cleary, M., Galena
 Clemens, F. L., Canton
 Clements, H. C., Oregon
 Clendenning, —, Maywood
 Coe, R. G., Elmwood
 Cogswell, G. E., Mt. Carroll
 Colwell, C. E., Aurora

Condell, W. R., Springfield
 Conger, T. H., Highland Park
 Connolly, G. P., Astoria
 Constant, W. E., St. Charles
 Coutant, G. F., La Salle
 Cowell, G. E., Elwood
 Cowell, C. G., Kingston
 Cowell, Ettie R., Kingston
 Coyner, J. W., Peoria
 Crafts, E. T., Joliet
 Crandall, O. H., Quincy
 Cromwell, P. I., Wilmington
 Culter, F. O., Gibson City
 Currier, L. M., Freeport
 Cushing, Charlotte, Hinsdale
 Cutler, Mrs. H. M., Cobden

David, J. C., Sandwich
 Davis, O. C., Joliet
 Davis, A. C., Farina
 Davis, H. G., Rockford
 DeSouchet, A. L., Hinsdale
 Dickinson, J. D., Galva
 Dietrich, F. A., Freeport
 Dilliard, E., Stillman Valley
 Dowler, M. M., Beardstown
 Downer, A. G., Princeton
 Downey, F. E., Clinton
 Downs, J. M., Ottawa
 Dudley, Sara, Peoria
 Dulany, J. H., Long Prairie
 Duncan, J. C.; La Moille
 Dunham, J. B., Wenona
 Dunlap, J. A., Springfield
 Dunlap, Mrs. S. E., Springfield
 Dunn, C. N., Centralia
 Dunn, H. S., Centralia
 Durin, J. M., Steward

Easley, W. J., Raymond
 Eberle, J. K., Pana
 Ebersole, J. R., Monmouth
 Ehinger, C. E., Quincy
 Edens, George, Danville
 Emery, Cora, Geneseo
 Englehard, F. N., Wheaton
 English, F. N., Mendota
 English, M. I., Mendota
 Enos, C., Jerseyville
 Enos, C. R., Jerseyville
 Enos, J. W., Alton
 Enos, W. H., Edwardsville
 Eshbaugh, W. S., Marengo
 Eshbaugh, Mrs. W. S., Marengo
 Eshbaugh, A. S., Lexington
 Estabrook, W. W., Jerseyville

Faber, Carl, Blue Island
 Farley, R. D., Jerseyville
 Farrell, C. T., Cobden

Farren, L. E., Paxton
 Farren, L. B., Paxton
 Fate, J. C., Warren
 Field, Laura B., Henry
 Field, S., Hillsboro
 Foote, G. W., Galesburg
 Foster, Wm., Bloomington
 Foster, W. A., Curran
 Franklin, W. R., Rockford
 Fraser, W. W., La Harpe
 Frazee, —, Springfield
 French, Geo. P., Lake Forest
 Fritze, A. E., Ellis Grove
 Fouser, A. R., Rochelle
 Fouser, H., Momenca
 Funkhouser, R. M., Burnt Prairie

Gaffney, E. C., Springfield
 Garner, J. Q., Perry
 Garnsey, C. A., Batavia
 Garrett, Grace, Peoria
 Garvin, J. P., Alton
 Gentry, W. D., Rogers Park
 George, E. J., Joliet
 Gilbourn, H., Cabery
 Goodrick, M. H., Jacksonville
 Gordon, F. W., Sterling
 Gould, W. W., Rochelle
 Gray, J. H., Morrison
 Griffith, A. S., Lebanon

Haas, H. C., Blue Island
 Hakes, C. W., Champaign
 Haley, H., Champaign
 Hall, A. G., Champaign
 Hall, W. H., Havana
 Hall, H. H., Bement
 Hallett, J., Bloomington
 Halsted, M. A., Jacksonville
 Hammer, A. F., Custer
 Harris, R., Macomb
 Harvey, J. B., La Grange
 Harvey, C. F., La Grange
 Hattan, A. H., Peru
 Hawley, Chas., Danville
 Hayes, R. F., Freeport
 Hazelton, C. N., Morrison
 Head, M. H., Carlinville
 Heffron, Helen M., Washington Heights
 Herrick, E. L., Hebron
 Higgins, —, Springfield
 Hilliard, S. H., Warren
 Hill, F. K., Rockford
 Hill, M. A., Earlville
 Hill, M. J., Sterling
 Hilton, G. W., La Moille
 Hinman, A. W., Dundee
 Hockett, O. O., Newman
 Hocking, W. F., Joliet

Hollingsworth, C. S., Aledo
 Hotchkiss, B. L., Argyle Park
 Hotchkiss, Isabela, Riverside
 Hough, C. F., Atlanta
 Houston, M., Joliet
 Howard, M. L., Clinton
 Howlette, G. C., Atkinson
 Hulette, S. E., Palatine
 Humphrey, A. G., Galesburg
 Humphrey, F. O., Moline
 Hunt, George, Paris

Ingman, L. S., Oak Park
 Irwin, H. M., Galesburg

Jaeger, C. A., Elgin
 Jaynes, W. C., Durand
 Johnson, I. W., Peoria
 Johnson, S. W., Sullivan
 Judson, J. H., Polo

Kahle, F. T., Oak Park
 Keck, John, Bloomington
 Kehr, S. S., Sterling
 Kellogg, J. L., Washington Heights
 Kelso, Annie, Bloomington
 Kelso, G. B., Bloomington
 Kemper, Jno., Galesburg
 Kennedy, H. M., Fulton
 Kenyon, Belle, Peoria
 Kerr, H. T., Peoria
 Kester, J. P., Disco
 Keuchler, C. F., Springfield
 Kinyon, C. B., Rock Island
 Kitzmiller, J. H., Taylorville
 Knaak, T. L., Deerfield
 Knott, A. B., Monticello
 Knott, J. D., Monticello

Lane, L. B., St. Charles
 Langstaff, H. W., Colfax
 Lawton, Thos., Hinsdale
 Leach, G. H., Cairo
 Leitch, F. M., Charleston
 Leitch, R. N., Lerna
 Lemon, W. D., Astoria
 Liebroch, G., Mascoutah
 Link, C., Litchfield
 Lobaugh, J. J., Farmington
 Loelkes, George, Belleville
 Long, C. H., Pontiac
 Lovell, Carrie, Elgin
 Lowenthal, L., Washington Heights
 Lowry, R. F., Cambridge
 Lowry, N. H., Woodhull
 Lundy, W. N., Roscoe
 Lycan, R. S., Paris
 Lynch, Mary, Highland Park

- MacGillivray, Miss M. M., Bloomington
 McAfee, W. D., Rockford
 McCleary, R. B., Monmouth
 McCorkle, T. N., Rushville
 McCrillie, Mary F., Evanston
 McCulloch, J. P., Tuscola
 McDowell, G. W., Rockford
 McGranaghan, F. G., Champaign
 McGranaghan, W. H., Champaign
 McIntyre, M. C., Farmer City
 McKinnie, S. P., Savanna
 McPherson, F., Hinckley
 Maguy, F. A., Kensington
 Maloney, L. H., Savanna
 Mann, O. H., Evanston
 Manchester, H. D., Hanna City
 Manning, E., Rockford
 Marsh, B. P., Bloomington
 Martin, I. M., La Harpe
 Meinhardt, Emma, Wheaton
 Merrill, S. G., Collinsville
 Meyer, William, St. Paul
 Miessler, C. F. O., Crete
 Millard, H. A., Minonk
 Miller, C. A., Mackinaw
 Miller, J. H., Abingdon
 Miller, Mrs. J. H., Moline
 Mills, M. H., Champaign
 Missic, C. L., Sandwich
 Missic, W. H., Marengo
 Mitchell, J. W., Decatur
 Moffit, Mrs. E., Chillicothe
 Mordoff, C. H., Genoa
 Morgan, G. W., Springfield
 Morrison, H. E., Aledo
 Morrison, G. H., Winnetka
 Morrison, J. E., Urbana
 Morse, L. F., Cobden
 Morse, J. N., Aurora
 Morse, M. B., Wyoming
 Moser, G. H., Belleville
 Munselle, J. G., Centralia
 Murray, J., Holcomb
 Myers, P. G., Aurora

 Near, J. S., Watseka
 Neiberger, W. E., Bloomington
 Neubert, Charles, Belleville
 Neitman, L. F., Peoria
 Newell, R. C., Austin
 Nichols, F. E., Plano
 Nicolay, W. J., Minier
 Noe, O. D., Hammond
 Norton, B. G., McHenry

 Oakshett, J. C., Dwight
 Ogden, C. E., Joliet
 Osborne, W. S., Deer Creek
 Owen, C. S., Wheaton

 Parker, R. M., Warsaw
 Parker, J. W., Warsaw
 Parker, Donna M. T., Warsaw
 Parsons, H., Ravenswood
 Patchen, U. R., Paw Paw
 Paul, F. D., Cambridge
 Paul, W. A., Rock Island
 Pearson, C. H., Avon
 Pearson, C. J., Morrison
 Pease, F. W., Carthage
 Peck, Miss E., Marengo
 Peck, D. E., Marengo
 Pemberton, Fannie, McLeansboro
 Pepoon, H. S., Lewistown
 Peterson, A. W., Toulon
 Phillips, J. G., Augusta
 Pierce, C., Taylorville
 Pierce, F. O., Sugar Grove
 Pollock, Alex., Danville
 Poppele, C. F., Mt. Pulaski
 Primm, J. W., Woodstock
 Pritchard, W. E., Bushnell

 Ramsey, G. W., Hennepin
 Ranson, C. C., Hoopeston
 Ravold, H. J., Greenville
 Read, E. C., Blue Island
 Redmond, Geo. W., Tuscola
 Replogle, F., Cerro Gordo
 Replogle, P. S., Champaign
 Rew, C. H., Carrollton
 Rice, E. E., Kankakee
 Rice, M. S., Aurora
 Richardson, D. H., Barrington
 Ricker, S. J., Aurora
 Rivers, T. H., La Grange
 Roberts, Mrs. S. A., Lemont
 Roberts, T. E., Oak Park
 Robinson, J. L., Annawan
 Roemer, J. F., Waukegan
 Ruby, G. P., Wheeler
 Ruden, C. F., Joliet
 Rudorf, Paul, Fullersburg
 Rue, G. H., Lexington
 Rustemeyer, P., Hamburg

 Sax, I., Crete
 Schenck, C. J., Princeton
 Schmidt, E. T., Quincy
 Schmidt, John, Quincy
 Schott, I. J., Plattville
 Schott, C., Troy
 Schussler, L. F., Alton
 Scott, E. D., Oakland
 Seward, Belle, Marengo
 Seymore, C. H., Belvidere
 Seymore, Mary A., Belvidere
 Seymour, H. S., Aurora
 Shane, W. H., Champaign
 Shepard, W. A., Elgin
 Shepard, E. L., Elgin

Sherburne, F. B., Park Ridge
 Shirley, E. K., Whitehall
 Shutterly, E. E., South Evanston
 Sibley, B. F., Decatur
 Simmons, D. D., Galesburg
 Slaughter, A. W., Joliet
 Smith, J. H., Carlinville
 Smith, N. P., Paris
 Smith, H. O., De Kalb
 Smith, J. W., Martinsville
 Smith, —, Freeport
 Smith, W. A., Morgan Park
 Smith, A. E., Davis
 Southard, R. W., Maquon
 Spencer, O., Kankakee
 Spencer, W. F., Geneseo
 Squire, James, Carrollton
 Stannard, O. B., Sandwich
 Starr, N., Charlestown
 Stearns, O. E., Freeport
 Steinmann, G., Hamel
 Stennett, W. H., Oak Park
 Stewart, C. E., Streator
 Stewart, J., Moline
 Stilson, E. S., Kewanee
 Stiver, R. J., Lena
 Stolp, B. C., Wilmette
 Stone, C. A., Elgin
 Story, William, Fosterburg
 Stow, D. J., Capron
 Strong, J. E., Cairo
 Strong, O. G., Canton
 Sturtevant, M. C., Morris
 Swift, A. W., Belvidere

