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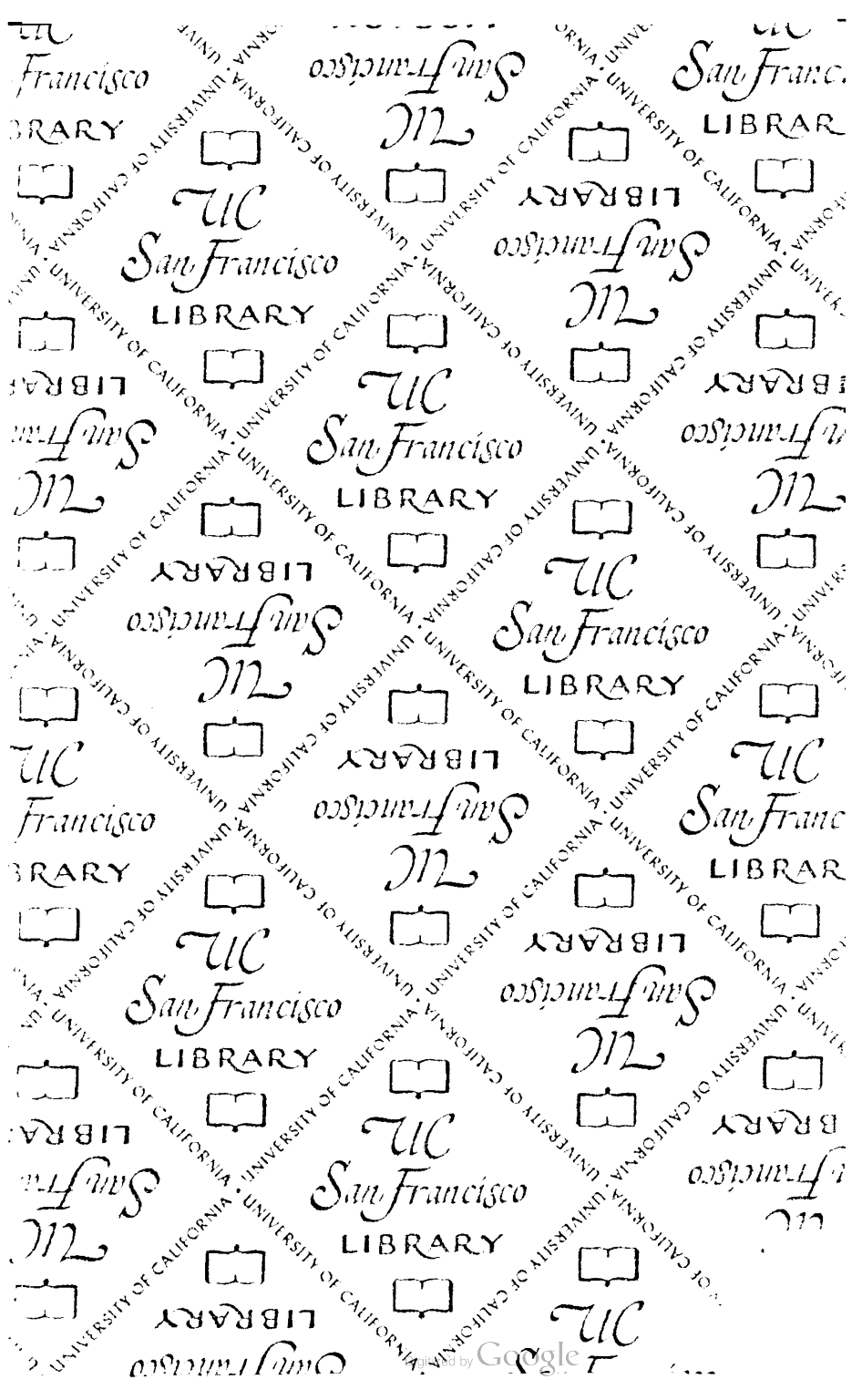


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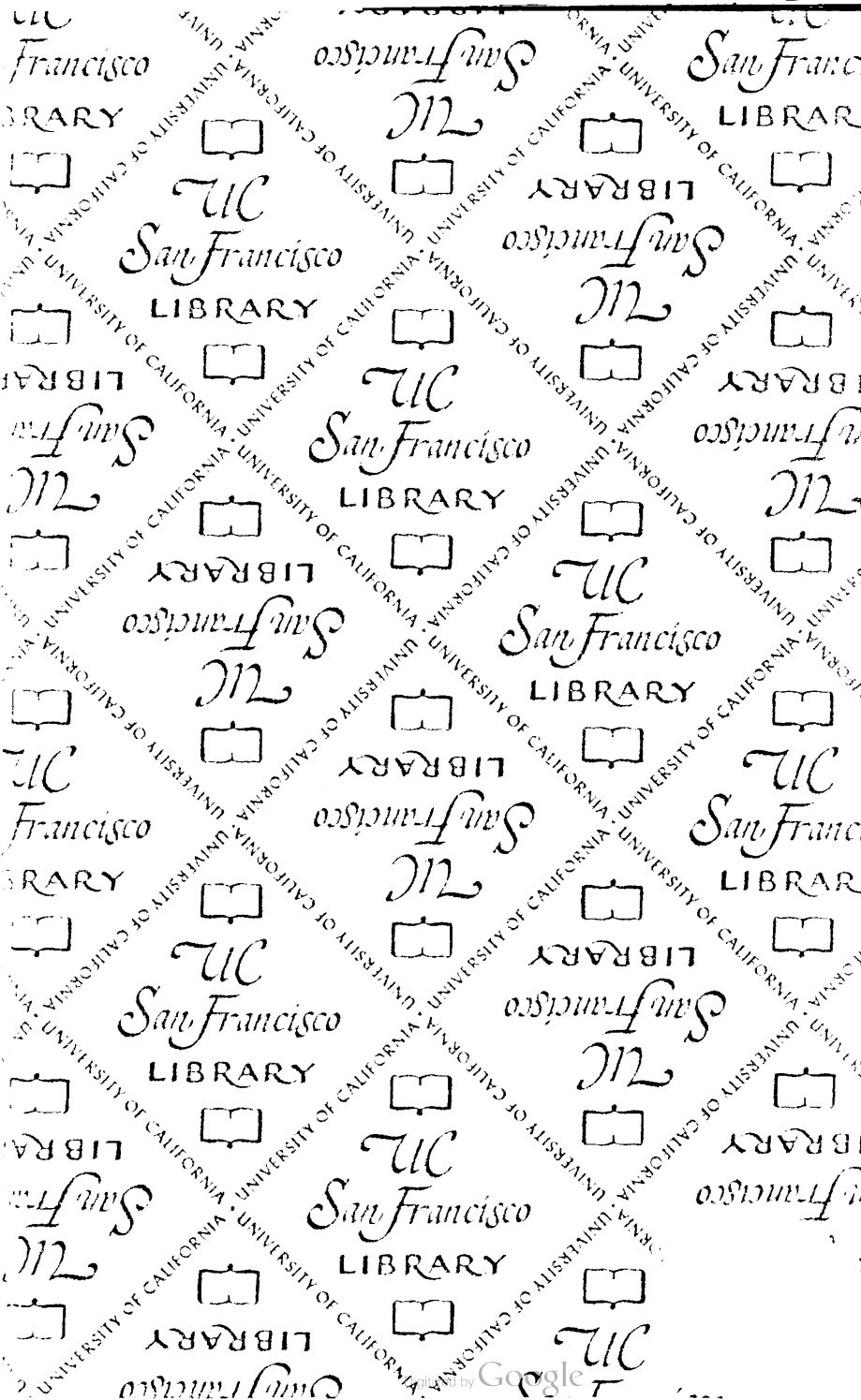


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THE

HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

JUNE 1, 1906.

THE OPSONIC INDEX.

WE sincerely hope that homeopaths will not allow themselves to lose their heads in the whirl of new discoveries on homeopathic lines which our allopathic friends are treating us to just now. In his discovery of a method by which it is possible to measure the disease-resisting power of the blood of any person or animal to any specific infection, Professor A. E. WRIGHT has conferred a distinct benefit on medical powers of observation. But we think he would be the last man to claim that he had discovered in this any new principle.

It has been known, in a general way, from ancient times that a great difference in resisting power exists between different persons, and by the same person under different conditions and at different times. It has been known to the medical world since HAHNEMANN'S day that certain remedies have the power of heightening this resistance to morbid action. The homeoprophylactic power of *Belladonna* against scarlatina is a familiar example of a remedy raising the "opsonic index" of exposed persons in reference to a specific infection. The homeoprophylactic powers of *Vaccinium* and *Variolinum* against smallpox are others.

Neither can we rob HAHNEMANN of his epoch-making discovery of a method for discovering in any case of disease the most hopeful means of strengthening the vital resistance at the point where it is most urgently attacked. Homeopaths have always known these *facts*, and have

been able to utilise them to the benefit of mankind. Professor WRIGHT has enabled us to *state some of the facts in different and more detailed terms*. That is all. In order to make any practical use of his discovery he is compelled to adopt the homeopathic method. For our part, we should have more respect for these workers if they were to frankly admit their indebtedness to HAHNEMANN.

Nor is this allopathic excursion into homeopathy one whit more "scientific" than the practice of HAHNEMANN.

It is a curious fact that homeopaths frequently come to take the humble view of their science which allopaths are always ready to present them with. With the allopath, homeopathy is the reverse of everything that is "scientific." The homeopath is apt to accept this and to rejoice exceedingly when he sees an allopath, armed with microscope and injecting syringe, do something homeopathic. This, he is apt to say, is really "scientific"—as opposed, of course, to the crudities of HAHNEMANN.

Now, this is all topsy-turvy thinking. HAHNEMANN'S homeopathy is, and remains, the most solidly scientific thing in therapeutics, and nothing that bacteriologists may ever discover can shake its position in the very least. The work of Dr. COMPTON BURNETT with the nosodes of cancer and consumption was every bit as "scientific" as anything that has since been done by KOCH, ROUX, BEHRING, DOYEN or JACOB, and vastly more successful than anything these have to show.

It is a sad reflection on the homeopathic doctorate, and betrays a feeble grasp of the mighty truth their system embodies, that so many homeopaths are eager to learn homeopathy at second-hand from allopaths, when they have had teachers in their own ranks expounding identical facts for years.

However, we suppose we ought to be thankful that even allopaths are doing something, as Dr. MACNISH put it, to "raise the opsonic index" of the homeopathic confraternity.

NEWS AND NOTES.

THE BURNETT FUND.

MISS QUINCEY has sent us a cheque for £10 towards the Burnett Professorship, wishing us "many happy returns" of our "editorial (21st) birthday." We are no less grateful for the good wishes than for the kind and substantial donation which accompanied them.

DAVOS.

OUR readers will be pleased to read the valuable contribution we publish this month from the pen of Dr. Anton Nebel of the Homeopathic Sanatorium, Davos. Dr. Nebel is one of our chief authorities on nosodes, or isopathic remedies, as he prefers to call them. The Sanatorium, we are glad to hear, has had, as it deserves, a busy winter season. It should not be forgotten that it has a summer season as well—in fact, is open the whole year.

PROFESSOR MADAME CURIE.

MOST properly Madame Curie has been appointed to fill the professorial chair left vacant by the tragic and lamented death of her husband. The *Daily Telegraph's* Paris correspondent thus announces (May 14th) the appointment:—

"Madame Curie, widow of Pierre Curie, who was killed lately in a street accident, has been appointed to succeed her husband as lecturer on physical science at the Sorbonne. This is the first time that a woman has obtained so important a post in public education, but no woman had ever deserved the honour so well as Madame Curie. The High Council of the Faculty of Sciences of Paris made the nomination unanimously, and the directing council of the university ratified it at once. M. Briand, Minister of Public Instruction, immediately signed the appointment, which he not only approves but had himself originally proposed."

CHROMOPHAGI—THE CAUSE OF GREY HAIR.

AFTER having discovered the microbe of old age, and so paved the way to immortality, it was only fair that

Professor Élie Metchnikoff (who is now, by the way, lecturing in London, at 37, Russell Square, W.C.) should discover the cause of grey hairs, and thus secure the way to eternal youth as well. This is from the *Observer* of May 13th (Paris Letter):—

“THE CAUSE OF GREY HAIR.

“DISCOVERY OF A PARIS PROFESSOR.

“Whilst English women are apparently concerned on the subject of the vote, Paris women are, I am afraid, occupied with a vastly more frivolous subject—the question of grey hairs. Professor Metchnikoff, the celebrated scientist of the Pasteur Institute, has discovered their cause, and probably the remedy. Certain cellulules in the hair are of a colour-thirsty nature. They absorb pigment and get fat on it; meanwhile the hair itself becomes pale and wan. To bring the hair back to its natural colour you must drive out the parasitic colour-eater. This is accomplished by exposing the hair to a high temperature—for example, by use of a red-hot iron.

“The chromophage becomes, he says, greatly stimulated in certain circumstances, as, for instance, in the case of overwhelming grief. Then, as is known, the hair may lose its colour in a single night. That means that the chromophage is in a state of abnormal activity and devours colour at a phenomenal rate. Professor Metchnikoff's conclusions are of a character generally to reassure the person whose hair is beginning to grow white. That portion of the pigment which escapes the attention of the chromophage is sent downwards to the root. Obviously, the art of the colour restorer must be to encourage the shy pigment again to mount the hair after having driven forth the gluttonous chromophage.”

GENUINE ALLOPATHY.

FROM the *Westminster Gazette*, May 21st:—

“A MEDICAL SEE-SAW.

“All America has been interested lately in the efforts to arouse William Schnable, a patient in Philadelphia Hospital, who for forty-seven days has been in a state of coma.

“The *Telegraph's* Yew York correspondent says that on Saturday the physicians applied electric needles to his spine and continued the application for nearly an hour without producing the slightest result except the mystification of the operators. As a last resource it was suggested that nerve-racking plunges from hot to cold tubs might possibly arouse the patient.

“Accordingly two large tubs were brought into the operating-room, one filled with very cold water and into the other was poured water of a temperature little below scalding-point. Between the tubs the doctors rigged up a see-saw. They raised one end, and the unconscious man was rolled into the cold water. After a thorough immer-

sion they reversed the movement, and the patient was rolled into the steaming tub. This was repeated a dozen times without avail.

“The physicians are now convinced that all efforts to arouse Schnable are practically useless, and that his death cannot long be postponed.”

We should think not—after this!

SUMMER COURSE OF THE BRITISH HOMEOPATHIC ASSOCIATION.

WE understand that it has been decided to continue the Lectures and Tutorial Courses of the British Homeopathic Association through the months of June and July. During June it is intended to hold a *conversazione*, at which Lord Cawdor, the President of the Association, has kindly promised to be present. Details of this will be announced in due course.

REVISTA HOMEOPATICA DO PARANÁ.

A WORD of greeting to a new contemporary from South America. We have received the first number of *Revista Homeopatica do Paraná*, under the editorship of Dr. Nilo Cairo da Silva, to whom we tender our congratulations. Truly the work of Dr. Mure was not in vain. That fieriest of all enthusiasts who have ever spread the knowledge of Hahnemann abroad spent the last and greatest of his efforts in Rio de Janeiro, where he founded a School of Proving and a School of Homeopathic Medicine, which have since borne rich fruit. We wish every success to our youngest contemporary, whose home is 57, Rua do Riachuelo, Curityba, Paraná, Brazil.