 Taylor, W. E., Monmouth
 Thomas, J. W., Rockford
 Tiffany, D. S., Elizabeth
 Timpken, J. H., Peoria
 Titzell, F. C., Ottawa
 Townsend, H. H., Pontiac
 Trabue, A. L., Bement
 Tweed, J. R., Marissa
 Turner, A. F., Hebron

 Unland, W. G., Beardstown
 Underhill, J., Gardner

 Vance, J. B., Petersburg
 Van Liew, F. H., Hinsdale
 Van Patton, A., Mt. Carroll
 Van Velzer, C. A., Cambridge
 Vincent, Ed. C., Springfield

Vincent, J. A., Springfield
 Vint, W. D., Hinesboro
 Vivion, J. B., Galesburg

 Waddell, W. E., Canton
 Waggoner, E. L., Lebanon
 Wakeman, J. A., Centralia
 Wales, R. P., Lanark
 Wales, H. W., Lanark
 Walker, J. G., Avon
 Ward, D. W., Fulton
 Warden, C. D., Mt. Vernon
 Warren, A. R., Pekin
 Watkins, H. T., Olney
 Watson, T. H., Griggsville
 Waugh, W. W., Belleville
 Wayland, J. P., Sycamore
 Webster, E. C., Monticello
 Webster, J. T., Lyndon
 Weirick, C. A., Marseilles
 Weis, J. W., Coles
 Welker, J. W., Washington
 Wessel, P. H., Moline
 West, E. G., Effingham
 Westervelt, J. C., Shelbyville
 Westfall, A. M., Prairie City
 Westfall, E. K., Bushnell
 Wheeler, E. D., Libertyville
 Wheelock, J. B., Moline
 Wheelock, Mrs. A. H., Moline
 Whipple, A. A., Quincy
 Whitcomb, S. C., Oneida
 Whitman, F. S., Belvidere
 Wiegman, C., Hoyleton
 Wilcox, C. A., Amboy
 Williams, T. D., Geneva
 Williard, J. P., Jacksonville
 Willis, J. W., Woodhull
 Wilson, W. W., Paris
 Wilson, W. R., Hoopeston
 Wilson, C. E., East Lynn
 Winter, Kate, Charleston
 Winnard, W. L., Warsaw
 Wood, H. M., Decatur
 Wood, E. W., Oak Park
 Wooley, E., Saybrook
 Woolsey, G. R., Normal
 Wright, L. W., Aledo

 Young, Annie M., Peoria

 Zilliken, N., Chester

INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Boyd, Jas. T., 14 W. Ohio st
 Bula, R. W.

Clarke, W. B., 8 Mansur Block

Compton, J. A., 40 E. Ohio st
 Clemmer, F. O., 24 E. Ohio st

Ewing, C. K.

Freitzsche, E. F., E. Ohio st

- George, J. D., 96 E. Market st
 Haynes, J. R., 120 N. Meridian st
 Helming, T. W.
 Jordan, L. W., 21 W. Ohio st
 McAlister, L.
 Moore, C. H.
 Perry, R. St. J., 92 N. Meridian st
 Rowley, William, 119 Peru
 Runnels, O. S., Circle and W. Market
 Runnels, S., Circle and W. Market sts
 Wehrman, E. A., 25 E. Ohio st
- Ackerman, A. C., Lafayette
 Alexander, James, Hartford City
 Allen, James L., Terre Haute
 Allen, J. H., Logansport
 Amerman, S. D., Columbia City
 Andrews, G. D., Frankfort
 Atherton, R. M., Anderson
- Baker, F. W., Kokomo
 Baker, W. H., Terre Haute
 Barbour, J. E., Bristol
 Beckner, J. F., Kentland
 Benham, F. A., Elkhart
 Benham, F. A., Jr., La Grange
 Bentley, W. R., Morristown
 Bergen, E. D., Frankfort
 Bernard, G. W., Taylorville
 Black, W. H., Webster
 Bonham, J., Edna Mills
 Bonham, A. N., Washington
 Borough, John, Mishawaka
 Bowen, G. W., Fort Wayne
 Brigham, R. S., New Albany
 Brockington, C. N., New Albany
 Brown, Angus, Rochester
 Brown, C. A., Plymouth
 Bruce, W. E., Shelbyville
 Bunch, R. E., Muncie
 Butler, W. G., Clifty
- Campbell, Anna B., Rockville
 Canaday, N. F., Hagerstown
 Chaffee, W. D., South Bend
 Chaffee, J. C. M., Kentland
 Chambers, W. B., Crawfordsville
 Chandler, G. E., Fort Wayne
 Clapper, D. W., Mooreland
 Clokey, A. A., New Albany
 Cole, E. Z., Michigan City
 Coons, H. N., Lebanon
- Davis, N. C., Frankfort
 Davis, F. L., Evansville
 Davis, T. H., Richmond
- Dean, D. H., Columbus
 Devoe, Mrs. S. M., Elkhart
 Dickman, Fred, Hope
 Dixon, R. S., West Franklin
 DuBois, J. N., Evansville
 Dunlap, Eliz. W., Plymouth
- Edmonds, E. A., Hebron
 Ehrmann, E. D., Rockport
 Elliott, L. W., Valparaiso
 Elder, W. R., Terre Haute
 Ellis, C. J. F., Ligonier
 Emmons, J., Richmond
 Erni, G. O., New Albany
- Fahnestock, A. A., Laporte
 Fahnestock, C. S., Laporte
 Fisher, A. L., Elkhart
- George, Wm. E., Franklin
 Gibbs, J. C., Crown Point
 Gilbert, C. H., Rushville
 Gilbert, C. F., Brazil
 Godwin, J. W., Otwell
 Goff, W. W., St. Paul
 Gott, W. T., Crawfordsville
 Graham, J. J., Lapel
 Grahn, E. G., North Vernon
 Green, Mrs. F. M., Fort Wayne
 Groman, C., Brunswick
 Grosvenor, E. B., Richmond
 Gullefer, T. B., Greensburg
 Gustin, F. M., Union City
- Hammond, J. H., Anderson
 Hanford, W. H., South Bend
 Harris, Ella, Ft. Wayne
 Harris, L. P., Ft. Wayne
 Hartsell, W. W., Rensselaer
 Hastings, S. G., Richmond
 Hastings, A. H., Muncie
 Hastings, H. G., Richmond
 Hatch, E. M., Lafayette
 Hayward, M. P., Lawrenceburg
 Hedrick, Wm., Alfordville
 Heisler, G. F., Ft. Wayne
 Henderson, J. B., Madison
 Hermani, W. H., Schnellville
 Herr, L. S., Evansville
 Higbee, J. L., Sullivan
 Higbee, G. W., Sullivan
 Hill, W. D., Greencastle
 Hill, M., Middletown
 Hildrup, J. R., Windfall
 Hockett, Z., Anderson
 Holloway, Lizzie, Spiceland
 Holloway, W. C., Petersburg
 Hoover, P. N., Boonville
 Huddleston, A. F., Winchester
 Hudson, O. L., Princeton

Hunsinger, J. C., Elkhart
 Huron, F. H., Danville
 Huron, W. B., Tipton
 Hustin, A. S., Anderson
 Hutchinson, J. B., Madison
 Hyde, J., Terre Haute

Jey, W. C., Richmond
 Johnson, A. R., Pierceton
 Johnson, W. A., Falmouth
 Jones, E. P., Marion
 Jones, A. C., Muncie

Kalbfleisch, A. H., Miami
 Keefer, C., Newburgh
 Keehn, L., Milford
 Kester, R. S., Angola
 Kester, A. A., Garrett
 Kitchell, J. S., Noblesville
 Knapp, W. T., Shelbyville
 Kreider, M. K., Goshen
 Kreider, W. B., Goshen

Lamar, H. L., Eureka
 Lang, J., Lake
 Lewis, J. V., Richmond
 Linn, H. G., Rushville
 Little, B. T., Elwood
 Lockwood, R. L., Wakarusa
 Loder, C. C., Hortonville
 Loomis, J., Jeffersonville
 Lucas, J. M., Shelbyville

McFarland, J. E., Mill Grove
 McKee, B., Hobbieville
 Macy, E. E., Huntington
 Maguire, S., Greensburg
 Mahorney, J. C., Ladoga
 Mann, L. S., Dublin
 Martin, J. S., Muncie
 Martz, C., Fort Wayne
 McDivitt, E. G., Richmond
 McLin, G. H., Huntington
 Medcalf, W. M., Vincennes
 Mendenhall, —, Xenia
 Merrilees, W. M., Leavenworth
 Merriman, C. W., Wabash
 Miller, Allen G., Plymouth
 Miller, M., South Bend
 Miller, Mrs. E., Muncie
 Miller, T. E. F., Westport
 Milliken, J. H., Elwood
 Mincke, F. W., Portland
 Moore, W., Terre Haute
 Moore, Miss N. L., New Castle
 Mumaw, H. A., Elkhart
 Myers, C. H., South Bend

Needham, H. J., New Albany
 Newton, J. A., Boonville

Newton, W. E., Ligonier
 Nivison, Alice C., Lafayette

Palmer, L. R., Valparaiso
 Partridge, J. M., South Bend
 Patterson, P. M., Boonville
 Phinney, A. J., Muncie
 Prewley, I. N., Ellettsville
 Pyle, C. W., Scottsburg

Reed, U. W., Wolf Lake
 Reynolds, Margaret, Richmond
 Rice, A., Columbus
 Rieff, N. G., Albion
 Robbins, J. B., Demotte
 Robinson, F. H., Delphi
 Rogers, Mrs. Ellen, Pendleton
 Ross, George A., Ft. Wayne
 Rutherford, C. E., Peru

Sage, J. W., Hartford City
 Sanborn, F. P., Fremont
 Sawyer, E. W., Kokomo
 Sayles, M. F., Valparaiso
 Schultz, Theodore, Evansville
 Scott, W. D., Rochester
 Sears, A. H., Anderson
 Seery, S. H., Jeffersonville
 Severingham, E. A., New Albany
 Shane, T. A., Columbus
 Shellhase, F. W., Tell City
 Smith, Edwin, Aurora
 Smith, J. T., Lafayette
 Smith, J. W., Vevay
 Snyder, Ira D., Crawfordsville
 Spaulding, C. W., South Bend
 Springsted, A. E., Bluffton
 Stark, W. I., Coal Bluff
 Stewart, J. W. G., Wabash
 Stewart, W. B., Peru
 Stewart, W. F., Wabash
 Stewart, F. C., Peru
 Stewart, L. B., Marengo
 Stewart, O. H., Marengo
 Stine, R. L., South Bend
 Strouse, W. H. H., Washington
 Stutz, J. A., Ft. Wayne

Taylor, G. W., Greencastle
 Taylor, H. W., Anderson
 Taylor, Mrs. Mary J., Greencastle
 Taylor, T. H., Evansville
 Taylor, J. N., Crawfordsville
 Teague, I. C., Richmond
 Thomas, M. C., Petersburg
 Thomas, W. H., Elkhart
 Thompson, E. C., Liberty
 Thompson, J. F., New Castle
 Thompson, H. H., Terre Haute
 Tilson, W., Lafayette

Troxell, S. P., Paxton
 Truitt, W. I., Westville
 Turner, Porter, Elkhart
 Tyrell, C. C., Evansville

Utter, J. A., Thorntown

Viets, E. W., Plymouth

Wall, M. M., Marion
 Waters, M. H., Terre Haute
 Weicht, W. C., Angola
 Wheeler, W. H., Hartford City

Whippy, W. A., Goshen
 Whistler, L. M., Evansville
 White, R. D., Montpelier
 Whiting, S. C., Laporte
 Whitney, Mrs. W. D., Muncie
 Whitney, E. A., Muncie
 Wilson Moore, Mrs. A. L., Terre
 Haute
 Winter, G. G., Shelbyville
 Wise, J. B., Frankfort
 Wright, J. K., Cambridge City

Zimmerman, W., Richmond

INDIAN TERRITORY.

Chambers, R. O., Norman
 Collins, A. H., Prairie City

Fisher, J. W., Oklahoma

LIST TO BE CONTINUED NEXT MONTH.

WAKE UP!

The age is one of rapid progress—and we are in it. Our patrons are among the most progressive of the nation. They are quick to take advantage of a good offer. We make a great many, but when we recently offered a set of memoirs, either of Grant, Sheridan, Sherman, McClellan or Lee, in their respective original editions, for 30 cents a set, in connection with a year's subscription to the *Cosmopolitan Magazine*, \$3, and a year's subscription to this paper, \$1—\$4.30 in all—we fairly outdid ourselves.

Hundreds of orders have already been received by the publishers, so that if our friends wish to avail themselves of this extraordinary opportunity they must wake up. No such offer has ever before been made to the reading public, and it is doubtful if it will ever be duplicated.

Again we say, "Wake up!"

If not on reading terms with the magazine send postal-card request for a free sample copy to the *Cosmopolitan Publishing Company*, Madison Square, New York City. (See August number for details.)

The Medical Visitor.

NO. 12. DECEMBER, 1891. VOL. VII.

THE AMERICAN HEALTH RESORT ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of this association was held at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, October 27. Over 2,000 physicians were invited and the audience room was filled to overflowing. The following was the bill of fare:

1. An introductory, by the secretary, W. A. Chatterton, who gave the origin of the organization.

2. The president, Prof. T. C. Duncan, outlined the climate data to be sought, the scope of health resort reports, and facts concerning mineral waters. The necessity for more information on climate was well illustrated by quoting the drift of consumptives during the last half century. He closed with presenting a series of axioms for consumptives.

3. Reports were then read from Special Commissioners Petin, Danter and Roberts. In the discussion that followed Dr. W. Eggert, from Santa Fe, gave as his experience and observation that, after visiting all the health points in Europe and going into Asia and Africa, he was satisfied that New Mexico is the best place for consumptives. As an all-year locality he preferred Santa Fe.

Dr. Hartley spoke of Southern California, and it was his opinion that San Francisco was one of the most unhealthy points for consumptives. He was favorably impressed with New Mexico, much interested in the subject of climate, and believed that this association would do good work for the profession in getting at reliable facts in reference to climate, etc., as outlined in the president's address.

Dr. Stubbs, when run down, had visited that country (New Mexico) and returned refreshed. He thought Chicago a very good health resort.

Dr. Danter, in his travels through Canada, found that Colo-

rado was the best known point, and physicians expressed themselves pleased to hear that New Mexico promised even better.

Dr. Hoyne thought one reason that Minnesota was not as popular as it had been was on account of the crowded conditions and change produced by cultivation. He thought the newer the country the better for consumptives, and, while New Mexico might be the best country yet ascertained, other points should not be overlooked.

Dr. Seward, from New York, gave his experience in search for climate, and he reported very satisfactory results from a sojourn in New Mexico. He thought that some portions of Arizona were worthy of investigation by the association.

Dr. Marshall had been in Texas and thought the Southwest the coming region for consumptives.

Articles were read from Dr. W. S. Harroun, of Santa Fe; Dr. J. M. Cunningham, mayor of Las Vegas; Dr. W. T. Shepherd, of Albuquerque; Dr. J. W. Williams, of Deming; Dr. W. M. Yandell, El Paso; Dr. H. C. Van Norman, Eddy; Dr. F. H. Atkins, Las Vegas; and Dr. J. H. Worth, Albuquerque.

The merits of Southwestern Kansas were emphasized by an article from Dr. H. Whitworth, of Dodge City, Kas., and a certificate, signed by all the physicians of Hutchinson.

4. "Mineral Waters in Kidney Diseases," by Prof. I. N. Danforth, M. D. Discussion on Mineral Water, by Profs. Haines, King and Mitchell.

The fact was brought out that the analyses may or may not be reliable, for it was reported that so-called chemists offered to make analyses, putting in any ingredients the owners wished, and they were made at all prices, sometimes for nothing, considering that the advertisement would be sufficient recompense. A case was cited where a spring that broke through sandstone was given an analysis, showing magnesia and lime ingredients rich as any calcic spring.

Dr. King cited the good effects of water containing saline ingredients in cases of dyspepsia with greasy skin. He believed that the hot springs of New Mexico would rival those of Arkansas, and Dr. Eggert said that the New Mexico hot springs were visited by many people, and had great reputation. The good effects in lithiasis, Bright's disease and diabetes were well brought out.

5. "Hay Fever Resorts," by Prof. A. W. Woodward, M. D.

Dr. Duncan stated that the convenient resorts of the Lake Superior region have been abundantly verified as good resorts for hay fever sufferers.

Dr. Eggert stated that he was not aware of any cases of hay fever being known in Santa Fe and that mountainous region.

6. The merits of Honolulu as a health resort were presented by Dr. Andrews, of Detroit, and L. A. Thurston, former secretary of the interior of the Hawaiian government.

Dr. C. Morroscos von Langau gave the result of her observations and experience in Honolulu. Drs. Hurtley and Danter added their observations.

Among those present were Prof. D. Nelson, of the Chicago Medical College; J. E. Stubbs, medical director of the Royal Arcanum; F. W. Seward, delegate from the New York Homœopathic Medical Society; J. F. Danter, of Toronto, Canada; Drs. Hoyne, Duncan, King, Caldwell, Marshall, Allen, Owsley, Campbell, Thomas and others from the city.

Quite a number joined the association and at a late hour the assembly dispersed. Many expressions of the worth of the association were given during the meeting and after the adjournment.

REPORT 1.

Your president has honored me by an invitation to be present at this meeting and give my testimony regarding the benefits to be derived from a residence in New Mexico by persons suffering with incipient tuberculosis, a matter of which I have had an opportunity to gain practical knowledge, but, finding at the last moment that I will not be able to attend, I write hastily these few lines.

My own experience is that of many. Of a phthisical family, I found myself in poor health a few years ago, after quite a hard course of study, and came to New Mexico, where I shortly regained health and strength. Thinking the climate near the lakes too severe, I did not return there, but went into the north-western corner of Iowa, near the Minnesota line, in the celebrated Southern Minnesota climate, and took up a country practice. After two years' work I found my old troubles returning—indi-

gestion, cough, a little hemoptysis, etc.,—and so went to Prof. Arnulphy for examination. He reported slight deposit in left apex, and, remembering the family tendency, I left at once and arrived in Albuquerque, N. M., in August, 1888, after looking quite thoroughly over Western Kansas, Colorado and New Mexico. My cough soon stopped, hemoptysis ceased, and by the beginning of the new year seemed entirely well in every respect. This improvement, while not so marked in all cases, is observed in nearly all coming to this climate in the incipiency and in those where no softening has taken place, and is quite the rule, even though there may be a considerable deposit.

The cases of pulmonary difficulties most benefited by a removal to this climate are those of chronic pneumonia, or such as are known as consumption following pneumonia, asthma and the early stages of tuberculosis.

Those cases of chronic pneumonia which so much resemble tuberculosis are benefited even in quite late stages, many becoming entirely well; the only limit I would put upon this class of cases being the time when so much of the lung tissue has been destroyed by suppuration that shortness of breath is constant and troublesome, even in a lower altitude. People here must take deeper breaths to get the required amount of oxygen.

Asthma is always relieved almost immediately and completely upon reaching these high, dry plains. Barring cases dependent upon organic diseases of the heart, you can not go amiss in sending asthmatic patients to New Mexico. I do not know of a single case existing in the territory, and only one case, which has required a month and a little nux vomica to complete the cure.

As to tuberculosis, our great disadvantage and the patient's distress results from the general practice among Eastern physicians of keeping their patients on hope and cod liver oil, in the East, until the curable stage has passed and the patient comes to us as a last resort before going to his long home.

Patients should be sent here just as soon as the diagnosis can be made. Don't let them put it off *one* day. They must come on at once and straighten business matters afterward by mail. They must fly as they would from the cholera. Hundreds are killed by that one or two months' to arrange business matters.

Before softening has commenced the patients have a fair chance of recovery, perhaps as good as an ordinary case of typhoid fever or pneumonia, and their chances decrease with every day of delay.

To be sure, there is occasionally an advanced case apparently miraculously cured, but such is the exception, not the rule. One such case, Mr. —, came to Albuquerque from near Chicago two years ago with general tuberculosis; family history of consumption; had hemorrhages a few years ago; was laid up six months before leaving home with sciatica, which proved to have been caused by a tubercular disease of the bones of the pelvis. Physical examination revealed moist rales and tubercular breathing over upper and middle lobes of right lung and apex of left lung to about the third rib, and a cavity in upper lobe of right lung. Sinus from tubercular caries of os innominata, discharging greenish flocculent pus; tuberculous swelling of testicle and inguinal glands; angular curvature of the spine. All of these symptoms had been rapidly growing worse before his leaving home. He had had the best of homoeopathic treatment and had been the rounds of the usual remedies prescribed in those cases. We prescribed calc. c., 4x, and sunshine, and to-day he is living and supporting his family. The sinus over the hip has not healed nor has he recovered his health, but the disease has seemed to be arrested and he is comparatively comfortable. Cough and expectoration less, the curvature of the spine stopped where it was, and the testicle stopped swelling and gradually decreased, and the inguinal glands are reduced to nearly the natural size.

This I consider a remarkable case, as it shows the power of the climate over tuberculosis of other organs than the lungs. Had this man been moved here before the disease had destroyed so much of his vital force he might be quite a well man.

It is another mistake of Eastern physicians that cases having hemorrhages should not come here. This seems not to be true at Albuquerque, for cases having hemorrhages do unusually well.

Do not send us people who have not enough financial backing

to be independent. Living is high, and to send a sick man among strangers, without means of support, is to send him to ante-mortem torment. They will not improve physically while they are continually worrying about their financial condition, and, being unable to do work, if they should be fortunate enough to find it, soon become objects of charity, and are shipped East in a box, at the request of Eastern friends, or are buried at the expense of the city. They should have an assured income of \$30 to \$40 per month, at least, in order to have the common necessaries of life. They may find medical attendance free, but the people who keep boarders are not here for their health and there are so many demands upon charitably-inclined people that it seems impossible to respond.

I have made considerable study of the native people, with a view of finding whether or not they have tuberculosis, and, although they live in the most unsanitary surroundings, no case of the disease has come to my knowledge. They are great sufferers from scrofula and syphilis, and some diseases of the lungs which I have heard of, proved on investigation to be one of these.

I have yet to find a case of tuberculosis developing in this climate, even among the adult children of those who came here years ago with the disease.

In regard to heart trouble it is quite the general belief that this altitude would not do, but my experience and observation lead me to believe that organic heart diseases, if there be no weakening of the nervous energy of the organ, will be improved, but nervous hearts must look out.

DR. W. T. SHEPARD.

Albuquerque, N. M.

REPORT 2.

DODGE CITY, KAS., August 1, 1891.

Physicians are frequently compelled to decide the question of climate for their consumptive patients as an important aid to medicinal and hygienic treatment. California, Colorado, Florida, New Mexico, etc., have repeatedly been tried, but, in many instances, with disappointing results. Southwestern Kansas, until quite recently, has been overlooked as a health resort.

This region, along the Arkansas river, where runs the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad, from the central portion of the state to the Colorado line, with a gradually increasing altitude from 1,500 feet to 3,300 feet, has climatic advantages not excelled, for pulmonary diseases especially, and for many who, from various causes, require a change of atmosphere.