ALCOHOL.

THE *Sunday Times* of March 29th reported the annual meeting of the Hospital Saturday Fund, at which Professor Sims Woodhead delivered an address on “Alcohol in Relation to Public Health.”

“He said that he was thoroughly satisfied, from a careful study of statistics, that the amount of alcohol consumed amongst certain classes was *the* factor which determined whether a family should be

properly or improperly nourished—that is, whether a certain wage could be looked upon as being a living wage or not. Dr. Dawson Burns and Mr. T. P. Whittaker had enabled them to calculate that £18 a year of a working-man's wage was spent on alcohol, which meant a dead loss of 6s. a week."

The *Daily Chronicle's* Berlin correspondent, on April 28th, gave a German view of the Beer question:—

"BEER AND STUDY.

"The landlords of the Bonn restaurants have decided, owing to the proposed new brewery tax, to increase the price of beer by 25 per cent. Bonn is the first university town to take this step, which is severely condemned in academic circles. The fear is entertained that it will have an influence on the attendance at the university, as the students may prefer to study in a university town where the beer is cheaper."

TWO YEARS' ABDOMINAL SURGERY WITHOUT
MORTALITY.

ACCORDING to a pamphlet by Dr. George Burford and Dr. James Johnstone the authors have carried out for the second time at the London Homeopathic Hospital a series of operations during a period of two years without any mortality. The last series comprises fifty-one cases, details of which are given, from which it may be seen that in no case was operation undertaken without grave cause. Both patients and surgeons are to be congratulated on the results.

KALI TARTARICUM AND SMALLPOX.

FROM the *Cape Argus*, March 31, 1906:—

A SMALLPOX CURE.

To the Editor of the Cape Argus.

"SIR,—In view of the slight prevalence of smallpox at the present time in Cape Town, the following extract from an old copy of the *Liverpool Mercury* ought to be of interest, especially to a large number of people who do not believe in vaccination. The remedy is certainly homeopathic:—

"CURE FOR SMALLPOX.

"A FREE PRESCRIPTION.

"I am willing to risk my reputation as a public man if the worst case of smallpox cannot be cured effectually in three days simply by

means of cream of tartar. This is a sure and never-failing remedy. One ounce dissolved in a pint of boiling water to be drunk at intervals when cold. It can be taken at any time, and is preventive as well as curative. It is known to have cured a hundred thousand cases without a failure. I have myself cured hundreds by this means. It never leaves a mark, never causes blindness, and always prevents tedious lingering."

The above I copied verbatim from print, and I send it to you for what it is worth. There was neither date nor name attached.
—I am, &c.,

A. WHITE.

Tivoli Buildings, Plein Street, Cape Town.
PS.—The remedy is harmless.

The chief symptom which might point to *Kali tartaricum* as a homeopathic remedy for smallpox is the pain in the loins which it causes. The pathogenesis of *Antimonium tartaricum*, which is a *tartrate* of antimony and *potash*, presents a complete picture of the disease. Perhaps *Kali tart.* might do so if it were fully proved.

A RECORD FAMILY HISTORY.

FROM the *Daily Telegraph*, April 26th :—

"Our Milan correspondent wires: In the village of Begato, near Genoa, an old couple named Lastrico, in celebration of their wedding, attended a banquet in company with 194 of their descendants. They had nine children. For the last fifty years there has not been a death among the descendants of the Lastrico couple."

BENEFICENT BACTERIA—A COMFORTING REFLECTION.

FROM the *Standard*, April 28th :—

"SIR,—There are two things which will serve, in some degree, to discount the 'startling prophecy' of Sir A. Binnie with regard to London water.

"The first of these is the evidence of the late Water Commission. By this it was shown that bacteria in water are actually protective, instead of favouring the growth of disease germs. If cholera or typhoid microbes are introduced into water charged with bacteria they are destroyed, and no further cultivations take place. On the other hand, if the water is perfectly pure and free from bacteria, the cholera and typhoid microbes will increase and multiply.

"The second is that London, with its Thames water supply, is a

healthy city, and remarkably free from typhoid, while Dublin, which has had an ideal supply of water from the Wicklow Mountains for nearly fifty years, abounds in typhoid. *Verbum sap!*

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

"J. FOSTER PALMER.

"8, Royal Avenue, S.W., April 23rd."

THE ALBUMENS.

FROM the *Westminster Gazette*, April 24th:—

"The publications by Mr. Murray of Dr. Schryver's University College lectures on the 'Chemistry of the Albumens' will be welcomed by those who take an interest in that most complicated of all molecules, the albumen molecule. It is known to perform certain vital functions in the living organism, and one of the tasks of the investigator is to determine those functions. The problem of the constitution of the albumens is one for the chemist, and of late years he has attacked it by the synthetic method, and with considerable success. A somewhat unexpected improvement in the power of the microscope is said to have brought the largest of the molecules, those of soluble starch and of albumen, from within the sphere of the unseen into the sphere of the seen. It is said that the 'ultra microscope,' invented by Drs. Siedentopf and Zsigmondy, enables the investigator to detect in a solution solid particles the four-millionth of a millimetre in diameter (*Scientific American*, February 17th). Hitherto the best microscopes have shown to the straining gaze nothing smaller than an object seventy-five times as large. Dr. Zsigmondy, in a recent work on colloids, gives a vivid instance of what this means. If the molecule of starch be magnified ten thousand times in all directions—*i.e.*, its volume increased one thousand million times (this is the calculation of the *Scientific American*!) it will still be smaller than a pea. But there are still many worlds to conquer. What we should like to see is the atom of albumen, one thousand of which are believed to exist in the molecule. The most notable work done so far in the synthetic production of albuminoids is due to Professor Fischer of Berlin. By means of acids, alkalies, or ferments, the albumen molecule is broken up into substances which are more or less albuminoids. Those of the higher order are called peptones and albumoses, and they are of complicated structure. Those of lower order are simpler in structure, and it is these—the aminoacids in particular—that have been systematically studied by Fischer and his pupils. They have endeavoured to find a composite substance which would prove a first step towards the production of real albumen. There is some difference between the real peptones and the artificial 'polypeptides,' which are their synthetic counterpart, but both are split up by the pancreas ferment, and in many respects they behave in a similar manner under all tests so far applied to them."

A CANCER SERUM—FOR MICE!

FROM the *Daily Telegraph*, April 6th :—

“ CANCER RESEARCH.

“ DANISH PROFESSOR'S EXPERIMENT.

“ Chief among a number of awards announced at a meeting yesterday of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons, at which Mr. John Tweedy presided, was that of the Walker prize of £100 for cancer research, an honour which fell to Professor Carl C. Jensen, of Copenhagen. The committee concerned with the matter investigated the work of pathologists and surgeons both at home and abroad, and in regard to their decision cited a description of the professor's work given by Professor Salomonsen, of the Copenhagen State Serum Institute. Dr. Salomonsen wrote:—

“ ‘ Professor Jensen first succeeded in discovering a tumour in the mouse, which made the experimental investigation of cancer on a large scale possible. Professor Jensen carried out a large series of inoculations through thirty-five generations, comprehending about 1,000 mice, and thus gave the impulse to certain experimental investigations which are now carried out in many laboratories in different parts of the world. He thus made it possible to investigate, and was himself the first person to investigate systematically the effect of different factors (heat, light, chemical agents, radium, &c.) on these cancer-cells. He further demonstrated the possibility of producing an anti-cancer serum for mice by injection into rabbits. The serum of rabbits thus prepared has been injected into mice suffering from cancer, with the result that the cancer-tumours in many of them have disappeared absolutely and permanently.’ ”

Luckily for mice, cancer is not very common among them, unless it is propagated. It remains to be seen what bearing the discovery will have on human cancer.

NURSING ETHICS.

WE have in type a Lecture on the above subject by Dr. George Burford, which we hope to publish in our next issue.

THE HARMSWORTH ENCYCLOPEDIA.

THE Editor of this journal has been in correspondence with the publishers of the above-named work in reference to its article on “ Homeopathy,” and we hope to publish the communications next month. In Dr. Murray Moore's letter the number of homeopathic practitioners in New Zealand was stated by a printer's error to be 22. The number Dr. Moore meant was 2.

DICTIONARY OF MATERIA MEDICA.

NEXT month we shall announce particulars of a special offer which it has been decided to make in commemoration of the International Congress. The offer will be available for a limited period only.

ERRATUM.

IN our review of *The Fern Paradise* it was stated by a printer's error that the author, Mr. G. F. Heath, is the son of Dr. E. A. Heath, of Ebury Street. Mr. G. F. Heath is the brother of Dr. E. A. Heath.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

AN ISOPATHIC TRIAD — *PNEUMOCOCCIN*,
STREPTOCOCCIN, *STAPHYLOCOCCIN*.

By DR. ANTON NEBEL, Davos.

FOUR years ago I introduced *Streptococcinum*, *Staphylococcinum*, and *Pneumococcinum*, prepared from fresh virulent cultures by extraction with glycerine. Dr. Kirn, of Pforzheim, especially made a fair trial with *Streptococcinum*, and has published some very interesting and striking cases. Also Dr. Pfauser, of Berne, Switzerland, told me of a brilliant cure of inflammation of the mastoid processes with very anxious cerebral symptoms with *Streptococcinum* 6c. Personally, I often employed with good result this medicine in inflammatory processes of streptococcic origin. I remember a very severe case of peritonitis following on appendicitis, with high fever, icterus, with great prostration, which gave an entire recovery in a short time. The dose was *Streptococcin* 1000c every six hours. Panaritium and other infected wounds yield to this remedy when given in high dilutions at intervals of two to six hours.

But often I applied it in tuberculous patients, and I know of no other therapeutical agent which makes

disappear so quickly and radically the streptococcus from the sputa. In this case I give generally every four to six days a dose of 200-1000c. I can strongly recommend that indication.

Very often the sputa become increased, are green and more liquid for one or two days, and grow more yellow, white, and slimy; it controls also the streptococcic element in the phthisical fever. Very commonly we observe also after the administration of this isopathicum griping pains in abdomen, like colic sometimes, and copious diarrhea of bad odour.

When you have copious, liquid green sputum with bad odour, and you find on examination *Streptococcus semilunaris* as described by Professor Klebs, I have seen brilliant results by "*Selenium*," the virus of the *Streptococcus semilunaris*.

Other indications of *Streptococcinum* are forms of rheumatism with lameness of the brachial musculature, especially in the deltoid; sensation as if beaten or bruised; malignant forms of diphtheritis and angina.

The *Staphylococcinum* has especially been employed in phthisis pulmonalis with prevalence of staphylococci. I tried to get a pathogenesis, but it remains fragmentary, rheumatic pains are the most prevalent symptom.

I have not had very often occasion to employ the *Pneumococcinum*, but I can strongly recommend it in pneumonia. The 200-1000c given every three or four hours gave me some brilliant results. As a rule the infection is broken down in three days.

I hope these few brief lines will help to spread the use of our triad among our English *confrères*. I have forgotten to note that a fragmentary proving of *Pneumococcinum* ϕ on myself gave the following symptom: Ten minutes after having introduced some drops of the ϕ I felt a severe pleuritic pain in the right side; after fifteen minutes a severe sticking pain in the ileo cæcal region; I felt the pain distinctly in the peritoneum.

Homeopathic Sanatorium, Davos.

A DIETETIC EXPERIMENT.

By JAMES COMPTON BURNETT, M.D.

(Concluded from page 215.)

December 7, 1881.—10 a.m., pulse, sitting, 72. Fairly firm, regular. Weight 15 st. 7 lbs. Beyond a little rheumatism (the weather is very wet these three or four weeks) and sore pains and slight toothache of left side, I am well and vigorous. I complain of nothing except that I find myself at times a little heavy. I am fatter than I was before my last experiment and weigh six pounds more, but it is *not in the same place* exactly as it was before. Since the last dietetic experiment I have lived like other people, and have gradually grown very bulky again. In a very few months—aye, weeks—I was as fat as ever, but my belly did not—and does not—protrude in contradistinction to the buttocks. Before the last experiment my buttocks and thighs had become comparatively thin, while the belly was very protruding. Now both (all three) are proportionate; my abdomen is large, but so are the thighs and buttocks.

I am now desirous of essaying the no-drink fruitarian diet again, and breakfasted this morning off apples only and drank nothing. I am beginning to feel chilly the past few weeks, and long for the old feeling when I could not bear my clothing.

December 9th.—Weight 15 st. 2 lbs. I have eaten fruit only, and that in its natural state, and have drunk nothing. I am not very well, having had tooth- and ear-ache all night. Have also a good deal of flatulence. Have just eaten one pound of Kentish cobs, as a dinner. Thus have I lost five pounds in two days. It seems almost as if the fruit counted for nothing, for five pounds of meat would be in itself enough for two days' consumption. But the loss of my body-weight may be *water* principally. I have a slight headache.

December 14th.—Feel well. Pulse, sitting, 76, feeble. Pass only a small quantity of urine, which is high-coloured, but there is no sediment. I have drunk nothing and eaten only uncooked fruit and nuts. No thirst whatever, and no febrile movement. Some toothache in the left molars.

Weight 14 st. 13 lbs. Thus in a week I have lost eight

pounds, or a little more than a pound a day—or reckoning in the day, just one pound a day. This is the identical result of my last experiment!

December 16th.—Weight 14 st. 11 lbs. The day before yesterday I had a small dinner at 7 p.m., consisting of a sweetbread, some potatoes, bread, and cheese and butter, and half a pint of still hock, otherwise I have drunk nothing, and eaten only raw fruit. Slight cold in the nose. Feel quite well. Urine very faintly acid: it is usually too acid. Some dull uneasiness in the kidney regions.

February 1, 1882.—Seem disposed to again try the waterless, drinkless, fruit diet. My weight is now 15 st. 7 lbs., so that I have returned to where I was before my last little dietetic trial. I am quite well, excepting here and there a little twinge of rheumatism in one or other of the limbs.

Pulse 80, firm and regular. Urine clear, plentiful. Bowels regular, once a day, in the morning. Sleep normal. Can walk fast, or run a short distance without any inconvenience.

February 3rd.—Feel well, and more springy. Have only eaten uncooked fruit since February 1st, and not drunk anything at all. I pass less water than previously, but still enough, I should think. All my rheumatic pains have gone. Weight 15 st. 4 lbs.

February 10th.—Weight 14 st. 12 lbs. Thus in ten days I have lost nine pounds, or a pound a day wanting one pound. I feel quite well and am exceedingly lithe and blithe. I have not drunk a drop of fluid, and only eaten dates, figs, plums, oranges, apples, grapes, and nuts and no bread. Have smoked a little, but it is barely enjoyable on account of the softness of the mucous lining of the mouth and the excessive flow of saliva when the smoke is inhaled. My skin looks younger, or rather less old, being fresher-looking and feels softer. I urinate four or five times in the twenty-four hours, and pass from a pint to a pint and a half per diem; the urine is rather high-coloured, but there is no sediment.

February 13th.—Weight 14 st. 11 lbs. Am continuing my drinkless diet and feel well, but rather limp. My sight is wonderfully clear and my mental vigour delightful.

Wednesday, February 15th.—Weight 14 st. 10 lbs.

It is just a fortnight to-day that I began my drinkless, fruitarian diet, and I have lost eleven pounds. I feel well and vigorous in all respects. No thirst. Urine very faintly acid.

Friday, February 24th.—Weight 14 st. 8 lbs. I have strictly adhered to my drinkless, uncooked fruit diet, and have been quite well with the one exception of a little uneasiness in the kidneys. I am lithe and agile and like a brisk walk: it seems a necessity. My skin is softer and nicer. I am much astonished at my small decrease. I have eaten a good many nuts, mostly walnuts and Kentish cobs, and a few dried plums, grapes, and dates and figs. Have rarely felt any thirst, and if I have I have just eaten a few apples or oranges.

My urine is *alkaline*: my tongue acid: a piece of blue litmus paper is reddened by being laid on my tongue, and then dropped into my freshly passed urine it at once goes blue again. And it is to be noted that my breakfast this morning consisted of apples and oranges, the latter very tart and acid!

I am wide awake all day and mentally very active; at night I do not feel sleepy, but as soon as I lie down in bed I fall off asleep soundly all night. My sleep is excellent and particularly refreshing.

February 27th.—Weight 14 st. 5 lbs. Urine slightly acid; sp. gr. 1010, in fair quantity, since uneasiness in kidneys; feel quite well. Four days ago I was a little uneasy for two successive nights and then went down, I fancy, in weight.

March 3rd.—Weight 14 st. 2 lbs. On wet days—and especially in the night following a wet day—I pass very much urine other than on dry days. I have a little uneasiness in the kidneys. Am well and very vigorous, especially mentally.

My past weeks' work has been very heavy—many hours in my consulting-rooms seeing patients, and long railway journeys as well. I am certainly less fatigued at the end of day now than when under ordinary diet. No thirst whatever, and no desire to drink.

March 6th.—Weight 14 st. 5 lbs. I have had two days of the ordinary mode of life, and have gained three pounds.

FRESH EXPERIMENT.

May 22, 1882.—Feel quite well; all the functions and secretions normal. Weight is 15 st. 5½ lbs.; pulse, sitting, 72. I think of again making a trial of a drinkless, fruit diet. I have just dined off cherries.

July 12th.—Had yesterday a violent fit of acute dyspepsia from acidity, apparently due to drinking cold water for breakfast in lieu of eating bread and milk—diphtheria being rife around the dairyman's place—two in his house.

Weight 15 st. 8 lbs. on an empty stomach! About time I got down a bit! Feel very well.

January 1, 1883.—Weight 15 st. 13 lbs. Feel well. Have just begun this morning a fruit and no-drink diet for breakfast only. As a first result I have had a splitting headache all day, and have it now. I have made no difference in the other meals.

January 22nd.—Feel light and brisk. A good deal of flatus.

Weight 15 st. 8 lbs. Thus four pounds' loss in three weeks.

January 24th.—Weight 15 st. 7 lbs. Feel quite well, and light and springy.

February 5th.—Weight 15 st. 4½ lbs. Quite well.

February 21st.—Weight 15 st. 4 lbs. Have been very bilious, with much headache.

February 23rd.—Weight 15 st. 5 lbs.

March 5th.—Weight 15 st. 2 lbs. Quite well.

March 12th.—Weight 15 st. 1½ lbs. Quite well.

March 14th.—Weight 15 st. (Am hungry.)

March 19th.—Weight 15 st. I am feeling quite well, but have latterly been rather constipated, due perhaps to my eating a few hazel nuts with my breakfast. The nuts steady the stomach and make me feel well satisfied. The fruit breakfast with a few nuts I find very staying and I can work comfortably till one o'clock.

March 30th.—Weight 15 st. Well.

April 2nd.—Weight 15 st. 1 lb. Yesterday was Sunday, and I fed pretty freely at early dinner and tea.

April 25th.—Weight 14 st. 12 lbs. I was a pound less a few days ago. Suffer much from flatulence. I find my fruit breakfast not disagreeable, but the fruit is now very poor.

May 7th.—Weight 14 st. 12 lbs. Have been away for a few days and have been compelled to have bacon and egg breakfast.

May 18th.—Weight 14 st. 8 lbs. Feel well and light and springy.

May 25th.—Weight 14 st. 6 lbs. . Quite well, though much tired, with fears and anxieties.

June 1st.—Weight 14 st. 5½ lbs.

„ *4th.*— „ 14 st. 5 lbs.

„ *6th.*— „ 14 st. 2½ lbs.

„ *29th.*— „ 14 st. 3 lbs.

July 11th.— „ 14 st. 3 lbs.

„ *15th.*— „ 13 st. 13 lbs.

„ *30th.*— „ 13 st. 13 lbs.

August 8th.— „ 13 st. 12 lbs.

„ *14th.*— „ 13 st. 11 lbs.

October 8th.— „ 14 st. 4 lbs.

February 6, 1885.—Have lived anyhow for the past eighteen months and now weigh 16 st. 3 lbs! Am quite well, but heavy, and walking up hill is the least bit disagreeable in chest. Have now resolved to eat only fruit every Friday (and no drink). To-day is my first fruit day, and already (11 a.m.) I have a bilious headache.

12.30 *p.m.*—My headache is so splitting that I can hardly do my work. It is this state of biliousness that makes me dread fruit as a means of dieting down one's weight. On the other hand, I think bilious attacks clear the system, for I have noticed that patients have attributed their *organic* ill-health as commencing where the bilious attacks *leave off*. For instance, Miss S— says, that so long as she had bilious attacks her sight was good, but as soon as they ceased her sight (cataract) began to fail.

[The best introduction to a study of the works of the late Dr. Burnett is to be found in the *Life and Work of James Compton Burnett, M.D.* Price 1s. paper covers, 2s. cloth, and 3s. half persian.]

CLINICAL CASES.

By J. R. P. LAMBERT, M.D., Assist. Phys. Lond. Hom. Hosp.

CASE 24.—*NATRUM MURIATICUM* IN HEADACHE.—Miss B., middle-aged, with headaches all her life. For twenty years never a week free.

Nearly always wakes with headache, generally in the occiput or over right eye; sometimes the pain goes off in the day.

Occipital pain is of a dull, heavy character. Pain as if nerves screwed up in right temple. If she is not careful with her food she is liable to sick-headaches, which wake her at 5 a.m. with a splitting headache. She feels sick as soon as she gets up, and sometimes vomits. General health good. Always looks well. She is always thirsty. Grey-haired, with thick, full, lower lip. Chilly, stony-cold at times.

< cold, can't walk quick in cold weather; > summer;
> open air.

Headaches sometimes > warmth, > lying down, > at seaside and less headache there.

She is nervous, highly-strung, and generally in good spirits.

She comes of a rheumatic family, and is liable to bad indigestion in the spring. Great spasms and flatulence, and nearly faints.

For seven years has worn glasses ordered by Mr. Nettleship, but they have not relieved her headaches. At nineteen she had scarlet fever, during which she had a shock, and the period completely stopped and has not returned, and the headaches are always worse when the period is due. Bowels very constipated; lately operated on for hemorrhoids.

January 15, 1903.—Ordered *Nat. m.* 30 mij n. et m.

February 6th.—Sleeps better and head clearer between the attacks, but still wakes with headache, though less severe. Has had rheumatic pains in ankles and wrists, > after moving about. Has had two attacks of diarrhea. This began soon after taking the medicine and ceased when she stopped it, to recur again on resuming it.

Between the attacks of diarrhea bowels much better. Placebo.

March 9th.—Has been much better, only three headaches, and bowels very regular.

Next note, March 14, 1904, she wrote asking for more of the medicine she had in February, 1903, as she had indigestion and a return of headache. She got *Nat m.* 30 again.

She next wrote August 23rd. She complained of dyspeptic symptoms again. "Feels blown out" as soon as she eats. Great thirst, always wants to suck something.

She never has the old headache now over her eye. Now headache like a brickbat on head occasionally. *Nat. m.* 1m ordered.

Next note, November 21, 1904, has reference to fall downstairs, which upset her nerves and caused vertigo; and note was made to the effect the headache like a weight on the vertex is better.

I have seen patient a few times since at considerable intervals for other symptoms than the headaches.

Remarks.—*Natrum* patients are generally < at the seaside, but this is one of the symptoms where < or > are merely a matter of degree of susceptibility, and are like and not opposite in origin. The same applies, I believe, to cravings and aversions.

CASE 25.—Miss M. K., February 5, 1903, complained of eczema for two years, following influenza. Began on head and under the knees, but has left these parts and now involves a large area on inner side of thighs. The affected skin is rough, dry, covered with papules, and has a well-defined margin.

Parts itch at times, < evening in bed and on waking up. Scratching > but causes soreness.

Lately has had several whitlows round the finger-nails; liable to boils, especially in summer. Is subject to pain and flatulence one hour or so after meals. Catamenia regular, premature, sometimes bad dysmenorrhea.

She gets headache when tired, and often the upper lid droops.

She is better in winter and perspires very much in summer. *Sulph.* 30 daily.

March 6th.—Report well in self, no more boils or whitlows, and less indigestion than usual. *Sulph.* 1m.

April 8th.—Since January the period has been more frequent, on two or three occasions at intervals of only two weeks, free from pain, while formerly she had a good deal. Has had small gatherings on the labia. *Sulph.* 81m.

May 4th.—Face scurfy, small pimples under skin. Face red and flushes after meals and when tired.

Ptosis (left); lid feels heavy and eye gets suffused. The eczema is, if anything, rather better, but itches when warm, and she scratches it unconsciously at night. Last period to date; urine thick at times. *Sep.* 1m, two doses.

June 6th.—Last period regular, but with pain and sickness. Eczema a little better, pimples on face better, less noticeable. Face flushes still. Is often flushed and heated in morning on waking. *Lycop.* 30 t.i.d.

July 12th.—Eczema much better, but still itches at night. Flushing, too, is much better. Ptosis has been very troublesome, nearly closing eye at times. *Graph.* 6 n. et m.

November 14th.—Is much better; eczema nearly gone, itches when hot. Pustules at edge of scalp and slight scaly eruption at angles of mouth. Bowels better. *Graph.* CC o. 3 days.

(To be continued.)

ALLOPATHIC NOSODES.

HOW ALLOPATHS PREPARE THEIR *CARCINOSIN*.— *SCARLATININ*.

Now that the allopathic section of the profession are adopting homeopathic measures in a wholesale fashion without acknowledgment, we think it advisable to let our readers know what they are doing. Perhaps, also, now that there is allopathic sanction for the use of nosodes, homeopaths who have refrained from using them hitherto may see the desirability of not being left behind.

The first article we reproduce below is an important contribution to the subject of the treatment of cancer by the nosode named by Burnett *Carcinosin*, and especially giving the details of its preparation. It is by Dr. McCourt, of New York, and formed a communication read before the Section on Obstetrics and Gynecology of the New York Academy of Medicine. We take it from the *Homeopathic Recorder* of January last. We have italicised certain portions which we think of special

importance. It will be seen that the homeopathic method is closely approached in many particulars; internal administration is preferred to subcutaneous injection; a graduated method of attenuation is adopted for the preparation of the nosode; it is found highly toxic *after the microbe can be no longer found*; and homeopathic aggravations are apt to occur.

“THE TREATMENT OF CANCER BY ITS OWN TOXINES.

“By P. J. McCOURT, M.D., New York.

“The progressive and rapid increase in the death-rate of carcinoma in this and other countries has directed the earnest attention of the profession to the study of this neoplasm. However much we may differ regarding its etiology or pathogenesis, there is a perfect consensus of opinion on one point, viz., our best efforts must be put forth to lessen its mortality. Thus far our only reliance has been on the knife, but its use is too often delayed until it is powerless to save. This delay may be attributed to one of, or all, four leading causes: (1) Mistakes in early diagnosis. (2) Cancer and concealment are, not infrequently, synonymous terms; its victims, having a well-founded suspicion of personal uncleanness, too often conceal evidences of their malady until concealment is no longer possible. (3) Dread of the knife and doubts of its efficacy—doubts shared, we must acknowledge, by not a few in the profession—serve to postpone seasonable operation. (4) A large proportion of carcinomatous patients are retained in the care of general practitioners until expert hands can afford little, if any, aid.

“If early diagnosis of cancer were followed by opportune operation we might not be called upon to witness so many untimely deaths from the disease. This contention could be urged with still greater force were it not for the fact, apparent to us all, that even early operation by skilled hands has its limitations, and frequently fails to confer more than a temporary relief. No reflection is here implied upon the utility of the knife. An operation may be early—as early as it is attainable—yet not opportune. Few will deny the utility of the knife except those who have not learned how to use it.

“After a review of the history of cancer, an attentive study of the disease in its many aspects, and a consideration of nearly all the remedial measures—surgical, medical, and irrational—that have been employed for its relief, this conviction is forced upon me: if any real advance is to be made in controlling its ravages we must seek that advance in a modification of the serum treatment. If we can produce

a serum, or its equivalent, that will answer all the requirements of science, that is free alike from extraneous elements and injurious effects, and especially one exactly adapted to the conditions of each patient, we may, I believe, hope for results that will yield a fair degree of satisfaction. But a serum or antitoxin that fulfils these just requirements has never yet been produced for any form of any disease. Serums and antitoxins, as usually prepared, are crude or unclean, inert or poisonous, and have done more harm than good. It is neither essential nor scientific to poison a patient because he is ill, and our first, our pre-eminent, duty, is to do no harm.

“ In view of these considerations I was led to prepare, working along new lines, what may, for convenience, be termed a serum for cancer, entirely free from the objections noted, and modified so as to meet the indications of each individual case. And I am fully convinced that in no other way can we elevate serum-therapeutics to its true level, nor reclaim it from the borderland of conjecture.

“ For the primary serum I select a typical case of undoubted, recurrent carcinoma, otherwise in good health and free from obvious complications. The ulcerated surface is cleaned and washed, without the use of antiseptics ; sterilised dressings are applied to the part for at least forty-eight hours, and the virus is then collected by curetting the surface with a sharp spoon curette at the point of discharge. The detritus and a portion of the cancer-juice thus collected are added to a known weight of *purest vegetable glycerine*, again weighed, and thoroughly triturated in a new and clean glass mortar. From this triturate the clear serum is obtained by means of a separatory specially devised for the purpose. The various degrees of attenuation required for individual as well as for general use are obtained by successive triturations with pure vegetable glycerin.

“ In the *sixth triturate, after separation, micro-organisms are not found*, but that triturate is *highly toxic and unfit for use*. Hence the active agent in this antitoxin, when reduced to medicinal strength, is not cultured germs, but attenuated carcinomatous ptomaines or alkaloids. By repeated subdivision and attenuation the toxins become antitoxins.

“ No antiseptic, or other substances than those named, should be allowed to come in contact either with the ulcerated surface or the portion removed from it, else the vitality of the serum may be impaired or destroyed. *Alcohol, being inimical to many animal viruses, and also a coagulant of albumins and colloids, must not be employed in any step of the preparation*. Even mixture with animal glycerine of standard purity has rendered the serum inert.