Its commendable features, in brief, are medium altitude; dry, pure air; nearly perpetual sunshine; the nights fanned by a cool, refreshing breeze to which the frailest may expose themselves without danger; summer heat rarely oppressive; winter short and usually mild; the air free from malarial influence and from the poison of decaying animal and vegetable matter; water abundant and delicious.

H. WHITWORTH, M. D.

AN UNFORTUNATE CONJUNCTION.

It happened at the foot of the Eiffel Tower; in fact, it could not have happened anywhere else.

At exactly eleven minutes past ten in the morning, a man, with a noticeable, bright, handsome pair of eyes, was engaged in conversation just 78 feet from one of the four huge pedestals which support that lofty structure. His eyes, although they at the first glance appeared to be black, were really of a soft liquid brown, that at moments seemed to melt with tenderness, and at others to glow obscurely with the latent passion of the southern races, to one of which he probably belonged. They were eyes that seemed too beautiful for a man. One would have found them more at home if set in the head of some olive-skinned senorita, with the accompaniments of white teeth, red lips, dimples and bewitching smiles.

It would have cost an expert oculist some trouble to have discovered that behind one of those handsome irides was a cataract, so completely cutting off light rays as to leave that eye (the left) in total blindness.

At precisely thirteen minutes past ten, a large juicy drop of mortar, shaken from the trowel of some workman, began to fall from the top of the tower; in one second more it had fallen sixteen feet.

During this second the gentleman had ceased speaking, and began to approach the tower at a rapid gait. During the second

second the drop of mortar did much better. According to well-known laws, it fell through a space of 48 feet, and acquired a mean velocity of 32.2 feet per second.

The gentleman passed through a space of six feet during the second second, and he did not increase this speed afterward. The drop of mortar, however, passed through a space of 80 feet during the third second, and this frightful velocity was added to every subsequent second in the same ratio. Why continue this melancholy calculation? Suffice it to say that while the descending drop traversed the 1,000 feet, the gentleman could have traversed 90 feet at the rapid gait he was moving, but destiny had given him only 78 feet to traverse in that time, so that when the mortar was within 23 feet of the ground he arrived directly under it, and with that beautiful liquid eye of his surveyed for the fraction of a second the far-off pinnacle of the tower.

Swat!

This represents as nearly as possible the sound made by the conjunction of eye and mortar. Reflect for an instant on the viscid mass that filled, slopped over and soaked into that beautiful optic—caustic quicklime, stinging particles of sharp sand.

Sacr—r-r-r-r-r-r-r!

This conveys as well as our inadequate language can the exclamation of pain, wrath and astonishment that issued from the lips of the injured foreigner.

What else?

Nothing, only an oculist on the Rue de Rivoli had a job that morning.

J. B. S. KING, M. D.

DISHONEST DRUGGISTS.

“Who steals my purse, steals trash; 'tis something, nothing,
'Twas mine, 'tis his, and has been slave to thousands;
But he that filches from me my good name,
Robs me of that which not enriches him,
And makes me poor indeed.”

For a number of months the daily press, and for that matter, a few of the medical journals, have been discussing the habit druggists have of substituting one article for another. The MEDICAL VISITOR paid no especial attention to the matter, for the reason that it was thought only the second or third-class apothecaries would descend to such trickery, but when it was learned recently that a druggist and chemist, one of the oldest in the city, who

was supposed to be above suspicion, could so debase himself, it was decided to call attention to this matter.

It seems that Mr. Charles Marchand, of New York, who manufactures a superior preparation of peroxide of hydrogen, which has been advertised in this and other journals for six months or more, went with a physician, while in Chicago, recently, to the aforesaid druggist, and asked for Marchand's peroxide of hydrogen. The doctor was furnished with a miserable imitation of the article desired, which Mr. Marchand pronounced a forgery at once, as his name was attached to the bottle.

And now will come a lawsuit, and very properly, too. It is time that druggists were taught that they have no right to sell or dispense remedies different from the ones ordered.

In the present case, Mr. Marchand's preparation has gained a wide reputation, not only from his liberal patronage of the medical press, but from the extraordinary good results which physicians claim have always followed its administration. The substitute was not only worthless, but positively injurious as an internal remedy. Thus physicians using the base imitation naturally condemn what they believe to be Mr. Marchand's valuable remedy, and he is robbed of his good name. No punishment is too severe for such a man. Some time ago another of our druggists, not quite so prominent, however, being out of a well-known pepsin, stepped into a back room and manufactured some, palming off an article that did not contain one grain of pepsin as the original article.

The sooner this form of robbery and forgery is stopped the better. No man's life is safe while it continues, for the druggist who will sell a worthless preparation of the peroxide of hydrogen for Marchand's, will sell you plaster of paris for cream of tartar, or a mixture of chalk, oil and water for one of the well-known infant foods.

Proprietors of medicinal preparations should supply the druggist with small packages, so the article could be sold in its original box or tin, and never in any other form.

RECENT DEATHS.

Dr. Edgar Abbott Ballard, a veteran homœopathic practitioner of Chicago, died November 6, at the age of sixty-three

years. He was born at Williamsburg, N. Y., and in early life he followed mercantile pursuits at New York city. While traveling in the South in 1859 he was prostrated with sickness and he came to Chicago soon after and became the patient of Dr. George E. Shipman. With him as preceptor he entered the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, from which he graduated in 1864. Dr. Ballard has since practiced medicine in this city with the exception of about eighteen months. He was one of the founders of the International Hahnemann Association in 1880, and was its secretary in 1887-88. In 1864 Dr. Ballard married Miss Elizabeth B. Huntley, who with their two children—a son and a daughter—survives him. He was a member of Home Lodge and Fairview Chapter of the Masonic order.

Dr. C. W. Harbach, of Lockport, Ill., died recently.

Dr. Franklin D. Clark, of Chicago, died October 10.

Dr. C. M. Seeley, of Petaluma, Cal., died in October.

Dr. Isaiah Whitefield, of Grand Rapids, died suddenly October 25, of heart disease. He was born in Canada fifty-six years ago, and went to Michigan first in 1860. He served throughout the war with the Fourth Iowa Volunteers, participating in the Pea Ridge, Sugar Creek, Lookout Mountain and about thirty other battles. After the war he studied at Ann Arbor and the Homœopathic Medical College in Cleveland, graduating in 1870. He leaves a wife and four children.

Dr. Ophelia Sibley Stull, of Rochester, N. Y., was buried in that city October 28, aged fifty years. She was a graduate of the Elmira Female College, and of the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago. She began practice in Rochester in 1881. She was a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the New York State Homœopathic Society, the Western New York Homœopathic Society, and the Monroe County Homœopathic Society. She married Joseph Arthur Stull in 1856, who, with four children, survive her. One daughter is the wife of Dr. O. F. Seidel. A sister of Dr. Stull, Dr. Emily S. Colt, is practicing in Kansas City.

At a special meeting of the Monroe County Homœopathic Hospital, October 26, a suitable memorial of the late Dr. Ophelia S. Stull was adopted and ordered spread on the minutes. The memorial was reported by the following committee: E. H. Wolcott, M. E. Graham and Marcena E. Sherman.

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS RECEIVED.

ESSENTIALS OF BACTERIOLOGY, Being a Concise and Systematic Introduction to the Study of Micro-Organisms, for the use of Students and Practitioners, by M. V. Ball, M. D.; 77 illustrations, some in colors. Price, \$1. Philadelphia; W. B. Saunders, publisher.

The study of bacteriology is of so recent date, the accessions of fresh knowledge are so constant and so copious, and the overthrow of yesterday's conclusions by those of to-day is such a frequent occurrence that those who have not given their whole time to its pursuit may well be pardoned for being misty in regard to many of its details. So warm have been the controversies on mooted points that its adherents have been surrounded by something too much like a field of battle for cool and impartial research. To the beholder it has been like a dissolving view or a kaleidoscopic picture, which scarcely is fixed upon the vision before it fades away and another takes its place.

The little volume in review, which forms No. 20 of Saunder's Question Compend, is a work which will enable the student or practitioner to get a sort of breathing space where he can stand and survey what has been accomplished up to date. It is a synopsis of the whole subject, showing what progress has been made and what the generally acknowledged ideas or consensus of opinions of the leading experimenters is at present on the science. The cautious student should remember that science, judging by its past history, is very fallible, very dogmatic and very intolerant of opponents, and hence he should take these experiments for what they are worth and not root them in his mind as eternal truths.

B.

THE GREATER DISEASES OF THE LIVER--Jaundice, Gall-stones, Enlargements, Tumors and Cancer, and Their Treatment, by J. Compton Burnett, M. D. Philadelphia; Hahnemann Publishing House, 1891. Price, 60 cents.

This treatise of 180 pages may be described as whimsical, irregular, aimless, amusing and suggestive. The reader may begin in the middle or anywhere at random as well as at the beginning, so little method or orderly arrangement has the book. The style is entertaining and the complacency of the author visible on every page. His use of remedies is whimsical, yet suggestive and of interest, and most of the remedies unusual.

We learn, for instance, that whenever a Manchester merchant with a patch of discolored skin on the sternum, with notable heart trouble and arcus senilis, comes for treatment we are to give him *carduus marie*, *bellis perennis* 1, *aurum* 4, *vanadium* 6 and *acid. oxalic.* 3, and he will get well, but why or upon what principles, we are left in darkness.

For a case of gall-stones in the wife of a well-known clergyman he gives *hydrastis*, *bryonia*, *thuya*, *heloninum*, *strophanthus* and as intercurrents two common nosodes in high dilutions; but why all these remedies without indications by a professed homoeopath? The use of remedies throughout is irrational and unscientific, based on the organopathy of Rademacher, and the book, while worth reading as a quaint and amusing piece of literature, can be of little practical value, for no one else besides the author can ever hope to cure cases by the same means as he does.

S.

JAHN'S CLINICAL GUIDE OR POCKET REPERTORY, by G. H. G. Jahr. Translated by Charles J. Hempel, M. D. Second American revised and enlarged edition from the third German edition, enriched by the addition of the new remedies. By Samuel Lilienthal, M. D., Hahnemann Publishing House, Philadelphia, 1891.

For the second time this year the Hahnemann Publishing House merits the approval and support of the entire homoeopathic profession. The first time it was for a new edition of the celebrated Boenninghausen's Therapeutic Pocketbook, and now for a new edition of Jahr's Clinical Guide, another valuable work long out of print. Aside from the intrinsic value of the last, it has a special interest as being the last work of its veteran editor, for almost with the reception of the book comes the tidings that Dr. Samuel Lilienthal has taken final leave of his earthly tenement, and is now happily freed from the infirmities of age as well as the storms and buffets of this disorderly world of ours.

The first edition had been long out of print, and Dr. Lilienthal considered the third enlarged German edition as too valuable a work not to be clothed in the English language, for the use of those who have embraced the doctrines of Hahnemann. Although similar in title and written with the same object in view, as Boenninghausen's work, it differs very much from it, both in general arrangement and in detail.

The former, for instance, confines itself almost exclusively to an analysis of single symptoms and their relative importance under different drugs, while Jahr groups together under disease-titles as pneumonitis, bronchitis, etc., the drugs that are apt to be useful in those diseases, and also the symptoms that are likely to be present in said diseases as indications for the drugs.

They are both admirable books, and both indispensable to a good prescriber. There can be no doubt that Jahr's scheme is more acceptable to a majority of physicians, because it yields up its treasures with less work and time; on the other hand it can not be denied that the tendency to pinch the case to suit the remedy is favored by it, and has to be carefully guarded against to get the best results. Boenninghausen's arrangement by not mentioning diseases at all, and by indicating the relative value of symptoms under a given remedy by differences of type, increases the labor expended, but also increases the accuracy of aim. Jahr speedily gives us the similar remedy, Boenninghausen, with more trouble, gives us the similitimum. The mechanical details of the book are of the same high degree of excellence that has characterized all the books issued by this house. In size, binding, type and paper it is a very fine specimen of the bookmaking art. K.