“Distinct serums are thus prepared from epithelioma of various parts, from adeno-carcinoma, and also from the different varieties of sarcoma, especially the more malignant.

“During this study and investigation careful consideration has been given to complex viruses in the cancer patient. Simple cancer, *per se*, is a rare disease, if, indeed, it can be truly said to exist. It is usually associated with one or more other viruses, either hereditary or adventitious, which serve as a basis for its development. A cancer serum will fail in its purpose unless it includes the associated virus. Thus it has been found that when cancer coexisted with tuberculosis the former showed marked improvement under serum treatment, while the patient subsequently died from the latter condition. Hence, when either scrofula, tuberculosis, syphilis—transmitted or acquired—or even recurrent erysipelas is coincident with cancer, we must treat the patient, and not merely the local manifestations of a general cachexia. These complex viruses should be obtained from positive sources and their exhibition carefully differentiated, since their value is attested by clinical experience. Owing to this necessity for accurate diagnosis and careful differentiation it is apparent that these antitoxins can never be administered except with the advice of a physician, and under his constant supervision.

“Up to the present time a large number of distinct serums have been made and tested for medicinal energy. Of these one-third were discarded, and the remainder, of recognised qualities, numbering forty-five, were carefully classified.

“Dosage varies with the stage of the disease and with the constitution and tolerance of the patient. Of the attenuation selected for a given case, the dose is about five minims, in water, administered when the stomach is empty, thrice, twice, or once daily, for a week or a month. *So soon as improvement is observed, or when critical or toxic symptoms supervene, the intervals between doses should be lengthened and a weaker solution substituted.* Toxic symptoms will rarely follow a correct selection and proper strength of the preparation, which is non-toxic to the smallest animals. *But a critical erythema, closely resembling erysipelas, may appear during the first month of treatment.* This eruption is confined to infected parts and to regions adjacent, and subsides in about a week, to be followed by general improvement. *Subcutaneous dosage of this or of any other material has proved irritating, mischievous, and valueless.* We are all aware that traumatism is a chief exciting cause of carcinoma, and it will not surprise us to find that the parts punctured present new foci of infection and extension of the disease. But undoubted benefit has been derived from topical application of the antitoxin in pure alcohol.

“A strict regimen and absolute abstinence must be enjoined. Should the patient drink even a single glass of beer he is likely thereby to neutralise the treatment of an entire month.

“For some time past I have been treating carcinomatous patients by means of these antitoxins. Most of the cases thus treated were recurrent, inoperable, and hopeless. A considerable number were referred to me by the public hospitals of this city, more especially by the Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, the Skin and Cancer Hospital and the City Hospital. To the faculties and medical staffs of these institutions I am indebted for many courtesies, and I tender them here my sincere thanks.

“Some of the results obtained from this treatment of cancer have been encouraging. In a preliminary paper, like the present, I prefer not to dwell upon these results. Meantime it may be stated that in a large majority of cases, even in the last stages, the antitoxin has subdued pain, promoted sleep, improved the appetite and general health, and retarded the progress of the disease. I make no claims; I put forward only this statement of facts. All else is deferred to the judgment of the profession, from whose decision there will be no appeal.

“223, West Twenty-third Street, New York.”

SCARLATININ—MOSER'S SCARLATINA SERUM.

The *Medical Press* of March 21st contained this account of the treatment of scarlatina in its Berlin Letter:—

“THE SERUM TREATMENT OF SCARLATINA.

“The *Deutsche Med. Zeitung*, No. 11, contains a reference on this subject to a paper by Dr. C. Zuppinger. He recommends the use of Moser's scarlatina serum in severe cases of the disease, and reports on thirty-eight cases treated by it during two and a half years. Ten of these were severe cases, of which six recovered and four died; there were further five cases in which the prognosis was almost fatal, four of which recovered; and lastly, three cases with an absolutely fatal prognosis, all of which recovered.

“It was of the utmost possible importance to inject early, and best during the first three days of the disease, and before general sepsis supervened. The treatment proved most effective in those cases in which the throat symptoms were the most pronounced; its action was less marked on the local processes in the nose and throat, although it did exert influence on these localities.

“In most cases a critical fall of temperature took place

(1.1 to 3.4° C.), with a succeeding subfebrile or afebrile stage, the general condition improved, the pulse and respiration frequency fell.

"The autopsies on the fatal cases showed, as regarded the first, purulent peritonitis, pneumonia, pleurisy, nephritis; death seventeen days after the injection. Second, scarlatina intoxication with hemorrhagic nephritis and purulent cellular infiltration of the injection site on the left thigh. Three and four died of extensive inflammation of the lungs on the eighteenth and thirtieth day respectively.

"Five after sixteen days of septicæmia and pericarditis, purulent, and hemorrhagic nephritis.

"Nephritis took place in six out of the twenty-eight cases; in fifteen a serum exanthem between the fourth and sixteenth day an urticaria-like rash, partly with and partly without fever. As regarded the quantity of serum injected, it was 100 cm. to 300 cm. in the severe cases, several times along with diphtheritic serum when there was diphtheria as well. The writer claims that when injected in full dose and at the right time Moser's serum has a powerful specific action on the scarlatina poison, and that in severe cases 'it alone has saved life up to the present.'"

MATERIA MEDICA MISCELLANY.

By J. R. P. LAMBERT, M.D.

Glonoïn Compared with Belladonna.—Dr. William Boericke, in a paper comparing *Belladonna*, *Glonoïn*, and *Melilotus*, says: "The signature of *Glonoïn* is easy to read. Nitro-glycerine is explosive, so is its action on the organism. Suddenly and with greatest violence it determines blood to the periphery; so quickly, so surely it does this that the antipathic uses of this wonderful drug bid fair to outdo its homeopathic uses. Its terrible bursting pains coming in shocks certainly are the true signature of Nitro-glycerine. Throbbings, pulsations, blood rushes to head and heart and arterioles or great blood waves and surges with sensation of overfulness and bursting in different parts, this is the pathological state it produces and cures, especially when we have the patient frantic with pain, every *jar*, every concussion, no matter how slight, increasing the pain. Similar aggravation we have from heat and stimulating things. Compared with *Belladonna* we find its violence greater, the explosiveness all its own, while *Belladonna* is more

persistent, regular, deeply anchored in its organic inflammation and tissue changes. *Glonoïn* has more tendency to sudden and violent irregularity of the circulation due to climacteric disturbances, menstrual suppression, exposure to great heat, hence sunstroke, open furnaces, gas jets, summer heat of our interior valleys. Insanity caused by long-continued heat of sun. With *Glonoïn* headaches patient has confusion of ideas, *loss of sensation of location* is very characteristic, he loses his way, cannot tell where he is, cannot find his room, familiar things seem strange or even with unconsciousness. *Glonoïn* cannot bear any heat, differing here from *Belladonna*. The face, too, is more livid, neck feels full so that the collar must be opened—he swells up under the ears.”—P. C. J. H.

Melilotus Indications.—The same writer says of this drug: “*Melilotus* seems to me to typify more a suffusion, a gradual filling up and weakening of vessels, so that they rupture, and we have epistaxis or other hemorrhage, to the great and immediate relief of all suffering. Its symptoms are worse at the approach of a storm or changeable weather. The symptoms are better from the use of vinegar, differing from *Belladonna*, with which it shares the fiery red face, aggravation from talking and motion. With *Melilotus* more than either *Glonoïn* or *Belladonna* we are apt to have a smothered feeling or oppression of the chest, often combined with a cough, which is relieved by violent nose-bleed. Dr. Leonard, an excellent and reliable observer and a recent prover of *Melilotus*, verifies the above symptoms, and adds—congestions relieved by hemorrhage, with great *redness of face and head*, and when *Belladonna* and *Glonoïn* do not relieve. Its action is very rapid, relieving irritability of nerves and any local hyperemia in a very few minutes. Its best range of action is on the brain, especially in insanity and all forms of spasms. In nervous headaches and conditions of cerebral oppression it relieves at once if given. The mother-tincture is given by olfaction. I got this hint from so sane and critical a practitioner as the late Dr. R. Hughes, who mentions this procedure in his *Pharmacodynamics*. To recapitulate, then, the *relief of hemorrhage and the very red face* which precedes, and the aggravation by changeable, rainy weather, seems to distinguish *Melilotus*

from the others. *This glowing redness of the face* is probably its chief guiding symptom. *Melilotus*, like *Belladonna*, is frequently indicated in infantile spasms, in nervous children during dentition, but with *Melilotus* we are more apt to have constipation marked, there being no desire for stool until there is a large accumulation; the stool is painful, difficult, and anus constricted."—*Ibid.*

Sulphur in Facial Neuralgia.—Dr. Malcolm E. Douglass, whom we all recognise as a careful observer, relates a case of severe facial neuralgia occurring in a woman aged sixty years. Both sides were involved, the left side being especially the seat of shooting, lancinating, darting, burning, tearing, and drawing pains. The slightest motion of the face or moving of the lips caused "frightful torture." Talking or even bringing the lips together were, therefore, aggravating. The pain involved the lips and tongue. We can readily recognise this as a very aggravated case of prosopalgia. Of course such a case had received much treatment. When we say that the neuralgia had been present, in varying degrees of severity, for twenty-eight years we can understand that she had taken about all known remedies. Dr. Douglass tried several remedies, such as *Verbascum* and others, but obtained no amelioration. He finally ascertained that the patient, when a girl of seventeen, had suffered from the itch, which had been cured by external applications. The author informed the patient that the suppression of that disease had been the cause of her neuralgia, and promised to give her a remedy that would cause the eruption to reappear. *Sulphur* was prescribed. In due course, out came a fine eruption of eczema capitis, and the neuralgic pains disappeared like magic. Dr. Douglass did not succeed in curing this eruption as quickly as his patient thought it should have been removed, so she again resorted to an ointment, which quickly drove it away. But again her neuralgia appeared. She then came back to her homeopathic friend, but, alas! this time he could neither relieve the pain nor cause the eruption to reappear. The patient again changed physicians, and died from slow starvation. It ought to be stated, in addition, that nerve stretching and nerve excision had also been tried without effect (*American Physician*).—*Hahn. M.*

SOCIETY'S MEETING.

BRITISH HOMEOPATHIC SOCIETY.

THE seventh meeting of the session was held at the London Homeopathic Hospital, Great Ormond Street, on Thursday, May 3rd, Dr. Hawkes, the President, taking the chair.

Dr. E. A. Neatby read a paper entitled "A Step Forward in the Treatment of Cancer," in which he described the treatment by injections of the micrococcus neoformans. This was followed by great improvement in the symptoms, and sometimes the growth disappeared. The serum employed by Doyen was found to be useless, it being necessary to inject the dead organism itself. It was suggested that the growth should first be removed and the injections used afterwards. The organism is found in both malignant and benign tumours.

In the discussion Drs. Burford, Stonham, Blackley, Alexander, Knox Shaw, Clarke, Goldsbrough, and Ham took part.

Mr. Knox Shaw then read a paper entitled "Some Points in the Surgical Treatment of Non-Cancerous Disease of the Stomach, Illustrated by a Case." He recommended gastro-enterostomy in those chronic gastric cases where there existed some obstruction, such as a chronic ulcer. Dilatation of the pylorus did not give permanent results, and he recommended the operation named.

Drs. E. B. Roche, Dudley Wright, Nankivell, and Macnish took part in the discussion.

BRITISH HOMEOPATHIC CONGRESS, 1906.

CIRCULAR.

President: Edwin A. Neatby, M.D. *Vice-President*: David Macnish, M.A., M.B. *Hon. Secretary*: D. Dyce Brown, M.D. *Hon. Treasurer*: E. M. Madden, M.D. *Hon. Local Secretary*: Dudley D'A. Wright, F.R.C.S. *Council*: The President, the Vice-President, the Hon. Treasurer, the Hon. Secretary, the Hon. Local Secretary, George Burford, M.B., Giles Goldsbrough, M.D., C. Knox Shaw, M.R.C.S., James Searson, M.D.

29, SEYMOUR STREET, PORTMAN SQUARE, W.
May, 1906.

DEAR SIR,—The Annual Congress will be held this year in London, at the London Homeopathic Hospital (by the kind permission of the Board of Management), on Friday, July 6th, at 10 o'clock punctually.

The Presidential Address will be delivered by Edwin A. Neatby, M.D., Physician for Diseases of Women to the London Homeopathic Hospital. The title of the address will be—

“Modern Developments, and their Bearing on Homeopathy.”

Any strangers, ladies as well as gentlemen, who may desire to hear the President's Address, will be welcome.

A short interval, after the conclusion of the Address, will be occupied by the Treasurer in receiving the members' subscriptions.

A paper will then be read by T. G. Stonham, M.D. (Lond.), formerly Assistant Physician to the London Homeopathic Hospital, entitled—

“The Serpent Poisons.”

After which a discussion will take place.

The Congress will, at 1.15 o'clock, adjourn for luncheon to the Holborn Restaurant. The Homeopathic practitioners in London and the neighbourhood invite the members of Congress to be their guests on this occasion.

After luncheon the Congress will re-assemble at the Homeopathic Hospital at 2.30 o'clock.

A paper will then be read by Frank A. Watkins, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Pathologist to the London Homeopathic Hospital, entitled—

“The Vaccine Treatment of Infective Disease.”

After the reading of this paper a discussion will take place.

The Congress will then take up the formal business, viz. : the selection of the place for the next meeting of Congress, the election of the President and the other officers for the ensuing year. A proposal will be made that the “Transactions” of the Congress be published annually at the expense of the members of Congress. Any other business which may be competent will then be taken up.

This will conclude the proceedings.

The Congress will then be entertained at afternoon tea at the kind invitation of the Board of Management of the Hospital.

The members, with their friends, ladies as well as gentlemen, will dine together at the Holborn Restaurant at 7 o'clock.

The subscription to the Congress is, as usual, 10s. 6d., including the dinner. A dinner ticket alone, *for guests only*, is 7s. 6d. (exclusive of wine).

The Council have unanimously resolved that all who reply on the enclosed post-card that they intend to be present at the Congress, and who do not by letter or telegram received not later than the morning of the Congress (Friday, July 6th), state that they are prevented unexpectedly from being present, will be held responsible for the amount of subscription (10s. 6d.). This is held to be necessary to complete the arrangements and to prevent difficulties which have arisen at former Congresses owing to want of care and foresight.

On Thursday evening, the 5th July, the President will be "At Home" to members of Congress at 82, Wimpole Street, W., from nine till eleven o'clock p.m.

It will be noted, and will be duly intimated by circular, that the annual meetings of the British Homeopathic Society will take place on Wednesday evening, the 4th of July, and on Thursday afternoon, the 5th of July, the two days preceding the meeting of Congress.

Should you know of any colleague who has not received this circular, will you kindly let me know.

The enclosed post-card is to be filled up and returned to me as early as possible, *but not later than June 15th*. Of course, if any colleague cannot make his arrangements so early, the post-card will be received up to the day of the meeting, but it is earnestly hoped that all will return the post-card as early as possible, as arrangements for the lunch and dinner are much facilitated thereby.

I remain,

Yours very truly,

D. DYCE BROWN, *Hon. Sec.*

PS.—Any member of Congress who wishes to arrange for a bedroom will please communicate with the Hon. Local Secretary, Mr. Dudley Wright, Bentinck Mansions, W.

PRÉCIS OF DR. STONHAM'S PAPER.

"The Serpent Poisons."

Description of snake venom. Its composite character. The influence on its different constituents of heat; of fluorescent substances. Pathological changes in nerve centres. Precipitins and antivenom sera. Calmette's serum. Homeopathic relationships of the different constituents of the venom to diseased states.

PRÉCIS OF DR. WATKINS'S PAPER.

"The Vaccine Treatment of Infective Disease."

IMMUNITY. A. Natural. B. Acquired, (a) by disease, (b) by artificial means.

BACTERIAL TOXINES.—Their nature.

ANTITROPINES.—Their nature and varieties—antitoxins, lysins, agglutinins, precipitins, opsonins.

VACCINES.—Definition. Historical sketch of their introduction by homeopaths and allopaths.

Technique for estimation of opsonins, and other indications governing the therapeutic use of vaccines.

CLINICAL CASES.

Microscopic demonstration of phagocytosis, &c.

THE SEVENTH QUINQUENNIAL INTERNATIONAL
HOMEOPATHIC CONGRESS

TO BE HELD AT ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY,
SEPTEMBER 10TH to 15TH, 1906.

THE Special Committee of the American Institute of Homeopathy on the International Homeopathic Congress has decided to arrange for a practical exhibit of homeopathy to consist of the following:—

1. HOSPITALS. Photographs or architect's drawings of the exteriors and interiors, showing the wards, operating-rooms, &c. Reports in tabular or pamphlet form.

2. SCHOOLS. Photographs or drawings showing the exteriors of lecture halls, laboratories, museums, &c.; photographs of faculties; announcements and catalogues.

3. DISPENSARIES. Photographs and reports.

4. PHARMACIES. Photographs of exteriors, interiors, &c.

5. EDUCATIONAL EXHIBIT from medical Schools: *a.* Anatomical, pathological, embryological and other specimens prepared for museum or teaching purposes. *b.* Apparatus for clinical diagnosis, physiological and other laboratory work. *c.* Microscopical specimens showing normal and abnormal histology. *d.* Photographs illustrating methods of work, students' laboratory books, &c.

6. LITERATURE, periodical and permanent.

7. MODELS of buildings and monuments.

8. LARGE PHOTOGRAPHS, paintings or busts of famous homeopaths.

An exhibition such as is outlined would show at a glance, and in an impressive manner, the status of homeopathy.

It is expected that the project will appeal to you, and it is hoped that the Committee will have your hearty co-operation in making this feature of the Congress a memorable success. The Secretary would be glad to hear immediately what you would like to put into the exhibit.

J. P. SUTHERLAND, M.D., *Secretary.*

302, Beacon Street, Boston.

INSTITUTIONS.

FOLKESTONE DISPENSARY.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE annual meeting of the Folkestone Homeopathic Dispensary was held at the residence of the Misses Laird (No. 2, Bouverie Place) on Tuesday afternoon, January 10th. General Sir Rowley Sale Hill, K.C.B., presided, and there were also present Miss Laird, Miss N. Laird, Miss Stoneham, Miss Bird, Mrs. W. Bennett, Mrs. R. G. Wood (Hon. Treasurer), Mrs. Usherwood, Mrs. H. J. Jenner, the Rev. W. Bennett, the Rev. W. D. Ffrench, the Rev. A. L. Innes (Hon. Secretary), Dr. Murray (Hon. Medical Officer), and Mr. E. J. Holden.

The Secretary read the hon. medical officer's report, which stated that the number of patients on the books at the beginning of the year was 15. Since then 382 had been enrolled, making a total of 397 for the year. Together they had made 1,815 attendances, and most of them had either been cured or much relieved, but, as in former years, they were unable to speak definitely of a few who had either ceased to attend or failed to report themselves. The number of patients attended in their homes was about the same as in the previous year, notwithstanding the very healthy conditions which prevailed most of the year. To some extent, also, the fact of there being no increase in the number of these cases might be due to the desire of the Committee to lessen the expense incurred for home visitations. The number so attended was 38, and they received 227 visits. There was one death from phthisis among the home patients.

The report of the Hon. Treasurer (Mrs. R. G. Wood) showed a balance in hand of £63 17s. 7d.

The Annual Report contained the following:—

“In presenting their fifteenth annual report to the friends and supporters of the institution, the Committee of the

Folkestone Homeopathic Dispensary feel, as in former years, that they have reason to be satisfied with the working of the past twelve months.

“The hon. treasurer’s statement shows that during the past year the income and expenditure have (with one notable exception) been on the whole much the same as during the previous year. The one notable exception referred to is the welcome addition to our income of the handsome sum of £98 18s. 1d., the sum being the net proceeds of the recent Sale of Work, so successfully organised and carried through by the sub-committee formed for the purpose.”—*Folkestone Herald*.

LEAF HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.

ANNUAL MEETING AT EASTBOURNE.

THE annual meeting of the subscribers and friends of the Leaf Homeopathic Cottage Hospital, Eastbourne, was held in the Mayor’s Parlour at the Town Hall on Saturday afternoon, February 10th, under the presidency of Mr. R. C. Lambert. In opening the proceedings the Chairman paid an eloquent tribute to the memory of the late Chairman, the Rev. E. Allen. The Committee, in their 18th annual Report, commented on the satisfactory accounts of the year’s work. The number admitted into the hospital was 105. The subscriptions and donations amounted to £769 6s. 7d. The subscriptions showed an increase of £26 12s., and the donations a decrease of £90 15s. 11d. as compared with last year. Owing to the kindness of Mrs. Mortis, Sea View, who kindly allowed a Sale of Work—which was organised by Mrs. King, Mrs. Croucher, and Miss Lucy M. Cooper—to take place at her house, and supplied refreshments at the Sale, the substantial sum of £163 9s. 3d. was added to the funds of the hospital. The Committee desired to tender their sincere thanks to those ladies, Mrs. MacCullum, and to other kind friends who so kindly assisted at the Sale of Work. A legacy of £100 and £155 17s. 6d., a proportion of the residuary estate, under the will of the late Miss S. J. Coop, had enabled the Committee to carry forward a much larger balance to its credit this year. The total number of patients treated at the hospital during the year had been 352, of whom 105 occupied beds in the wards, and 247 (100 cases and 147 dental cases) were out-patients, against 278 cases in 1904, of whom 120 occupied beds in the wards and 158 were out-patients; 2,488 cases had been treated at the hospital since its opening in 1888.

COLLECTIONS AND OFFERTORIES.

The hospital had only a small share in the large official Hospital Sunday and Saturday collections made in the town, but the Committee wished to express their best thanks to those incumbents and ministers who had set apart a portion of their offertories on their behalf, the amount being £77 12s. 10d., against £79 14s. 10d. last year. The donations received for Hospital Sunday and Saturday amounted to £61 11s. 7d., against £56 18s.; this included proceeds of collection by the Friendly Societies, £31 15s. 6d., against £40 for 1904, and the amount collected by cards, £29 16s. 5d., showed an increase of £5 3s. 8d. The hospital boxes produced £22 3s. 8d. against £22 5s. 8d. last year. No charge of any kind was made to patients, the supply of necessaries, medicine, and advice being entirely gratuitous. The Committee much regretted the loss of their Chairman, the Rev. H. Allen, who took much interest in the work of the hospital, and who passed away last September after a lingering illness. The Committee again returned their best thanks to Dr. Croucher, Dr. C. P. Husband, Mr. Turner, L.D.S., Dr. E. A. Neatby, and Mr. Dudley Wright, F.R.C.S., consulting surgeon, for their kind and skilful treatment of the patients, gratuitously bestowed; to Mrs. S. Joyes, Mrs. Cokes, and Mrs. Cosham, for their kind and gratuitous help during the year; to Mr. Coles and Mr. Geo. Saxon, for work done free of charge; to Miss Bevis (the Matron) and Nurse J. B. Forster, for their devoted attention, while at the same time exercising due economy in the regulation of the house expenditure; and to the kind donors of various articles throughout the year which had afforded additional comfort to the patients. The Chairman commented on the satisfactory character of the Report, and expressed his pleasure that the poor, who of course were the chief ones to benefit from the institution, had contributed to the funds as well as those in better circumstances. They were now in a far better financial position than they had been for some years. With regard to hospital collections, he intimated that this year they intended to make a direct attack on their own behalf by making street collections themselves. The Report having been adopted, the Committee were re-elected with the addition of Mr. E. L. Beckwith and Mr. L. H. Canton.—The usual compliment to the Chairman concluded the meeting.

EXETER HOMEOPATHIC DISPENSARY.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Mayor of Exeter (Mr. T. Linscott) presided at the fifty-sixth annual meeting of the Homeopathic Dispensary, 15, Castle Street, Exeter, held at the Guildhall, Exeter, on Tuesday, February 6th. Among those also present were Dr. E. Tindall (hon. medical officer), the Rev. W. F. Newman (Hockworthy), Messrs. A. E. Ward, C. E. Rowe, C. J. Webber, D. Burnet, R. J. Mills, W. Baker, A. Carter, W. Chudley, J. H. Brown, A. Cole, E. Turner, and F. W. Wood (hon. secretary).

The Medical Officer's report for the year 1905 showed that the number of patients treated was 592. The number of attendances totalled 2,443. Details were furnished as follows:—Number of cases still under treatment, 32; cured, 479; relieved, 37; no report, 21; not improved, 23.

The Hon. Treasurer's account for the twelve months showed the receipts to amount to £71 18s. 4d., including £12 0s. 4d. balance in bank on December 31, 1904; subscriptions and donations, £35 2s.; contribution from Hospital Saturday Fund, £21. After defraying expenditure, the balance in the bank on January 4th this year was £11 8s. 3d.

The Mayor, in moving the adoption of the reports, assured those present that it gave him great pleasure to do so. He was rather surprised that there was so much done in the homeopathic way.

The Rev. W. F. Newman, in seconding, remarked that many people were inclined to laugh at homeopathy, but he assured them if they had seen as much as he had they would not do so.

Mr. Burnet proposed, and Mr. A. Cole seconded, a vote of thanks to Dr. Tindall for his services. This having been supported by Mr. Mills, and heartily carried,

Dr. Tindall, in returning thanks, said it was satisfactory to him to know that he had their confidence and best wishes. And he could not let the opportunity pass without thanking them for the loyal and unvarying support given him ever since he became their medical officer. The result, he thought, had been satisfactory. (Hear, hear.) They commenced last year under circumstances which were, perhaps, not as advantageous as they might have been. They had just lost one of their oldest and most generous supporters by the death of the Earl of Devon. They all felt it very much, and felt that that alone was a sufficient cloud over their heads. Then they had just changed premises, and, in this connection, Dr. Tindall pointed out that as the patients were scattered, the location of the new premises was not so well known as the old Dispensary. Apart

from this, however, the medical officer was pleased with what had been done; and, in order to give those present some idea of the work which had been accomplished, pointed out that in March alone he had the pleasure of writing out over 300 different prescriptions for Dispensary patients. (Hear, hear.) Patients came from all parts of the district, so that it gave them a claim on other places than Exeter. He hoped they would continue to get patients from the district and support. (Hear, hear.) They were indebted to the Hospital Saturday Fund for the generous support accorded the institution, and mentioned that the President wished him to express gratitude for the subscription. (Hear, hear.) Continuing, Dr. Tindall gave an interesting account of how other and kindred institutions to the Homeopathic Dispensary are faring, and the report was satisfactory. Homeopathy was, he said, more alive and active than ever. (Hear, hear.)

A vote of thanks to the Mayor for presiding and for the use of the Guildhall terminated the meeting.—From the *Exeter and Devon Gazette*.

SOUTHPORT HOMEOPATHIC DISPENSARY.

THE continued success of this institution has fully justified its inauguration. Being centrally situated, and convenient to all the tramways, large numbers of persons reach it without delay. New applicants for advice come through the recommendation of others who have been impressed by the value of the treatment, and a glad and grateful spirit prevails. It is hoped ere long that a Cottage Hospital may be secured in this enterprising and salubrious health resort.

LIVERPOOL HAHNEMANN HOSPITAL.

THE report of this well-known hospital and its equally well-known associated dispensaries tells us that during the year 1905 there were treated in the hospital 507 patients, in its dispensary department 90,653 patients, and in the Convalescent Home, West Drayton, 158 patients. The great feature of the past year was the completion and opening of the new building of the Roscommon Street Dispensaries, now admirably suited to cope with the vast number of patients who have to pass through the medical officers' hands. Ever since

homeopathy became planted on English soil, Liverpool has held a leading place in homeopathic activities.

HAHNEMANN CONVALESCENT HOME AND DISPENSARIES, BOURNEMOUTH.

THE twenty-seventh annual report of this flourishing institution shows a praiseworthy amount of activity on the part of its officials and staff. The Home has kept steadily full throughout the year, and has treated 195 patients without any deaths.

The following is the record of the dispensary:—

At the Western Dispensary there were 606 patients, with 1,885 attendances; the number at the Eastern Branch being 438 and 1,337 respectively. At their own homes and at the Cottage Home 259 persons were visited, with a total of 1,063 visits.

There were 6 deaths, viz. :—

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|---|
| From Phthisis ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| „ Hemiplegia ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| „ Marasmus ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| „ Aneurism ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| „ Tubercular Meningitis ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |

The results of treatment may be tabulated as follows:—

| | | | | |
|---------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Recovered ... | ... | ... | ... | 703 |
| Much improved ... | ... | ... | ... | 191 |
| Improved ... | ... | ... | ... | 251 |
| Unimproved ... | ... | ... | ... | 23 |
| No report ... | ... | ... | ... | 40 |
| Sent into Home ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
| Deaths ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| Under Treatment ... | ... | ... | ... | 84 |

1,308

Signed, HERBERT NANKIVELL, M.D.
W. G. HARDY, M.B.
W. T. ORD, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
B. W. NANKIVELL, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

PHILLIPS MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

THE *Bromley District Times*, March 2nd, reports the annual meeting of this institution, at which Sir George Truscott, president, occupied the chair. We are glad to

see that the authorities of the hospital are not content with a stand-still policy. They are agitating for a new ward to be devoted entirely to children. The success of Sister Marion in the Children's Ward at the London Homeopathic Hospital should be a great encouragement to the management in this effort.

HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL, HOBART, TASMANIA.

FROM the Hobart *Critic*, March 10th:—

“On Saturday, March 3rd, Sir Philip Fysh opened the new verandah at the Homeopathic Hospital in the presence of a large number of ladies and gentlemen, and among other things said the hospital needed an operating-room, also the X-ray apparatus. Alderman Freeman kindly promised £5 5s. towards the operating-room. A large marquee, prettily decorated with flags and flowers, was set out with little tables for afternoon tea, raspberries and cream, &c. On the verandah was a cake stall well filled with cakes, cooked poultry and fruit, another stall for sweets, and a flower stall.