A Clinical Report of Operative Surgery in the Service of Dr. William T. Bull, at the New York Hospital, during October and November, 1889, and from February to June, 1890, by William B. Coley, M. D., late house surgeon, D. Appleton & Co., publishers. Reprint from the *New York Medical Journal*.

Tumors of the Naso-pharynx, Pharynx, Larynx and Oesophagus, by W. Cheatham, M. D., Louisville. Reprint from the *New York Medical Journal*.

Thirteen Cases of Sub-Periosteal Section of a Rib in Empyema, most of them being acute, occurring in children. By Albert B. Strong, A. M., M. D., Chicago. Reprint from the *Chicago Medical Recorder*.

Report of Cases.—(a) Empyema in a child four years old.
 (b) Pin in larynx of child removed by endo-laryngeal method.
 (c) A non-malignant growth of vocal cord successfully removed.
 (d) Diphtheritic croup at the age of sixty years. By F. E. Waxham, M. D. Reprint from *The North American Practitioner*.

TRAP SIPHONAGE AND TRAP-SEAL PROTECTION. By Prof. J. E. DENTON; pp. 56. (Reprinted from Vol. XVI of the "Transactions of the American Public-Health Association.")

This pamphlet gives a detailed account of an extended series of experiments in trap siphonage conducted at the Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, N. J. Two lines of waste pipe, sixty-eight feet high, were erected, with branches from each on the several floors, to which various traps were applied and tested, and the results minutely recorded. These tests were intended to show the relative capacity and the degree of reliability to be attached to the several methods and means of preserving the trap-seal now known in plumbing practice. The pamphlet contains much that will interest engineers, architects, plumbers and sanitarians.

CLUB RATES FOR 1892.

The <i>Therapeutic Gazette</i> , \$2.00; and the <i>MEDICAL VISITOR</i> , \$1.00..	\$2.00
The <i>Clinique</i> , \$2.00, " " " " " ..	2.75
The <i>Cosmopolitan</i> , \$3.00, " " " " " ..	3.50
The <i>Medical Current</i> , \$2.00, " " " " " ..	2.50
The <i>Medical Investigator</i> , \$1.00, " " " " " ..	1.50

The above rates are for new subscribers only to the journals mentioned. Old subscribers to the *MEDICAL VISITOR* can combine with either of above journals at price mentioned, if not already taking the one named.

CYCLOPÆDIA OF HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

In 1873 there was published a volume entitled Cleave's Biographical Cyclopædia of Homœopathic Physicians and Surgeons. It is now proposed to take up those physicians who have entered the profession since 1870, giving a short sketch of the life of each, and thus make a companion volume. Every physician is requested to send to W. A. Chatterton, secretary of the Homœopathic Biographical Publishing Association, a brief history of his life, filled out as follows: name in full; date and place of birth; early schooling and notable incidents; when the study of medicine was commenced, and with whom; what college graduated from; other facts of interest. There will be no charge for inserting such biographical sketches. That there may be no delay in the publication of this volume, every physician is requested to send in this information at once to W. A. Chatterton, secretary, 182 Clark street, or to T. S. Hoyne, M. D., president, 1833 Indiana avenue, Chicago.

GOING TO CALIFORNIA.

If so, and you want to make the journey quickly and have the most comfort en route, purchase your tickets via the Chicago & North-Western, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific railways. Pullman drawing-room sleeping cars are run on fast trains, Chicago to San Francisco without change, and all meals are served in dining cars. Completely furnished tourist sleeping cars are also run, in which accommodations can be procured by passengers holding either first or second-class tickets at a cost of only \$4 per berth Chicago to San Francisco and other California points. All classes of tickets at the most favorable rates, including first-class excursion tickets good returning six months from date of sale, reservations in sleeping cars, and full information can be obtained at ticket offices of the Chicago & North-Western railway, No. 208 Clark street, Oakley Avenue station, and Passenger station, corner Wells and Kinzie streets.

GOSSIP.

* * * Dr. Bushrod W. James, of Philadelphia, is revising his popular work on "American Climates and Resorts," and is preparing a second edition, which he hopes to have ready for issue shortly. In it he is making comparisons of the different climates now generally resorted to, in the whole world, with a view of differentiating the same for the various kinds of invalids and tourists.

* * * At St. Petersburg a prince, whose wife died the other day from the effects of a too powerful medicine, has caused a *fac-simile* of the fatal prescription, with the doctor's signature, to be engraved on the marble tomb just below the line giving the date of the death of the princess. The doctor is now appealing to the courts of law.

* * * Membership in the American Pharmaceutical Association is obtained only by election at the annual meeting. "Every pharmacist and druggist of good moral and professional standing, whether in business on his own account, retired from business or employed by another, and those teachers of pharmacy, chemistry and botany who may be especially interested in pharmacy and materia medica" are eligible for membership. For blank application and further information, address Dr. H. M. Whelpley, 2729 Washington Avenue, St. Louis, Mo., chairman of the committee on membership.

THE FIELD.

CALIFORNIA, October 21.—A meeting of the Homœopathic Doctors' Association of Santa Clara County was held at San Jose. The constitution for the new society was then read and adopted by sections. A meeting will be held every Wednesday evening. The initiation fee will be \$1, with twenty-five cents a month as dues.

President Pratt appointed Dr. E. Ulrich to have a paper prepared to read at the next meeting. The subject of the paper will be "Electrical Therapeutics."

CONNECTICUT—The semi-annual meeting of the Connecticut Homœopathic society was held at Meriden, October 20, and brought together a handsome and intelligent body of medical practitioners from various parts of the state, among whom were also a few woman physicians. The society began its sessions shortly after 3 o'clock.

The members of the society present were: Dr. C. E. Sage, Norwich; Dr. C. S. Hoag, Bridgeport; Dr. W. S. Mills, Stamford; Dr. Adelaide Lambert, New Haven; Dr. Sarah B. Newton, New Haven; Dr. E. J. Walker, New Haven; Dr. C. H. Colgrove, Willimantic; Dr. C. E. Stark, Norwich; Dr. E. H. Linnell, Norwich; Dr. M. F. Taft, Waterbury; Dr. G. H. Wilson, Meriden; Dr. E. A. Wilson, Meriden; Dr. E. B. Hooker, Hartford; Dr. E. E. Case, Hartford; Dr. Augustus Angel, Hartford.

A short review of the history of the society is as follows: To Dr. George Taylor, of New Milford, most unquestionably belongs the honor of being the first resident homœopathic physician in this state. He was born in 1802, and was graduated from the medical department of Yale college in 1824, beginning his practice in his native town immediately after. The history of Dr. Taylor's conversion to the new school is quite a thrilling one. In 1837 his wife was threatened with consumption, for which he and his professional brethren prescribed remedies, but without relief. As a last resort, Dr. Vandenburg, a homœopathic physician of New York, was permitted to prescribe for her, and contrary to all expectations, she continued to improve until her health was finally completely restored. Dr. Taylor immediately began an investigation of homœopathy with the result of becoming a confirmed homœopathist in 1840, and for which he suffered many persecutions from his former associates in the old school.

Dr. F. G. Taft, of Hartford, was the second physician to embrace the teachings of the new school in 1842; Dr. D. W. Sherman, of Sherman, the third; Dr. C. H. Skiff of New Haven, the fourth; Dr. John Schue of Hartford, the fifth; and so on, the new school drawing from the members of the old at a rapid rate, and all the converts suffering expulsion from the local and state medical societies as quacks.

In 1851 a homœopathic association of ten members was formed, which gradually grew in members and influence until 1864, when a legal charter for the Connecticut Homœopathic Medical Society was secured, granting it nearly all the rights, powers, privileges and immunities of other sects in the state. The first semi-annual meeting was held at Hartford on November 15, 1864, and among those in attendance was Dr. G. H. Wilson, of this city. Dr. E. T. Foote was the first president, and his inaugural address contained the historical facts from which this sketch is taken.

A few years after its organization the society was reorganized, but no great changes were made. Dr. G. H. Wilson has held the office of president two years since the society was formed, and is now the librarian. The duties of this office are simply to act as custodian of the society's documents and record reports from other societies. Among the collection are many newspaper clippings giving accounts of the controversies waged through the papers with the old-school proceedings of legislature in reference to the charter for a homœopathic hospital, etc.

Among the prominent physicians in attendance was Dr. William Tod Helmuth, Jr., of New York city, son of the president of the Hahnemann college, who read a paper on Bacteriology of the alimentary canal.

The present officers of the society are: President, C. E. Stark, M. D., Norwich; vice-president, C. B. Adams, M. D., New Haven; secretary and treasurer, E. B. Hooker, M. D., Hartford; librarian, G. H. Wilson, M. D., Meriden; censors: H. P. Cole, M. D., Bridgeport; C. L. Beach, M. D., Hartford; Adelaide Lambert, M. D., New Haven; E. A. Wilson, M. D., Meriden; W. F. Hinckley, M. D. Naugatuck.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—On the 3d of April last by a brick falling off the addition to the Metropolitan Hotel, Augustus L. Phillips was struck on the head and his skull fractured, and Dr. Edward Roome was called to attend him, but Phillips claims he was not skillfully treated by Dr. Roome, and in consequence of his negligent and unskillful treatment he has become paralyzed and injured in his health, forced to expend large sums of money in endeavoring to be cured, and is permanently injured. October 25, by Mr. H. B. Moulton, he filed a suit against Roome to recover \$10,000 for the damages claimed to have resulted from the alleged negligent treatment. Dr. Roome claims that he wanted to operate but the patient refused.

A tea for the benefit of the Homœopathic Free Dispensary was given October 30 at the sanctuary of the Scottish Rite, the proceeds to be used for the benefit of the institution.

The Homœopathic Free Dispensary Association has purchased a building site on Massachusetts avenue, and have plans for a new building well in hand, which they expect to occupy by March, 1892.

ILLINOIS—The faculty of Hahnemann Medical College gave a very large theater party November 4. The students and professors to the number of 250 witnessed Mr. Willard's rendition of the Middleman at Hooley's. The class voted the party a great success.

As predicted in a former issue, the faculty of the National Homœopathic Medical College are engaged in another row, and a split will occur when the "flowers bloom in the spring."

The German-American College was accused of offering to sell diplomas in Germany at \$2 apiece, but the president has denied it and that goes for the present. There are some good men in the faculty who would not countenance such a proceeding.

MARYLAND.—The annual meeting of the Ladies' Aid society of the Maryland Homœopathic hospital was held October 28, at the homœopathic college. There were about seventy-five present. The principal business of the meeting was the election of officers and completing arrangements for a dance and supper on December 2 and 3. There were several new members elected.

MASSACHUSETTS—Boston Homœopathic Medical Society. The object of this society is an improved knowledge of the art of healing and the best methods of employing that knowledge, the encouragement of special studies, and the bringing of the members into closer friendly and social relations. Any person who has received the degree of doctor of medicine from a legally authorized medical institution may become a member, each member paying an annual assessment of \$1. The officers of the society for the present year are: President, Geo. R. Southwick, M. D.; vice-president, Adaline B. Church, M. D.; secretary, Martha E. Mann, M. D.; treasurer, Maurice W. Turner, M. D. The regular meetings of the society are held on the first Thursday of each month, from September to June inclusive, at 7.45 p. m. The annual meeting, at which the election of officers for the ensuing year occurs, will be held on the first Thursday in January. This society was organized in 1840, under the name of the Homœopathic Fraternity and began with but four members. In 1871 the society took its present name, and many new members have joined since that time, until at the present writing the society numbers 186 members.

A check for \$1,000 has been sent by Grenville T. W. Braman to the Homœopathy Dispensary of Boston. The money is to be used exclusively for the mental department of the dispensary, at the head of which Dr. Henry E. Spalding presides.

The Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital is fast becoming one of the leading hospitals of Boston. It has had, like many another important institution, a very small beginning and hard struggles.

After the introduction of homœopathy in New England in 1838, its friends in Boston and vicinity were very anxious to have some hospital where poor people could be treated in accordance with its methods, but no strenuous effort was made in this direction until 1855, when an appeal was made to the state for a charter and state aid to assist in building a hospital.

The charter was granted, but the money was refused. Fifteen years more glided by and no successful effort had been made until 1870, when five physicians, Drs. Talbot, De Gersdorff, C. Wesselhoeft, Angell and Woodbury united together for the establishment and carrying on of a small hospital, which was called the Boston Homœopathic Hospital, but to them was soon afterward granted the charter of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital, and it was thought best to establish it under that title. They secured a house in Burroughs place, fitted it up and opened it to the public on January 21, 1871.

In the following autumn the Massachusetts Medical Society undertook to stamp out homœopathy by expelling all who believed in its doctrine. The result of this effort was to create a strong public sentiment in favor of homœopathy, and the following spring a fair in aid of the hospital resulted in securing about \$80,000 to the institution.

The secondary result of this was the establishing of a medical school in connection with Boston University, and the purchase of land and building, and the erection of a central building for the hospital. This was opened in the spring of 1876, and could accommodate about forty patients. It soon became too small to meet the demand upon it, and the city gave an additional piece of land to the hospital.

In 1881 an earnest effort was made to raise money for building an additional or surgical wing, but as \$50,000 was required for this purpose, and the money came in very slowly, it seemed likely to be many years before the new building would be erected, but suddenly an unknown friend appeared and presented to the hospital the balance of the sum required, \$40,000, which he afterward increased to \$65,000 and thereby secured the erection of a larger addition than had been anticipated, together with a boiler house, laundry and cottage, or isolating ward.

The very enlargement of the hospital brought to it additional friends, who furnished it, and gave funds for sustaining it. The addition was opened to the public in December, 1883, and soon the eighty beds of the hospital were not only filled, but as many as twenty-three patients at a time were waiting for admission.

Unable to secure the means for further additions from private sources, the hospital appealed to the state, and the legislature of 1890 granted the sum of \$120,000 for the purpose of erecting additional buildings.

These buildings consist of an addition to the surgical wing,

40x50 feet, with cellar and attic, and a medical wing, 40x85 feet on the north side, with the same number of stories.

In addition to this, a new kitchen 40 feet square, and a mortuary have been erected.

These buildings are now rapidly approaching completion, and when finished will constitute a large and handsome structure, containing about 200 beds, which will make it the third largest general hospital in Boston and New England.

Nearly 200 homœopathists sat down to the lunch prepared for the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society at the Hotel Thorndike October 14, after the morning session. It was purely informal, and at the close the afternoon session opened at Steinert Hall.

President French, at the opening of the afternoon session, made a few brief remarks, offering certain suggestions to the society. The medical profession, he said, must change with changed conditions. Its aims would be the same, but it lives in another age, and its methods must be the methods of progress. The old school had been compelled to abandon its old methods, and had commenced to compound its medicines in small doses and in sugar-coated pills. The new school had now secured an honorable and dignified position in the eyes of the state, and was recognized as the equal of the old, and he hoped that it would maintain its independent position until the United States authorities gave it the recognition it deserves, by permitting the appointment of its practitioners to positions in the United States army and navy.

The oration was then delivered by Sarah E. Sherman, M. D., of Salem, her subject being "The Regular Medical School." Physicians were growing more broad and liberal, and were willing to take the good found under any name. She spoke of the homœopathic college in Boston, and the high stand it had taken. Here the much-vexed question of co-education had been solved, and it only needed a general movement on the part of all to help it into even a higher place than it now occupied.

The report of the committee on materia medica, Dr. C. Wesselhoeft, chairman, was presented, and that of the committee on gynecology, George R. Southwick, M. D., chairman. This consisted of the following papers: "Treatment of Erosions of the Cervix Uteri," M. E. Mann, M. D.; "Electricity in Gynecology, with Especial Reference to Apostoli's Methods," Walter H. White, M. D.; "Significant Uterine Discharges at the Climacteric in Reference to Diagnosis and Treatment," L. F. Porter, M. D.; "Some New Applications—Cases Illustrating Malignant Degeneration of Benign Tumors, and the Effect of Pregnancy on Chronic Posterior Displacements of the Uterus," George R. Southwick, M. D.

After a brief discussion, and the transaction of unimportant general business, the meeting adjourned.

Boston University has 127 students according to printed list in November *Medical Student*, and a third as many professors. How the boys and girls must grub about examination time!

MICHIGAN.—The homœopathic officers of the Grand Rapids Union Benevolent Association Hospital met at the Home October 23, and elected the following officers: President, Dr. Luton; vice-president, Dr. Milner; secretary and treasurer, Dr. Hoag.

MINNESOTA.—The Homœopathic Medical Society of Minneapolis met October 28. Between thirty and forty were present, and a number of reports of special interest to the profession were read and discussed. Dr. A. E. Higbee, from the section on gynæcology, submitted the opening paper, and W. E. Leonard, of the local board of health, presented a valuable review of prevailing diseases and the preventive measures adopted by the board.

A new homœopathic medical society was organized at Minneapolis October 13. The object of the new society is the discussion of medical subjects, and all homœopathic physicians are eligible to membership. Semi-monthly meetings are to be held, the next one on October 28. The following officers were elected for the new society: Dr. George F. Robert, president; Dr. Adele S. Hutchinson, vice-president; Dr. H. S. Aldrich, secretary and treasurer; Dr. D. W. Horning, Dr. Asa S. Wilcox and Dr. H. W. Brazie, censors. A constitution and by-laws were adopted.

MISSOURI.—The first of the series of four entertainments given under the auspices of the Kansas City Woman's Hospital Association, for the purpose of raising funds for the establishing of a free ward for the homeless sick, was a concert at Music Hall Thursday evening, October 29, by the Philharmonic Vocal Club, under the direction of W. H. Leib.

The second of the series of entertainments will take place about November 25.

NEW JERSEY.—Dr. F. B. Mandeville, of Newark, N. J., has been made a director of the Provident Fund Society. The Provident Fund is one of the best managed of New York's accident insurance companies.

NEW YORK.—It may not be generally known, outside of the medical fraternity, that the formation of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Kings County was due to the action of the State Legislature in the spring of 1857. The law compelling doctors to become members of a medical society caused no end of friction between the older schools of medicine and the exponents of

the homœopathic theory. A doctor of the latter school, when applying for admission to the regular society was virtually ostracized by the allopaths, and so bitter was the feeling engendered thereby, that legislative action was demanded by the homœopaths, and the bill authorizing the establishment of their society was passed. The association was organized on November 12, 1857, and the only two of the original members now alive who exercise an active membership are Dr. R. C. Moffatt, of the Brooklyn Maternity Hospital and Dr. J. L. Watson. The latter is a veteran of the war, and served as a surgeon during the Peninsular campaign, and with Sherman's army on the march to the sea.

A meeting of the Monroe County Homœopathic Medical Society was held October 20, at the Rochester Homœopathic hospital on Monroe Avenue. Dr. L. B. Hawley read a paper on the "Laws of Disease," which was discussed by Dr. W. S. Rambo. Dr. B. F. Lockwood read a paper on "The Pathological Similimum" and, in discussing it, Dr. E. J. Bissell laid special stress on the idea that a physician in treating disease should consider both the symptomatology and pathology of the case.

Dr. Louise Chamberlayne read a paper on "Relation of Dentition to Disease." She advocated the use of bromide of calcaria in cases of teething instead of scarification of the gums. She also urged the use of sterilized milk as an artificial food for children. This paper was discussed by Drs Spencer, Snow and Graham, and also by Dr. Bissell, who said that where a person had both gold and amalgam filling in his teeth, and the saliva happened to be acid, an electrical current was generated which might cause trouble in other parts of the body.

Dr. Bamber read a witty paper on "Social Ethics" which was happily responded to by Dr. Wolcott.

Dr. Robert A. Van Allen and Dr. John K. Tretton, of Rochester, and Dr. Charles A. Canfield, of Scottsville, were elected members of the society.

At the annual meeting of the Oneida County Homœopathic society in Utica on October 21, the following officers were elected: President, Dr. R. F. Tousley, Rome; vice-president, Dr. E. G. Kern, Herkimer; secretary and treasurer, Dr. Clara Barrus, Utica; board of censors, Dr. William H. Watson, Dr. Margaret Hennessy, Utica, and Dr. Brainard, Little Falls; Drs. Barrus and Hennessy, of Utica, were chosen delegates to the meeting of the state society, and Dr. F. F. Laird, delegate to the American Institute of Homœopathy. A number of papers were read and the meeting adjourned.

The monthly meeting of the Broome County Homœopathic Medical Society was held at Binghamton October 21.

Dr. Proctor read the paper of the evening, on "Bright's

Disease of the Kidneys." In his paper the Doctor gave a *res-ume* of the different forms of this disease and outlined the most successful methods of treatment. A lengthy discussion followed in which many valuable suggestions were offered from the experience of the various members.

Dr. Martin gave the history and treatment of an interesting case of valvular disease of the heart due to rheumatism.

The subject of anæsthetics was made the principal topic for the November meeting. On invitation of the Glen Mary Home, of Owego, the society will hold its next meeting at that institute.

Dr. F. W. Seward of the Interpines sanitarium, who went to Chicago as a delegate from the New York State Homœopathic Medical Society to the American Health Resort Association, has been invited by the latter to extend his trip into the Southwest, and to make a special report upon the climatic conditions and the character of the mineral springs of Western Kansas, Colorado and New Mexico.

A fair will be held for two weeks under the auspices of the Women's Guild of the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, from November 30 to December 12 inclusive, from 2 to 10 p. m. The proceeds of this fair will be devoted to the erection of the proposed medical pavilion, and to aid in the work of the Women's Guild.

Three years ago the ladies who now compose the Guild raised \$17,000, which was applied toward the purchase of the land on the Eastern Boulevard (Avenue A), from Sixty-third to Sixty-fourth streets, embracing sixteen city lots. On a portion of this land was erected the New York Homœopathic Medical College; also, by Roswell P. Flower, a surgical pavilion, known as the Flower Hospital. Since then the Women's Guild has furnished and equipped the latter building, and has practically supported it.

Dr. T. F. Allen and the faculty of the college did some good work for Governor Flower by sending out pasters marked, "For Homœopathy," with Mr. Flower's name beneath.

The members of the Monroe County Homœopathic Medical Society have had under consideration for some time the establishment of a summer hospital for the care of sick children. The project has at last assumed definite form, and it is probable that the hospital will be built and ready for occupancy during the coming summer.

OHIO.—The Homœopathic Maternity Society met at Mrs. Dr. Pomeroy's parlors on Monday, October 12. A constitution and by-laws were adopted and the following officers were elected for the coming year: President, Mrs. D. H. Beckwith; vice-president, Mrs. D. F. Baker; secretary and treasurer, Mrs. C. D.

Ellis. The object of this society is to establish and maintain a homœopathic lying-in hospital at 62 Huron street, for worthy poor women.

The faculty of the Cleveland Homœopathic College gave a delightful banquet at The Hollenden October 16 to the students of the college. About 120 ladies and gentlemen were present.

After the menu had been served Dr. Stanton L. Hall, the toastmaster, introduced Dr. D. H. Beckwith, who said:

"About thirteen years ago there stood a small building, one and one-half stories high. It was poorly ventilated, drainage was bad, and there were no hospital accommodations such as the people of Cleveland should have had at that time. The generous public said a better building, with all the modern improvements in sanitation, size and architecture, is required, and we will place a structure on the old site that we all will be proud of. The present magnificent building is what they gave us and have supported by their donations ever since, and many a one that has been within those walls restored to health will bless the givers of that benevolent institution. In the year 1848 the second college in the world of our school was established and opened in this city."