“Dr. Gerard Smith gave a most interesting lecture on the wonders of nature, which was illustrated by some remarkable photo micrographs thrown on a circular screen in a darkened room. After the lecture a concert followed, to which Misses Maude Gill, Edith Todd, Doris McGough, Babington, Dr. Gerard Smith, and Mr. Gould kindly contributed. A gramophone on the verandah played tunes between times, which were greatly appreciated by the patients. Altogether the scene was a festive one, and as it was a glorious afternoon, everything showed off to the best advantage.

“Mr. Bird made a happy little speech praising up nurses and hospitals generally. Mr. Gould moved a vote of thanks to Sir Philip Fysh and Mr. Bird for their presence.

“Mrs. Atkins, president of the Ladies' Aid Association, in connection with the Hospital, apologised for the absence of the Government House party. At the end of the afternoon £20 was handed in, but there is still wanting £30 to pay off the debt of the verandah.”

The total cost of the verandah, we understand, is £275. The new building includes a balcony, outside staircase in case of fire, and a room for seeing casual patients.

REVIEWS.

*PERTUSSIN.**

THE author's preface will best express the aim of this work :—

"I have thought it desirable to put on record the experience described in this brochure for several reasons. In the first place, it is well that merit should be ascribed where merit is due—that the discoverer of the method of treating cases of disease with a remedy derived from the infectious principle of the disease itself, should have the credit of his discovery. This discovery was made by Hahnemann; and Pasteur, Koch, Behring, and Roux, as the last named has had the candour to admit, have but trodden in Hahnemann's footsteps. 'There is truth in the Hahnemann method of curing like by like,' are the words of Dr. Roux. Further, it should be known that in imitating Hahnemann, the later investigators have not improved on Hahnemann's methods. They have quite unnecessarily introduced vivisectional experiments, and they have adopted a dosage, and a method of subcutaneous injection, both of which are fraught with no little danger. This danger is admittedly so great, that in the case of Dr. Koch's treatment of tuberculosis the method has been abandoned by all but a very few practitioners. The homeopathic preparations are made in such a way that no cruelty to animals is involved, and no danger to patients is run. Disease-viruses are treated in the same way as serpent venoms, and the homeopathic preparations of both retain all the therapeutic properties of the original sources without any of their dangers.

"This is the first of my reasons for putting this experience of mine into print—in order to show that to homeopathy and its founder is due the credit of the discovery, that diseases, like poisons, may with safety be converted into remedies; and that the late deviation of old-school medicine into the fields of seropathy and vaccination is simply—wittingly or unwittingly—an invasion of the homeopathic domain.

"My second reason is, that homeopaths themselves have been all too slow to take advantage of the enormous power which this department of their art puts into their hands. The single example which I here present will be sufficient for the thoughtful reader. Given one, all the rest may be known. I therefore urge on my homeopathic *confrères* to cultivate assiduously this new field, and not leave it to the so-called 'orthodox' practitioners to exploit in their own barbarous fashion; or, still worse, to adopt their methods of barbarism in place of the scientific and enlightened method of Hahnemann.

* *Whooping Cough cured with Pertussin—its Homeopathic Nosode.* By John Henry Clarke, M.D. London: James Epps & Co. Ltd., 48, Threadneedle Street and 60, Jermyn Street. 1906. Cloth, 1s.

“Yet another purpose may be served by this book. It is necessary that the public should be made acquainted with the power and possibilities of homeopathic therapeutics. Now, whooping-cough is a malady which is known to everybody, and of which the treatment can be intelligently observed by any mater-familias. It is a disease which is generally abandoned by old-school doctors as beyond the reach of remedies other than sedatives to calm the violence of the attacks of coughing. ‘Whatever time of the year the attack commences, it is bound to last till the following May,’ is a tradition which is not without some authoritative backing. This book may therefore serve in a certain degree as a popular educator. As a rule, the general public care little or nothing about systems of treatment; but they do care about getting cured as expeditiously as possible. But, in order to secure the latter, the public will have to give some thought to the former. It is the public who are interested in having successful treatment, much more than it is the profession who are interested in administering it. The party in power in medical circles to-day is an obscurantist party, whose interest it is to keep students and public in the dark as to possible therapeutic reforms. I give here an instance of successful treatment by a method which is scouted in the orthodox schools—except so far as it is presented under another name, in the crude and violent methods of serum-injections and vaccinations. If the public wish to be treated in a civilised and scientific manner they must bestir themselves to understand something about methods of treatment, and combine to demand that their medical men shall learn the method which answers best. For the public should understand that it is they who are the masters of the situation, and that the medical profession are their servants. But servants of all classes need looking after; and if the public is neglectful in this particular, the public must not be surprised if it has to pay the penalty.

“I have said above that what I have here recorded of whooping-cough is only an example of what may be accomplished in any disease, of which there is an infective principle that may be converted into a homeopathic remedy. The late Dr. Compton Burnett has shown to what potent curative use the nosode of Tubercle had been put, long before Koch’s *Tuberculinum* appeared on the scene. I hope at no distant date to show, in the same way, what may be accomplished in homeopathic hands with the various nosodes of cancer.”

Those who wish to keep abreast of the times must know how to use the nosodes. This cannot be done except at the cost of thought and study—of observation and practice. The importance of this little work lies in this, that it puts into the hands of any one who wishes to test nosode practice a key to the use of any of the *acute* nosodes. The use of *chronic* nosodes is a cognate study, but of a somewhat different kind.

HISTORY OF HOMEOPATHY IN INDIA.*

THIS interesting pamphlet of twenty-three pages contains a brief record of the rise and spread of homeopathy in India. The story is very creditable to our Indian fellow-subjects. We miss, though, any mention of Dr. Salzer in these pages, quite one of the most remarkable of the therapeutists who have made India their home.

RARE ELEMENTS.†

MESSRS. ARMBRECHT, NELSON & Co. have made a speciality of procuring and supplying the rare elements and this table, which must have been prepared at the cost of infinite pains, shows at a glance all that is known of over sixty of them. As Messrs. Armbrecht, Nelson & Co. supply this table gratis and post free, there is no excuse for any one being ignorant about them. We commend this list to the notice of the Provers' Committee of the British Homeopathic Association.

DISEASES OF CHILDREN.‡

WE congratulate Dr. Raue on the appearance of the second edition of his great work. Dr. Raue says of it in his preface:—

“ Since the appearance of the first edition of this work, seven years ago, a number of important discoveries have been made in the field of Pediatrics, and some significant changes have occurred in the views held at that time regarding the etiology of childhood. Furthermore, it is but fair to say that the writer himself has felt the need of revising some of his views expressed in the former edition, for with riper years and larger experience he has learned the value of conservative methods and has endeavoured to replace the mere possibilities of Therapeutics with clinical certainties.

* *Short Sketch of the Past History of Homeopathy in India.* By Sree Hurry Ghose. Calcutta: 22, Berapukur Road, Kidderpore. 1905.

† *Rare Elements: Symbols, Specific Gravity, Atomic Weights, Discoverer, Isolator, Principal Source, Melting Point, Properties, &c.* Compiled by E. L. N. Armbrecht. Second Edition. London: Armbrecht, Nelson & Co., Duke Street, Grosvenor Square.

‡ *Diseases of Children. A Text-book for the Use of Students and Practitioners of Medicine.* By C. Sigmund Raue, M.D. Second edition. Revised and enlarged. 61 illustrations. 776 pages. Cloth, 25s. net. Half-morocco, 30s. net. Philadelphia: Boericke and Tafel. 1906. London: Homeopathic Publishing Company.

"The text has been entirely rewritten, and new matter has been added wherever it was found desirable to amplify any subject. The chapter on Infant Feeding is practically new, and the aim has been to present in a concise and clear form the most acceptable and modern views upon this subject, which has of late years been made unnecessarily complicated. A chapter upon Diseases of the Ear, Nose, and Throat has been added, and illustrations have been inserted wherever a picture or a diagram could be advantageously employed to elucidate the text."

Dr. Raue's claim is amply justified by the performance. His descriptions of etiology, symptomatology, pathogenesis, and general treatment leave nothing to be desired. In treatment, for the son of one of the old guard of the Hering period, he leans too much to pathological or nosological prescribing and external application for our liking; and at the same time he says all too little on the important subject of nosodes. Also Dr. Raue describes vaccination without a warning of its dangers; he does suggest that vaccination might with advantage be delayed until after the first dentition is complete, but he does not seem to be aware of the persistence of the dyscrasia, termed *Vaccinosis*, and of the necessity for its persistent treatment with *Thuja* and the vaccinal nosodes.

MATERIA MEDICA THERAPEUTICS AND PHARMACOLOGY.*

THIS work opens with about a dozen pages on "Homeopathic Pharmaceutics," followed by four pages on "Prescription Writing," and about thirty pages on how to act in cases of poisoning. Then comes the body of the work, which describes remedies, giving first their physical description and sources; next a paragraph on their "Physiological Action," and then a paragraph on "Therapeutics." This is for the most part a recital of the particular complaints in which the remedy has been most used, together with some differential indications.

This is the kind of work which allopathic training has made us regard as a "materia medica," and for that reason

* *A Manual of Materia Medica, Therapeutics, and Pharmacology. With Clinical Index.* By A. L. Blackwood, M.D. 592 pages. Flexible leather, gilt edges, round corners, 14s. 6d. net. Philadelphia: Boericke and Tafel. 1906. London: Homeopathic Publishing Company.

we regret very much that Hahnemann did not invent another name for his work, which is something essentially different—an ordered list of actual symptoms produced by a drug. It is true Hahnemann called his work *Materia Medica Pura* to distinguish it from the *impure* materia medicas of the old school; but this distinction is not enough. We hope some philologic genius will solve the difficulty some day; but in the meantime, in homeopathy, no work ought to be dignified with the name of “materia medica” which does not preserve the schematic symptom list. Within its scope this work will doubtless prove useful. The clinical index will often put those who possess it on the track of a remedy. We regret to say that the get-up of the book is not at all up to the level of modern work. The paper is thin, opaque, unglazed, and the type is clear and readable; but the book is very heavy for its size and tears at the back when opened flat. The binding, which is good, appears to be too heavy for the paper.

A.B.C. MANUAL.*

THIS work is a materia medica of a sort, and the popularity of it is attested by the call for a second edition. This edition is enriched by the addition of a clinical index. Dr. Hardy Clark, who has held the post of Professor of Materia Medica in Hahnemann College, Chicago, appears to be desirous of making the most of both worlds. Here is his “dose” of *Aconite*: “Extractum Aconiti $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. Extractum aconiti fluidum 1 to 2m. Tincture aconiti $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5m. The larger doses of *Aconite* are dangerous and usually ineffective. The best results are obtained from using this drug in doses of one drop of the first and second decimal dilution of the tincture in water every fifteen or twenty minutes.” This is followed by a list of the complaints in which *Aconite* is most frequently indicated, but no schematic arrangement of symptoms after Hahnemann’s manner.

* *The A.B.C. Manual of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.* By G. Hardy Clark, M.D. Second edition. Enlarged. Philadelphia: Boericke and Tafel. London: Homeopathic Publishing Co. 1905. Cloth, 6s. 6d.

HOMEOPATHIC THEORY, MATERIA MEDICA,
AND PRACTICE.*

THIS little work of less than 200 pages aspires to present a compendium of practice and theory with materia medica combined. It has succeeded in collecting much useful information for student and practitioner, but we notice some inaccuracies which should not have been allowed to pass. For instance, in the article on *Bacillinum* it says that this differs from *Tuberculinum* in that "it is made direct from the coma (*sic*) bacilli of tuberculosis and the *Tuberculinum* from the cultivated bacilli." Probably "coma bacilli" means "comma bacilli," but the bacillus of tubercle is not a "comma bacillus," though the cholera bacillus is. Further, the distinction between these two preparations is not as stated: *Bacillinum* is made from tuberculous sputum, containing bacilli, ptomines, pus, and other organisms besides the tubercle bacillus. Koch's *Tuberculinum* is a glycerine extract of a pure culture of tubercle bacilli. The authors give a long list of homeopathic books they recommend. They forget to mention the *Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica*, which gives the above information correctly.

HOUSEHOLD FIRE PRECAUTIONS.†

THIS is a most excellent card of rules for guidance in case of fire, which should be hung up in every house and read by every member of the household. It contains 31 clauses dealing with all practical points in relation to fires, telling "How to Prevent, Extinguish, or Escape from Fire." A most necessary piece of household information.

* *The Elements of Homeopathic Theory, Materia Medica, Practice and Pharmacy.* Compiled and arranged from Homeopathic text-books by Drs. F. A. Boericke and E. P. Anshutz. 196 pages. Cloth, 5s. Philadelphia: Boericke and Tafel. 1905. London: Homeopathic Publishing Co.

† *Household Fire Precautions.* Every Man a Fireman. How to Prevent, Extinguish, or Escape from Fire. By Captain Shean. London: Unwin Bros., Ltd., 15, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.; and Webster & Co., 43, Dover Street, W. 6d.

NOTIFICATIONS.

* * Under this heading we shall be happy to insert notices of appointments, changes of address, &c., and holiday arrangements.

Dr. STORAR, *Ramsgate*.—Dr. William Storar, who has recently succeeded to the practice of the late Dr. Hawkes, has fixed his residence at 5, *Sion Hill*. He has accommodation for a resident patient.

Dr. ROSENAU, *Kissingen*.—Dr. Albert Rosenau has taken up his residence, *Haus Rosenau, Bad Kissingen*, for the season.

Dr. TUINZING, *Rotterdam*.—Dr. A. E. Tuinzing, having succeeded to the practice of J. B. van Roijen, has taken up his residence at 26, *Haringvliet, Rotterdam*.

Dr. ABBOTT, *Southport*.—Dr. George Abbott has removed from Wigan, where he has resided for over twenty-five years, to 16, *Park Road, Southport*.

Obituary.

ALDERMAN EVAN FRASER, L.R.C.S. ED., L.M.

A NOTABLE personality of Hull has passed away in the person of Dr. Evan Fraser, who died at his residence, 52, Spring Bank, on Sunday, April 8th, in the eightieth year of his age. The remains were cremated on Wednesday afternoon, April 11th. Dr. Fraser had spent a singularly beneficent and devoted life, foremost in all public and private and charitable works, and had won for himself the affection of the entire community. For the greater part of his professional life he had been Senior Medical Officer to the Homeopathic Dispensary at Hull, and had only recently welcomed Dr. Charles Graves as his associate in the work. Almost the last act of Dr. Fraser's life, we learn from the *Eastern Morning News* of April 11th, before he was compelled to take to his bed, was to attend the dispensary clinic according to his usual custom.

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE.

HOMEOPATHIC CHEMISTS AND HOMEOPATHIC BOOKS.

To the Editor of THE HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to “Ferrum” asking why chemists do not advertise books and homeopathic medicines, permit me to say that chemists have been the only advertisers of homeopathy, but the modern policy renders it futile, as I pointed out in this journal long ago, when I anticipated the present depression therefrom.

Your correspondent evidently agrees with me that chemists are a factor, and so thought the old doctors who made homeopathy; but the modern school does not—in fact, they consider chemists and agents deterrents.

The doctors of thirty years ago advocated domestic treatment, wrote books, and gave lists for medicine-cases with such good advertising results that they complained of overwork.

Then they prescribed homeopathic medicines, and insisted that only homeopathic chemists should dispense; now we hear of little else than jelloids, tabloids, &c., which can be had at any drug store.

Chemists made many patients for doctors by inducing stray customers to substitute pilules for a pet quack medicine, with good results for all concerned; now the doctor will most likely supply everything, so there is no inducement.

Moreover, homeopaths require so little that it does not pay to wave the homeopathic flag too freely, for at present it drives better customers away.

SIMILIA.

May, 12, 1906.

VARIETIES.

INFECTIOUSNESS OF ALOPECIA AREATA.—Faith appears to play a more preponderating part in dermatology than in any other province of medicine. A few years ago all dermatologists had faith, and at that time pelade (alopecia areata), which was then held to be contagious, was credited every week with one or two epidemics of the most authentic kind. Unfortunately, a sceptical physician, Dr. Jacquet, having tried to inoculate the disease on himself, and having repeated

the experiment on a large number of persons without result, has shaken the faith of his brethren, and now it has come to pass that faith has veered round to the opposite point of the compass. Men have ceased to have faith in the observations which first engendered their faith, and the non-contagiosity of pelade has in its turn become an article of scientific faith. Dr. Jacquet offered to go, without fee or reward, to any part where an epidemic of the disease might be reported, but he has always had to unpack his trunk when he was about to start owing to the receipt of a message that from the time his visit was announced the authenticity of the "facts" leaked away minute by minute. To such a point did this process go that the most convinced partisans of contagiosity became the most determined opponents of that belief. This seems to prove that if there are many who *look* there are very few who *see*.—*British Medical Journal* (Paris Letter).

FALSE ALOPECIA IN SCHOOLS.—Sabouraud (*La Clinique*, No. 9, 1906) says the essential characteristic of alopecia areata is the presence of bald patches which appear suddenly and spontaneously without any visible preceding lesion or injury. Of the bald patches seen in school children, 95 per cent. do not belong to this category. Sabouraud has often been asked to inspect schools in which epidemics, real or supposed, of alopecia areata, ringworm, &c., had broken out. On every occasion the same thing happened. When he was told, on arriving at the school, that all the "suspect" children had been put aside for him, he knew beforehand what would prove to be the state of things. The "suspects" invariably showed scars of blows, burns, boils, abscesses, cured favus. He mentions incidentally that he once found in barracks a case of premature baldness labelled "alopecia areata." Sabouraud states that, although he has sometimes come across a sporadic case of pelade, he has never seen an epidemic of the disease, and when there was an outbreak of ringworm in a school, it was always among the children regarded as non-suspect that he had to seek for those affected. The following, according to him, is the way in which an "epidemic" of alopecia areata generally originates in a school. A case of impetigo contagiosa is imported. In a fortnight ten or twelve of the children are attacked. As the lesions are simple and well known, they are treated without particular care, often without medical advice. The epidemic dies out. The crusts become dry and fall off, more quickly on hairless spots, more slowly on the scalp where they remain stuck to the hairs. Everything, however, has disappeared when, six weeks later, each impetigo spot becomes a patch of alopecia, pink, smooth, and presenting to the experienced eye a very "peladoid" aspect. The first bald spots, which are small and hidden by the hair, escape observation. When they are seen there may be twenty on ten children. The teachers become alarmed, they do not connect the supposed new disease with the impetigo; still less does the doctor, who often has not been told of the original affection, do so. In this way a new imaginary "epidemic" is added to medical literature. In 1897 Sabouraud first pointed out the falseness of all the supposed epidemics of pelade which he had had the opportunity of investigating. In every case they proved to be examples of impetigo, followed after a certain interval by what looked like an epidemic of alopecia.—*British Medical Journal*.

LONDON HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL, GREAT ORMOND STREET,
BLOOMSBURY.

HOURS OF ATTENDANCE :—Medical (In-patients, 9.30; Out-patients, 2.0), Daily; Surgical, Monday, 2.0; and Saturdays, 9 a.m.; Fridays, 10.0 a.m.; Diseases of Women, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 2.0; Diseases of Skin, Thursdays, 2.0; Diseases of the Eye, Mondays and Thursdays, 2.0; Diseases of the Throat and Ear, Wednesdays, 2.0; and Saturdays, 9 a.m.; Diseases of Children, Mondays and Thursdays, 9.0 a.m.; Operations, Tuesdays, 2.30; Diseases of the Nervous System, Thursdays, 2 p.m.; Electrical Cases, Wednesdays, 9.0 a.m.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL WORKS PUBLISHED
DURING THE PAST MONTH.

- Bigg (Heather).** An Essay on the General Principles of the Treatment of Spinal Curvature. Illust. 8vo, pp. 248. (Churchill. Net, 5s.)
- Boyce (R.).** Report of the Government of British Honduras upon the Outbreak of Yellow Fever in that Colony in 1905. Fol., sd. (Churchill. Net, 3s. 6d.)
- Buchanan (George Burnside).** Handbook of Surgery. Cr. 8vo., pp. xv.-547. (J. Currie (Edinburgh. Net, 9s.)
- Buckmaster (George A.).** The Morphology of Normal and Pathological Blood. Illust. 8vo, pp. xii.-244. (J. Murray. Net, 10s. 6d.)
- Caspari (C.).** A Treatise on Pharmacy for Students. 3rd ed. 8vo. H. Kimpton. Net, 21s.
- Clarke (J. H.).** Hemorrhoids and Habitual Constipation and their Cure. Fcap. 8vo. pp. 177. (Home Publishing Co. 1s. 6d.)
- Dental Annual and Directory (The), 1906.** Cr. 8vo. (Baillière. Net, 7s. 6d.)
- De Prenderville (A.).** The Anæsthetic Technique for Operations on the Nose and Throat. Based on Lectures delivered during the Session 1905-6 at the North-East London Post-Graduate College. 8vo, pp. 96. (H. J. Glaisher. Net, 3s. 6d.)
- Ebbard (Richard J.).** Mental Depression: Its Cause and Treatment. Based on Modern Medical Reform Science, &c. Cr. 8vo, pp. 130. (L. N. Fowler. Net, 2s. 6d.)
- Heath's Manual for Minor Surgery and Bandaging.** 13th ed. Revised by Bilton Pollard. Cr. 8vo, pp. 424. (Churchill. Net, 6s.)
- Hewlett (R. Tanner).** Pathology, General and Special. For Students of Medicine. 8vo, pp. 548. (Churchill. Net, 10s. 6d.)
- Leach (Harry).** The Ship Captain's Medical Guide. 14th ed. Revised and enlarged by William Spooner. Cr. 8vo, pp. 208. (Simpkin. 2s.)
- Loane (M.).** Simple Introductory Lessons in Midwifery. Cr. 8vo, pp. 68, limp. (Scientific Press. Net, 1s.)
- McLatchie (J. D. P.).** Electrolysis in the Treatment of Facial and Other Blemishes. 8vo, sd. (H. J. Glaisher. Net, 1s.)
- May (Charles H.) and Worth (Claude).** A Manual of Diseases of the Eye. Cr. 8vo, pp. 408. (Baillière. Net, 10s. 6d.)
- Medical Annual (The).** A Year Book of Treatment and Practitioner's Index. 1906. Illust. Demy 8vo, pp. lxxxiii-654. (J. Wright (Bristol); Simpkin. Net, 7s. 6d.)
- Morat (J. P.).** Physiology of the Nervous System. Authorised English ed. Translated and Edit. by H. W. Syers. Illust. 8vo, pp. 708. (Constable. Net, 31s. 6d.)
- Mukerji (U. N.).** Nutrition and Dysentery. 12mo. (Trübner. Net, 3s. 6d.)
- Parry (F. W.).** Carbohydrate Metabolism. 8vo. (Churchill. Net, 6s.)
- Poehl (A. Von).** Rational Organotherapy. Vol. 1. 8vo. (Churchill-Net, 7s. 6d.)
- Studies in Anatomy from the Anatomical Department of the University of Manchester.** Vol 3. Edit. by Alfred H. Young. 8vo, pp. 238. (Sherratt and Hughes. Net, 10s.)
- Webster (Mrs. John) and Jessop (Mrs. F. W.).** The Apsley Cookery Book. Containing 443 Recipes for the Uric-acid Free Diet. New ed. Cr. 8vo, pp. 266. (Churchill. Net, 3s. 6d.)

TO CONTRIBUTORS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

ALL literary matter, Reports of Hospitals, Dispensaries, Societies, and Books for Review, should be sent to the Editor, Dr. CLARKE, 8, Bolton Street, Piccadilly, W.

Letters to the Editor requiring personal reply should be accompanied by stamped directed envelope.

All advertisements and business communications to be sent to the "MANAGER" of the Homeopathic Publishing Company, 12, Warwick Lane, Paternoster Row, London, E.C.

LITERARY matter and correspondence should be sent to us not later than the 12th of each month. Proofs will be sent to contributors, who are requested to correct the same and return to the Editor as early as possible.

CORRESPONDENTS.

Dr. Rosenau, Kissingen.—Mr. G. F. Tutt, Cape Town.—Mr. F. Kopp, Greenwich, N.S.W.—Dr. Storar, Ramsgate.—Dr. Anton Nebel, Davos.—Mr. Jessop, Southport.—Mr. Gafoor, Gozakupur, India.—Dr. Harvey Bodman, Bristol.—Dr. Kranz, Homburg.—Dr. Heath, London.

BOOKS AND JOURNALS RECEIVED.

Hom. Review.—Zoophilist.—Mind.—Revist. Hom.—Med. Times.—Allg. Hom. Zeit.—H. Monatsblätter.—The Chironian.—La Propaganda Homeopatica.—H. Maandblad.—La Homeopatia.—Ind. Hom. Rev.—Hom. Envoy.—The Individualist.—Medical Century.—Rev. Hom. Française.—H. Recorder.—Bolet. Hosp. Hom. Niños Dios.—Wjestnik H. Med.—N.A.J. of H.—New Eng. Med. Gaz.—L'Art Médical.—Hom. Jour. of Obst.—Annaes de Med. Hom.—

Hom. Eye, Ear, and Throat J.—Hahnemannian Mon.—Pacif. Coast Jour. of H.—Calcutta Jour. of Med.—American Phys.—Le Propagateur de L'Homéopatie.—Animals' Friend.—Homöopatische Rundschau.—Revist. Hom. Paraná.—Persian Homeopathic Guide.—A Second Period of Two Years' Abdominal Work in the Gynecological (Ebury) Ward of the London Homeopathic Hospital with no Mortality. By George Burford, M.B., M.C., and James Johnstone, M.B., F.R.C.S. Eng.—Ann. Report Hahnemann Hospital, Liverpool.—Uroséméiologie des Eczémateux. Par le Dr. Clément Petit.—Household Fire Precautions, Capt. Shean—Table of Rare Metals. By E. L. N. Armbrecht.—Report of Hahnemann Hospital and Dispensaries, Bristol.

The Homeopathic World.

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THE HOMEOPATHIC WORLD.

OCTOBER 1, 1906.

THE ATLANTIC CITY MEETING.

No one who had the privilege of taking part in the Seventh Quinquennial International Homeopathic Congress will ever forget the historic occasion, and to President James H. McCLELLAND belongs the honour of having directed a meeting as successful and as full of portent for the future as any of its predecessors. There were two clear notes struck and echoed again and again throughout the Congress meetings, as well as at private assemblies, and these were—First and foremost, the necessity for the consolidation of homeopathic interests and homeopathic efforts all over the world; and second—no flirtation with the allopaths! If the Congress had met for no other purpose than this double message, the enunciation of it would have been well worth all the thought and all the effort that have been expended upon it. But the Congress achieved much more. The full tale of its doings must be left for the *Transactions* to tell, for it is not possible for one reporter to follow it in all its branches, and we must content ourselves for the moment with such a brief summary as we are able to provide in our present issue. We advise all our readers to secure the volume of the *Transactions* when it appears, and we can promise them a wealth of good clinical reading in the papers and the discussions they evoked.

But over and above the more material results of the Congress is another, intangible, perhaps, but none the less real. The personal contact between those whose names have been familiar to each other is a great gain, and President McCLELLAND'S Congress has set its seal on the *entente cordiale* in an unmistakable and altogether desirable way. America is the adopted fatherland of homeopathy, and as regards our science America is the elder brother of the nations of the earth. America has led the way, but America must not be left to do all the work herself. We of the Old World, of the Colonies, of the republics of South and Central America—all have our share to do, and if there is one conviction more than another that we have brought home with us it is that it is high time we set about doing it. Another conviction no less strong is that we must follow the lead of America in this—we must cultivate the interests of homeopathy with a single eye, and pay not the smallest attention to the allopathic faction whether it seeks to suppress us or to ensnare us with blandishments. There is one thing about the allopathic sect which we can always rely upon—in anything it does in reference to ourselves it is seeking its own advantage and not that of homeopathy. In America, as well as elsewhere, the homeopathic practitioners in any city are sure to capture the most desirable portion of the community as patients. There is no wonder, therefore, that the allopathic societies are eager to amalgamate. But the courting is a one-sided affair—"Barkis" may be willing enough—but the other party, as our American friends say, has "no use for him."

American homeopathy has won its position by taking the public into its counsels, and the public has backed it up and placed it where it is. British homeopathy is now taking the same line, and Germany, Holland and other countries are doing the same. This is the right line to take, and this is one of the chief lessons to the world of the Seventh International Homeopathic Congress.

HOMEOPATHY AND THE SPECIALTIES.

WHILST we were astounded by the position which homeopathy occupies in America, and the magnificence of her institutions, we noticed one or two things about which it may be well to say a word or two. The tendency of the age is to specialise, and this tendency has of course been felt in homeopathy as well as elsewhere. When a homeopath becomes a specialist, he naturally puts more thought into his specialty than into anything else. This naturally tends to cause homeopathy to take a second place in his practice. That it does not necessarily do so was shown by a paper read at the Congress by Dr. JAMES M. WARD, of San Francisco, in which he insisted on the value of homeopathy to the surgeon. Works like the late Dr. GILCHRIST'S *Surgical Diseases*, OSTROM'S *Diseases of the Breast*, BUKK G. CARLETON'S *Uropoietic Diseases*, and FREDK. M. DEARBORN'S *Diseases of the Skin*, show that specialism need not kill homeopathy in the specialist. But Dr. CARLETON himself, from the surgeon's side, and Dr. FREDK. B. PERCY, from the materia medica side, both expressed to us their sense of the danger.

Another point which struck us, and which may be related to the other, is the small amount of attention that is apparently paid to the use of nosodes. If our specialists and surgeons would pay more attention to these valuable remedies, they would not be likely to willingly forego the help that is in them. Moreover, the allopaths are exploiting them for all they are worth, and, in spite of the crude and dangerous methods of administering them which they employ, they are effecting some cures. Homeopathy, with all her advantages, ought not to be behind in this, and ought not to let her priority in the use of remedies of this kind pass unchallenged.

NEWS AND NOTES.

SAN FRANCISCO.