"The Youth" was the first toast, and Rev. Benjamin T. Noakes, D. D., responded in a pleasant manner. He said that the medical profession is one eminently worthy of selection in the time of youth. It is likewise a profession in which youth will always continue; at least, all that is valuable in youth. The physician grows old most gracefully and usefully, and at last goes to pieces like the deacon's "one hoss shay." "The homœopathic cause has," he said, "passed the period of youth and stands in the vigor of its manhood, but having the hopefulness of youth."

"The Student" was responded to by Dr. George B. Haggart, who described various kinds of students. He said he had been trying to think of what he would rather be than a medical student and he concluded that he would prefer nothing else. All physicians, he said, are students in different degrees of advancement. In conclusion he commended to his hearers the lines:

We are dealers in the little pill;
Let's sing together as we climb the hill.

Mr. Carl H. Rust contributed a pleasing solo, after which Dr. Lucy Stone Hertzog responded to the toast, "The Graduate." She spoke in a happy manner of her experience as a medical student, tracing the career of the collegian from the beginning of the freshman year to the commencement. Then the graduate rents his office, puts up his sign and—rests.

Dr. F. W. Morley, of Sandusky, was expected to respond to the toast "The Practitioner," but was unable to be present, and

telegraphed his regrets. Dr. T. P. Wilson acted as substitute. He proved to be the man for the emergency, and soon had the guests laughing at his witty remarks.

After another solo by Mr. Rust, Dr. Noakes pronounced the benediction.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The regular meeting of the Northeastern Pennsylvania Homœopathic Society was held in Wilkesbarre, October 15.

The roll of members was called by the secretary and the proceedings of the last meeting were approved. The election of a new board of censors resulted in the choice of Drs. Murdock and Yeder.

The essayist of the meeting, Dr. Coe, read a decidedly interesting paper on "The Reflex Relations Between Rectal and Uterine Diseases." The leaders of discussion were Drs. Sandel, of Plymouth, and Coolidge, of Scranton.

The discussion of the paper proved very interesting, and was participated in by nearly all the physicians present.

Reports of the physicians from various parts of the territory covered by the society showed that outside of Wilkesbarre there were no epidemic diseases to speak of. Several cases of typhoid fever were reported from Scranton, due to overflowing vaults, the sanitary condition of the neighborhood in which the cases were found being decidedly bad.

Dr. Bullard reported a few cases of typhoid in Wilkesbarre, but an unusual amount of diphtheria and scarlet fever.

The best means of treating and the quickest and most effective remedies in staying the ravages of these diseases were canvassed, many practical ideas being advanced by those who took part in the discussion.

In reply to a question as to the relation of sewerage to such diseases, Dr. Bullard said that nearly all the cases now prevalent in Wilkesbarre are in the unsewered or badly-sewered districts.

In diphtheritic and kindred diseases, muriate of potash and phosphate of iron were warmly recommended as being almost specific in their action, several remarkable cures being cited which were due to the exclusive use of these remedies.

The propriety of reporting all cases where diphtheritic symptoms appear gave rise to no little discussion. Some of the physicians were not in favor of reporting mild cases in intelligent families who were willing to take all necessary precautions. On the other hand, the cases of ignorant patients, with no sanitary regulations, even though doubtful, should be promptly reported. Other members took issue with this, claiming that all such cases should be promptly reported, no matter where they occur. The point was also made that the improper feeding of children has a great deal to do with the spread of diphthe-

ria and kindred diseases. Children who eat nothing but plain, nutritious food, stand a much better chance of escaping contagion than those who are allowed to feed on all indigestibles.

The prophylactic influence of belladonna in scarlet fever was thoroughly discussed, it being generally agreed that its effects in preventing the spread of that disease were eminently satisfactory, if properly used. It was claimed in this connection that the allopaths have failed, so far, to discover the proper application of this remedy, and that, in this instance, among others, the homœopaths are ahead of the old school. At this point the discussion was closed.

Dr. Van Bergen and Dr. Murdock were appointed essayists for the February meeting, with Dr. Miller and Dr. Ayer as leaders of discussion.

Dr. Long and Dr. Hill were chosen essayists for the December meeting, with Drs. Long and Coe, leaders of discussion.

The new by-laws for the society were reported in the hands of the printer, and they will be ready in a short time. The meeting then adjourned.

The tenth annual meeting of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the Twenty-third ward, Philadelphia, was held October 21. The society was organized by Drs. Powell and May, both of whom have since died. It has thirty members.

At the meeting the election of officers resulted as follows: President, Dr. J. R. Osman, of Bristol; vice-president, Dr. A. C. Heritage, Jenkintown; censors, Dr. Weaver, Fox Chase; Dr. Allen, Frankford; Dr. Beyer, Burstletown; secretary and treasurer, Dr. Goodshall, Edge Hill; necrologist, Dr. W. C. Weaver, Fox Chase.

After the regular business session the members sat down to dinner.

Those present were: Dr. S. R. Osman, Bristol; Dr. S. G. Goodshall, Edge Hill; Dr. William Powell, Bryn Mawr; Dr. W. C. Weaver, Fox Chase; Dr. G. I. S. Dudley, Frankford; Dr. A. H. Krewson, Frankford; Dr. R. C. Allen, Frankford; Dr. E. Humphries, Somerton; Dr. R. C. Tomlin; Dr. J. R. Olmstead, Tacony; Dr. J. D. Boileau; Dr. C. Van Artsdalen, Ashbourne; Dr. A. C. Heritage, Jenkintown; Dr. C. Lewis, Holmesburg, and Dr. Johnson, Dr. W. Erwin, Holmesburg; Dr. J. M. Beyer, Burstleton, and Dr. W. P. Weaver, Bristol.

Dr. Mary A. Cooke, visiting resident physician of the Woman's Homœopathic Hospital, Philadelphia, has submitted the following operations of the hospital and dispensary during September: Patients admitted to hospital during the month, 12; discharged, 16; whole number in hospital during the month, 34. Five obstetrical cases were treated; 173 dispensary cases.

List of Homoeopathic Physicians.

IOWA.

- Acers, L. F., Sac City
Adams, C. A., Sac City
Aldrich, S. W., Waukeek
Aldridge, J., Waukeek
Allen, Hattie, Waterloo
Allen, P. B., Marne
Allen, L. B., Hillsboro
Anderson, N., Burr Oak
Angell, J. W., Iowa Falls
Argell, M. H., Neola
Arkills, W. B., Rudd
Armentrout, J. C., Keokuk
Ashton, C. W., Traer
Austen, P. A., Muscatine
Bailey, John, Sioux City
Bailey, B. F., Keokuk
Baker, M. Y., Fayette
Baker, R. L., Livermore
Baker, C. O., Fort Madison
Bancroft, W., Keokuk
Banton, W. H., Cedar Falls
Banton, B., Waterloo
Barr, J., Algona
Barrett, J. E., Kinross
Barrett, J. W., Osage City
Barth, J. L., Burlington
Bartlett, Jane, Ames
Bartlett, T. W., Sioux City
Bebout, S. R., Knoxville
Beck, F. S., Metz
Becker, F., Clermont
Becker, F., Jr., Clermont
Bell, J. S., Rock Valley
Bell, S. M., Albia
Benthall, E. D. W., Quasqueton
Beverly, C. A., Ames
Bickley, G. G., Waterloo
Bickley, J. G., Waterloo
Bishop, C. H., Centerville
Blackman, G. E., Newton
Blunt, A. W., Clinton
Bolles, C. H., Denison
Bonham, J. C., Southerland
Boon, W., Homer
Booth, Mrs. W. H., Emmetsburg
Bowman, A. P., Le Mars
Boynton, F. H., Chariton
Bradstreet, Mrs. H. Y., Monticello
Bray, N., Dubuque
Bray, William, Dubuque
Brigham, J. F., Manning
Brooks, C. F., Independence
Bryant, Z. Z., Sumner
Burbank, J. C., Clinton
Burg, W. F., Burlington
Burns, J. D., Grundy Centre
Byers, D. S., New Hampton
Campbell, E., Fairfield
Carley, D. H. W., Malvern
Carns, H., Montrose
Carpender, S. B., Waterloo
Carson, J. A., Maquoketa
Cartwright, E., Decorah
Cass, L. H., Hancock
Center, H. H., State Centre
Chamberlin, M. H., Council Bluffs
Christian, R., Modale
Clark, G. Hardy, Humboldt
Clark, W. O., Waverly
Cleckner, J. J., Toledo
Coburn, H. H., Knoxville
Coffin, J. L., Oskaloosa
Cogswell, C. H., Cedar Rapids
Cogswell, Mary W., Cedar Rapids
Colleston, J. C., Spencer
Compton, J. R., Webster City
Corning, G. A., Hampton
Cotton, A. A., Sioux City
Coulter, Elva M., Dubuque
Cowles, A. H., Oskaloosa
Coward, A. C., Iowa City
Crippen, J. H., Waterloo
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Cutler, C. E., Magnolia
Daily, Ada, Sheffield
Darnell, Harriet E., Boone
Darnell, H. L., Boone
Dassler, P. H., Neola
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Davis, J. W., Dubuque
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Dex, J., Keokuk
Dickinson, D. W., Des Moines
Dickinson, W. H., Des Moines
Ditmer, H. A., Manchester
Doolittle, M. E., Hawarden
Drake, J. H., Sioux City
Du Bois, J. W., Batavia
Duden, William, Allerton
Duncan, F., Des Moines
Dunlevy, H. F., Bedford
Eaton, C. W., Des Moines
Ehinger, George H., Keokuk
Ensign, S. B., Parkersburg
Erwin, William, Indianola
Fees, A. W., Lenox
Ferguson, J. W., Centerville
Finley, D. M., Clinton
Fitch, H. L., Rowley
Flatt, W. K., Vinton
Fleming, A. S., Lehigh

- Fletcher, J. H., Toledo
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 Goldsworthy, W., Brush Creek
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 Goodrich, Alice, Des Moines
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 Griffith, H. G., Burlington
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 Groves, C. B., Wilton
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 Guilbert, Ed A., Dubuque
 Hackett, J. F., Kellogg
 Hallett, D. F., Red Oak
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 Hanchet, J. L., Sioux City
 Hanchet, A. P., Council Bluffs
 Harding, Miss M. R., Newton
 Harris, Nellie R., Des Moines
 Harris, W. F., Keosauqua
 Harris, R. L., Tabor
 Hart, G. D., Otho
 Hartman, O., Clinton
 Hazard, T. L., Anamosa
 Helmick, D., Davenport
 Hermann, John, Sioux City
 Hickox, Mrs. C., Cedar Rapids
 Hilgendorf, P. J., Elkhart
 Hill, O. F., Epworth
 Hillis, E. L., Winterset
 Hillweg, C. A., Corning
 Hindman, D. R., Marion
 Hitchcock, L. B., Camanche
 Hoefle, H. C., Davenport
 Horton, W. H., Belmont
 Hotelman, O., Lyons
 Hoyt, L. F., Jefferson Junction
 Howard, D. W., Independence
 Howard, F. H., Strawberry Point
 Howe, M. F., Coggon
 Hubbard, W. A., Cedar Rapids
 Humphrey, J. W., Shenandoah
 Hunter, A. O., Des Moines
 Hunter, A. J., Hubbard
 Huxley, A. T., Mason City
 Irwin, J. F., Adel
 Jackson, E. R., Dubuque
 Jerald, D. C., Elma
 Johnson, T. F., Perry
 Johnson, Leona, Iowa City
 Kile, W. T., Atlantic
 King, S. M., Albia
 King, J. E., Eldora
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 Lawrence, Clara B., Council Bluffs
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 Roberts, H. W., Ottumwa
 Roberts, T. G., Washington
 Robilliard, W. H., Liscomb
 Rogers, L. O., Newton
 Royal, George, Des Moines
 Ruby, W. O., Winterset

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 Scott, W. A., Pleasantville
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 Seems, T., Mitchellville
 Seeman, F. A., Akron
 Seidlitz, G. N., Jr., Keokuk
 Shattuck, D. P., Independence
 Simpson, W. S., Grinnell
 Smith, Sarah, Council Bluffs
 Smith, C. W., Maquoketa
 Snyder, M. B., Council Bluffs
 Snyder, Mrs. M. B., Council Bluffs
 Souder, C. H. L., Rockwell City
 Souder Ellen A., Rockwell City
 Smith, G. E., Mt. Pleasant
 Smith, C. W., West Union
 Souster, W. W., Toledo
 Spaulding, L. Q., Battle Creek
 Spaulding, Martha B., Mt. Pleasant
 Speicher, J. G., Hudson
 Spreng, T. F. H., Sioux City
 Staggs, W. A., Wheatland
 Steinmeyer, F. A., Bonaparte

Stearns, A. M., Essex
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 Stevens, F. E., Shenandoah
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 Wessel, H., Davenport
 Wessel, E., Brooklyn
 Whitber, A., Woolstock
 White, A., Winthrop
 Whiteley, Eliza L., Sioux City
 Whiting, Mary, Iowa City
 Wiggins, C. C., St. Ansgar
 Wilder, B. A., Sibley
 Wilder, C. V., Atlantic
 Wiley, E. B., Grinnell
 Willim, W. J., Atlantic
 Woodburn, Wm., Hull
 Workman, W. M., Downey
 Wray, F. H., Maquoketa
 Wright, J. S., Newton

Yeomans, S. P., Charles City

Zollner, A. V., West Union

LOCATIONS.

Dr. R. K. Paine, of Manitowoc, thinks a German homoeopath would do well at Two Rivers and also at Kewanee, Wis. Each town has a population of about 2,000.

Dr. Van Doren, of Bird City, Kas., says there are a number of good locations in his vicinity. No one nearer to him than 100 miles.

KANSAS.

- Ackenbach, J. G., Holton
 Allard, L., Latham
 Allen, Mrs. A., Junction City
 Altman, L. G., Wano
 Anderson, S. B., Lawrence
 Anderson, A. J., Lawrence
 Anderson, G. H., Holton
 Anderson, Mrs. A. G. H., Seneca
 Armstrong, W. P., Salina

 Baker, F. A., Kansas City
 Barnes, G. M., Burr Oak
 Barrett, J. W., Osage
 Barrows, G. S., Marion
 Bass, S. A., Wichita
 Battey, G. S., Glen Elder
 Beam, Geo. F., Paulina
 Bean, E. P., Wellington
 Bear, H. C., Caldwell
 Blakeslee, Miriam A., North Topeka
 Boardman, E. W., Parsons
 Boulson, I. C., Iola
 Boutin, F. J., Abilene
 Bozarth, C. A., Lyons
 Branstrup, W. T., Topeka
 Britt, W. J., Parsons
 Brown, John W., Augusta
 Brown, Hannah M., Winfield
 Brown, M. J., Salina
 Bryant, S. G., Galesburg
 Burrows, H., Burlingame

 Caldwell, Juliet, Winfield
 Carley, J. O. R., Winchester
 Clark, C. D., Minneapolis
 Clark, George C., Council Grove
 Coffman, G. M., Garden City
 Cook, D. P., Clay Centre
 Copp, C. H., Atchison
 Corey, J., Ft. Scott
 Cowan, A. M., Valley Falls
 Cowan, M. W., Valley Falls
 Cowles, E., Eldorado
 Cox, G. H., Washington
 Croskey, H., Wichita

 Dailey, J. S., Salina
 Davis, J., Ottawa
 Dean, G. A., Holton
 Deardorff, I. H., Lyons
 Dessler, P. H., Leavenworth
 Dick, George, Topeka
 Diederich, P., Kansas City
 Dill, J. W., Benton
 Doan, Mrs., Lawrence
 Dornbergh, A. L., Humboldt
 Dow, G. H., Manhattan
 Douglas, C. I., Colby
 Du Bois, J. N., Wellington

 Eddy, V. C., Colby
 Edginton, L. L., McPherson
 Edic, J. J., Leavenworth
 Elliott, J. F., Kansas City
 Ellis, C. H., Olathe
 Erwin, John B., Harper

 Farrington, C., Atchison
 Fife, D. D., Humboldt
 Fisher, H. F., Topeka
 Fletcher, C. G., Erie
 Focht, A. E., Madison
 Follett, P., Chanute
 Francisco, E., Galesburg
 Freeman, B. B., Wellington
 Freeman, Jay, Freeman
 Fuller, Wm., Cherryvale
 Furnas, R. F., Lafayette

 Gardner, H. S., Lawrence
 Gilley, H. W., Ottawa
 Glidden, W. C., Beloit
 Goff, Sallie A., Lincoln
 Gossard, C. E., Lovewell Station
 Graham, W. G., Winfield
 Griffn, D. B., Pittsburg
 Griffin, L. W., Hiattville
 Griffin, W., Hepler
 Grigsby, Annie, Republic

 Hamisfar, C. W., Oswego
 Harrington, John, Bluff
 Harrison, B. F., Northfield
 Hart, W. R., Galena
 Hart, Mrs. M. S., Galena
 Heacock, James, Parsons
 Heath, E. R., Kansas City
 Henning, J. A., Garnett
 Higgins, A. F., Emporia
 Hill, R. G., Wamego
 Hinman, C. V., Ft. Scott
 Hoag, J. H., Kingman
 Hoagland, E., Summersett
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 Home, F. B., Beloit
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 Hunter, L. K., Leavenworth
 Huss, J. R., Peabody
 Hutchinson, A. M., Hutchinson
 Hutchinson, C., Cherryvale

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 Jackson, W. S., Oxford
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 Johnson, A. L., Leavenworth

- Kelly, B. C., Seneca
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 Klemp, H. F., Topeka
 Knott, A. R., Mound Ridge
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 Latta, J. M., Millerton
 Lemon, W. E., Olathe
 Light, J. H., Kingman
 Littlefield, J. J., Wichita
 Long, A. W., Neodesha
 Longsdorf, A. J., Wichita
 Lyon, O. J., Sabetha
 Malcolm, J. G., Hutchinson
 Marsh, A. B. (vet.), Mankato
 Martin, C. E., Wichita
 McIntyre, E. R., Topeka
 McKibbin, Mrs. A. B., Chanute
 Menninger, C. F., Topeka
 Miller, J. P., Enterprise
 Miller, John, Minneapolis
 Miller, A. J., Halstead
 Minick, J. M., Wichita
 Minick, W. A., Wichita
 Morgan, W. M., Peabody
 Morgan, W. F., Leavenworth
 Morgan, Mrs. E. K., Leavenworth
 Newell, R. C., Ness City
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 Nichols, G. C., Burlington
 Olson, V., Jamestown
 Paris, W. J., Belleville
 Parker, J. C., Woodston
 Parsons, S. B., Arkansas City
 Pelham, Mrs. A. M., Morton
 Perrine, M. T., Osage Mission
 Potter, A. C., Clifton
 Potter, H. E., Clifton
 Pratt, M. A., Wichita
 Pratt, S. M., Hiawatha
 Preston, Wm. M., Wichita
 Rains, T. E., Concordia
 Rakestraw, H. E., Walnut
 Rice, O. P., Atchison
 Roby, H. W., Topeka
 Roberts, D. H., Belle Plaine
 Robins, Fred, Stockton
 Ross, S. D., Manhattan
 Ryder, L. A., North Topeka
 Schelhaber, A., Abilene
 Schermerhorn, R. A., Jamestown
 Shoonover, G., Garnett
 Short, J. L., Emporia
 Shultz, J. W., Wichita
 Smith, W. W., Peabody
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 Spencer, E. E., Holton
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 Waggoner, N. H., Kansas City
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 Whitlock, E. A., Wichita
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 Wiles, C. K., Winfield
 Wilson, A., Cawker City
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* * * The Provers' Union and Materia Medica Club, an organization of Chicago physicians, formed for the purpose of studying the materia medica and proving drugs, meets the second Tuesday of each month, usually at the Grand Pacific Hotel, at 8 p. m. Doctors and students interested are cordially invited to attend. One or more sections of the Organum are read and discussed at each meeting. Next meeting December 8.

(Dr. H. W. Roby, of Topeka, sends the following additional list of Kansas physicians. As many of these names had been stricken from the list as being inaccurate, they are this month published by themselves, until full corrections can be made.)

KANSAS.

Allen, J. T., Howard	Hamilton, W. W., Centerville
Anderson, G. H., Seneca	Hollis, J. E., Corbin
Antrobus, B., Beloit	Hudson, J. F., Olathe
Atkinson, S. E., Columbus	
	Iserman, J. C., Topeka
Bailey, Miss S. E., Winfield	Johnson, E. S., Russell
Baker, Mrs. L., Ft. Scott	
Barber, H. W., Horton	Larabie, J. M., Belleville
Beard, J. F., Freeman	
Bersuch, F., Hanover	McCord, A. A., Centralia
Blackwell, G. B., Stanley	McIntosh, —, Republic
Bohning O. H. P., Downes	
Bolston, B., Garnett	Page, J. N., Wallace
Brenizer, G. W., Barnesville	
Breuggner, C., Clifton	Reynolds, S. L., Weir City
Brookins, J. S., Harlan	Righter, C. C., Hays City
	Rooker, H. W., Stark
Chrystie, D. D., Lyndon	
Cooper, D., Emporia	Scott, Electa A., Columbus
	Stewart, Mary E., Topeka
Drake, E. A., Manhattan	Stockinger, H., Oxford
Franks, A. H., Topeka	Van Pathen, W., Sterling
Fleming, —, Wichita	
	White, W. H., Grand Bend
Griffin, N. M., Girard	Winsett, D. F., Blue Mound
Grigsby, Annie, Concordia	Winter, D., Columbus
	Worthen, L. J., Paola

List to be continued next month.

HOMŒOPATHY IN CHICAGO.

There are, according to the list published in November number of *MEDICAL VISITOR*, 357 homœopathic physicians in the city of Chicago. In New York city there are 335, and in the city of Philadelphia formerly the stronghold of homœopathy, there are 356. Hence, Chicago has now become the homœopathic center of the country, and there is no reason why she should not support six homœopathic journals and four little pill colleges if she wants to. The figures above given may not be exactly right, but they are as near as the lists in our possession will place us.

From the figures given, New York has one homœopathic physician to every 5,036 inhabitants; Chicago, one to 3,361, and Philadelphia one to every 3,003 persons. As the years roll by homœopathy is gradually coming to the front.

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VOL. VII.

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DR. S. POTTS EAGLETON, Resident Physician in the Children's Hospital of Philadelphia. "Resumé—Hydrogen Peroxide in Surgical Affections." *Medical and Surgical Reporter*, Philadelphia, Pa.

DR. CHARLES P. NOBLE, Surgeon Kensington Hospital of Philadelphia. "Peroxide of Hydrogen in Abdominal Surgery." *Medical News of Philadelphia, Pa.*

DR. C. A. PHILLIPS, of Boston, Mass. Read before the International Congress of Homœopathy, Atlantic City, N. J., June 19th, 1891. "Adjuvants or Aids to Gynecology."

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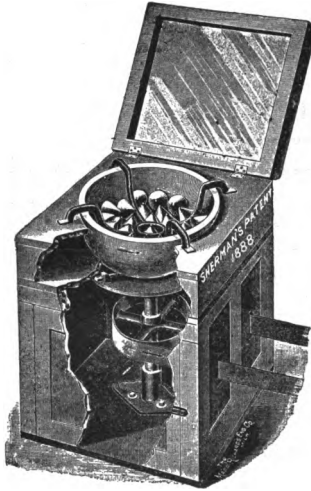
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