ALONG with the rest of the sufferers from the earthquake, the homeopathic physicians in many instances lost their all. Thanks to help readily bestowed from the other States, many have been reinstated, albeit in a somewhat crippled fashion. Libraries are not restored in a day, nor are the necessary instruments for medical and surgical practice to be obtained for the asking. Dr. James M. Ward put the case before a Section of the Congress, and the American Institute voted a thousand dollars to the relief fund. It would be a graceful thing if British homeopaths were to take some share in this good work, and it would at the same time be a proper recognition of the solidarity of homeopathy throughout the world. Some means will be taken by the Association's delegates to give practical shape to this matter. Dr. Burford and Dr. Clarke have each promised £5 towards the fund, and we shall be happy to see that any amounts sent to us reach the right quarter.

DUDGEON TRAVELLING SCHOLAR.

DR. FAIRLIE, of the London Homeopathic Hospital, has been appointed to the Dudgeon Travelling Scholarship of the British Homeopathic Association, and will proceed to Chicago for three months' study.

BURNETT FUND—SILVER SALE.

WE beg to remind our readers that in November a Silver Sale in aid of the Burnett Fund will be held by Mrs. Clarke, at 8, Bolton Street, W. Full particulars will be given in our next issue.

THE importance of the Congress matter compels us to hold over all ordinary communications until next month.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

A NOTE ON THE ESSENTIALS OF A HOMEOPATHIC MATERIA MEDICA.*

By JOHN HENRY CLARKE, M.D., President of the British Homeopathic Society.

MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW HOMEOPATHS,—We are informed by explorers who have visited the Astral Plane that vision in that interesting region is a very different thing from what it is with us—that there the observer sees not only the outsides of things, as we do here, but the interior as well, and all round them, all at once. The consequence is, that unless a visitor who is first introduced into it has been properly prepared, and has his head screwed on very tightly, he is in great danger of losing it in the multiplicity and complexity of the things that crowd on his observation. Now, I cannot answer for the Astral Plane, never having consciously been there myself; but I can answer for the sort of mental shock that comes over one who has been brought up an allopath when he is suddenly plunged into the Plane of Homeopathic Ideas. An entirely new world of therapeutic notions is opened to the view, and it requires no little self-control to keep one's balance under the shock. But this balance it is the first essential that we should not lose; for if we do we are apt to become uncomfortable creatures of the amphibian type, which, according to the celebrated definition of the schoolboy, is "an animal which cannot live in the water and dies on dry land."

The neophyte entering the homeopathic fold finds many things presented to his view which look something like things he has met before under the same names, and yet are very different. He has been acquainted, in his unregenerate days, with works called "materia medicas," and on his introduction to homeopathy he finds "materia medicas" still. He opens one—Hahnemann's *Materia Medica Pura*, let us say—and what does he find? A nonsensical list of isolated symptoms collected from goodness knows where! The shock of this discovery is so great that many turn on their heels at

* Read before the International Homeopathic Congress.

once and make precipitate flight for their allopathic fatherland. These have my deepest sympathy and none of my censure. If they cannot stand the attenuated atmosphere of the homeopathic heights, it is far better for them to continue to dwell on their native plains.

I cannot altogether exonerate Hahnemann for not inventing some new name for the *implementa homeopathica*. It was very natural, I admit, that when he discovered what he believed to be the true form of drug-presentment he should wish to pit it against the allopathic drug-presentments already in the field. So he named his work *Materia Medica* to challenge comparison with the *materia medica*s of his predecessors. He added, indeed, the word *Pura* by way of distinction; but the adjective is totally inadequate to mark the distinction, which is really a difference in essential nature and not merely a difference in quality. Hahnemann seemed to recognise this when he came to compile his work on *Chronic Diseases*. This work is as essentially a homeopathic *materia medica* as is the *Materia Medica Pura*. But there is no mention of "materia medica" in the title-page of this work.

For homeopathic practice there are two necessary implements—a symptom-list of each of the remedies and a repertory which will enable the practitioner to find any symptom of any remedy when wanted. These two works combined I should prefer to designate *implementa homeopathica*. Jahr named *implementum No. 1*—*i.e.*, the *materia medica* part—the "Codex of Symptoms"; and I think if Hahnemann had adopted some such term we should not have the confusion which now exists in homeopathic ranks.

It must not be forgotten that the distinctive feature of homeopathy—the very reason of our existence as a distinct school—lies in the means whereby we find our remedies. The fact that we use remedies prepared differently from those of allopathy, and in different form, is not the essential point of our difference. That difference lies in the selection of the remedy; and the means whereby we make the selection are—the Symptom-list and the Repertory. This is the ground we stand on.

I have said that some aspirants to homeopathic achievements flee in terror to the plains when they get their first glimpse of the implements they are expected to make

their way with. But with others the case is different. There have been generous-hearted souls in the homeopathic ranks who have essayed to make the path of the climbers easy. These have prepared for the use of the newcomers works on materia medica which they could hardly distinguish from the works which they knew by the same name in their allopathic days. Of these works the best known example is the *Pharmacodynamics* of the late Dr. Hughes. This work is so easy to be assimilated by the allopathic mind and so easy to use, and it contains so much that is new to the inquirer, that he is captivated with it and never discovers that this kind of work is not a homeopathic materia medica at all in the true sense. Dr. Hughes himself knew that it was not, and he attempted to supply a real one in the *Cyclopedia of Drug Pathogenesis*; for Dr. Hughes set his face like a flint against Hahnemann's arrangement of the drug symptoms in Schema form. Dr. Hughes went so far as to say that Hahnemann's invention of the Schema was a "real calamity to homeopathy"! Hughes had no objection to provings, but to please him they must remain in the day-book form.

Just to illustrate my meaning I will give two cases, which I hope will not weary you. Some time ago, after a quite insignificant attack of influenza, I was left with a sensitiveness of the teeth which gave me a good deal of annoyance, but was not bad enough to make me take any trouble to cure it, or to pay my dentist a visit. As far as I knew my teeth were all either sound or properly filled.

In homeopathy we may do much by generalising practice, and this kind of homeopathy is possible from such works as the *Pharmacodynamics*. But this is the wrong end at which to begin—homeopaths must first individualise and generalise after. And further when generalising fails we must always have individualising to fall back upon.

To return to my toothache. After the thing had been going on for three weeks with such generalising treatment as a few doses of *Kreasote*, *Mercurius*, and *Spigelia* could supply, without the smallest apparent success, the trouble began to grow rather worse and disturb my nights. One night I noticed that though the pain was worse on the *left* side, I could not sleep on my *right* side, as I generally do, because that made the pain much worse.

The thing was now bad enough to be worth looking up,

and moreover I had a fresh characteristic aggravation to go upon. Hahnemann's tip to go first for the most peculiar symptom is worth all the generalising ever invented. Here I had "Pain < lying on the painless side" as the most peculiar symptom; and this was the first to be matched.

I now turned to Father Hering's *Toothache Repertory*, which I have adopted from his *Domestic Homeopathic Physician*—a work which every student should know by heart—in the sixth edition of my *Prescriber*, and I think improved upon, and there I found a number of remedies which have toothache < lying on the painless side, *Chamomilla* among the rest. Remedies having toothache < on left side, *Chamomilla* and others. Toothache < at night, *Chamomilla*. I thus had three legs for my stool and was tolerably happy. I took a few globules of *Chamomilla* 200, and in two hours I was distinctly better; ate my next meal in comfort for the first time in three weeks, slept the next night on either side indifferently, and the following day was quite well.

Now those who have no other work than Hughes' *Pharmacodynamics* with its clinical index to work on could not have discovered the remedy in this way.

(To be concluded.)

SEVENTH QUINQUENNIAL INTERNATIONAL HOMEOPATHIC CONGRESS.

Reported by DR. CLARKE.

OUR INVASION OF AMERICA.

ON Saturday, September 1st, at 10 a.m., the double delegates of the British Homeopathic Association and of the Cooper Club—Dr. Burford and the writer—took train at Waterloo, and some hour and a half later stepped on board the *St. Paul*, of the American line, at Southampton, bound for New York. This was our first taste of America. Every berth was taken. Only one-third of the passengers embarked at Southampton, the rest being due to join at Cherbourg, where two tug-loads of pilgrims from the European tour, with a mountain of luggage, were taken on board after some delay.

The first two days of the voyage were delightfully fine, and everybody was more or less happy. Then it became stormy, and the gaps at the tables were many. By the end of the voyage it was again fine, and, in spite of some rolling, everybody came up smiling at the finish. We came in sight of land early on the afternoon of Saturday, the 8th, and a brilliant day gave us a most beautiful view of the superb approaches to New York.

At the beginning of a voyage strangers are a little shy of one another. By and by the hardships of the ocean make havoc of the conventions, and in a week almost anybody talks to anybody. On the same boat with ourselves was Dr. Bonino, junior, lately of San Francisco, and now returning from a visit to his father in Italy, who sent by him the Italian report. Another well-known homeopath happened also to be on board, Dr. Frederick M. Dearborn, of New York. Dr. Dearborn found us out a few days before we landed, and before we parted at the landing secured a promise from us to let him show us over the New York Hospitals of Homeopathy, the skin departments of which are all under his charge. The work on the skin by his late father, Dr. Henry M. Dearborn, and his own edition of that work, are the classics of this speciality in our school.

The blessings of Protection were forcibly brought home to us long before we were allowed to land. Customs officers boarded us, and we all sat in the saloon and took our turns in swearing to the luggage we had with us, and how much of it was or was not contraband. This occupied a good deal of time, and robbed us of the view of the entrance of the inner harbour. The result of all this trouble was that each passenger received a ticket, by virtue of which on landing he could secure the services of a revenue officer to open and examine his luggage. As the *St. Paul* moved inside its dock a joyful crowd of friends were seen on the landing waving greetings to their friends on board. As soon as the gangways were up the passengers swarmed ashore, and their luggage after them. Then began a scene which the pen fails to describe. There *is* system in the arrangements, but to a stranger it looked like pandemonium.

Of the kindness of the American people no words of ours can speak too warmly. Fellow-travellers with

whom we became casually acquainted on board took no end of pains to prepare us for what was coming, and would have gone out of their way to help us to reach our hotel with our belongings if we had not had friends of our own at hand to pilot us through. And a pretty tough business it was, even for them. But it is on the natives that the trouble falls hardest. The Customs officers do not suspect ephemeral visitors much, and let them off easily; but we saw them diving into the great steamer-trunks of the American passengers, pulling out delicate fabrics and subjecting them, in no very tender fashion, to critical examination.

At last, after a severe struggle, we got into a cab and landed at the Hotel Belmont, Forty-second Street, and found our rooms on the seventeenth storey, giving a glorious view over the myriad lights of New York.

Early next morning the scene was veiled in grey mist. When the sun rose the mist slowly dispersed, and New York stood revealed with its beautiful river and its wondrous "sky-scrapers," and, more wonderful than all, its freedom from smoke. Imagine a smokeless London!

New York is built on a rocky island. It cannot spread laterally so there was no alternative to the practical American mind but to make use of the sky and build upwards—especially as Nature had kindly supplied rock enough to bear indefinite weights.

Early in the morning our telephones were going—every bedroom in New York seems to have its telephone which puts you in touch with all the world—and our friends were inviting us to all sorts of delightful experiences, which we arranged for the afternoon. Dr. Burford and I strolled out after breakfast on a voyage of inspection, and when we were tired of walking we took a victoria, and, thanks to a most intelligent driver, were shown most of the sights. Dr. Burford then went off to lunch and dine with the friends whose great kindness had piloted us through the "raging, tearing" Customs and landed us safely in our hotel. I was taken by my friend to Long Island, and after travelling over Brooklyn Bridge, through Brooklyn to Coney Island, and tasting the delights of that miraculous "Earl's Court" of New York (only ever so much more so) we passed through Sea Gate into a most wonderful little colony of cottages and villas within the jurisdiction of New York, and yet an *imperium in imperio*

with a private little government of its own. There one might be a thousand miles away from New York and Coney Island. Facing the ocean, all the interest of the great approach—the incoming and outgoing steamers—is in full view. The bathing is superb, as I can testify. The water is clear as crystal—though not as dense as the water in mid-ocean, or even as that around our own coasts—and one has only to walk in bathing costume out of the houses into the sea. With a party of some friends I had a swim before tea, and after three-quarters of an hour's "strap-hanging" in a Coney Island express on a Sunday afternoon, this was something to be grateful for. The day was so warm that it was quite possible to stroll about after bathing without the least fear of catching cold.

The friends of whose hospitality I was partaking were two families, one having a house in Sea Gate, and the other a houseboat moored a little distance off shore. The house-boat, with all the luxuries and conveniences of those of Henley, was a sea-going boat, with double petrol engines, capable of doing ten knots and carrying petrol for three or four hundred miles. We had tea on board and returned to shore in the launch after sundown, with the illuminated towers of Coney Island blazing in full view—a really beautiful and fairy-like effect. We dined on shore and talked of two worlds till near midnight.

After an early breakfast my guardians and friends piloted me back to my hotel (having returned to the city in one of the private steamers of the colony which ply between Sea Gate and New York). After a hurried packing we left New York for Atlantic City, travelling by the 9.55 a.m. train. We arrived at 1.5, and found a brilliant and very hot day—the hottest known for the time of the year—so we were told! After some delay in securing our expressed luggage we sallied forth to the meeting-place on Young's Pier and found the American Institute in session. This concluded, the business of the International Congress was begun.

THE CONGRESS.

It is necessary to explain to our readers some of the conditions of the gathering at Atlantic City. The International Congress is combined with the meeting of the American Institute of Homeopathy. The latter institu-

tion is the chief national body of homeopathic physicians in America. It meets annually for the transaction of business, the reading and discussion of papers, and it publishes an annual volume of transactions. It is customary for the homeopathic physicians of the chosen place of meeting to make arrangements for the gathering and to entertain the visitors. As on the present occasion this entailed the entertaining of six hundred guests at a banquet, it may be understood that the physicians of Atlantic City are entitled to a very deep debt of gratitude for their generosity.

The American Institute has its own officers, who are distinct from, and independent of, those of the International Congress. The meetings of the International Congress are presided over by its own officers. The other meetings are presided over by the officers of the Institute. The President of the Institute for the present year is Dr. Wm. E. Green, of Little Rock, Arkansas. I prefer to name him Dr. "*Onosmodium*" Green, as it was he who proved *Onosmodium*, and a quite heroic proving it was. To him we owe one of the most clear-cut of the remedies of the materia medica, for which hundreds of patients all over the world are daily grateful—or ought to be! Dr. Green is tall and spare, with pointed dark beard and moustache. Alert and active, he makes an admirable president, and as he was also Honorary Vice-President of the International Congress, he was a very important factor in the gathering, and his Presidential Address was marked with more than common interest.

OFFICERS OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF HOMEOPATHY.

It may be well here to give the names of the principal officers and committee-members of the American Institute:—

President.

WILLIAM E. GREEN, M.D. Little Rock, Arkansas.

First Vice-President.

WILLIS A. DEWEY, M.D. Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Second Vice-President.

CHARLES E. SAWYER, M.D. Marion, Ohio.

Secretary.

CHARLES GATCHELL, M.D. Chicago, Illinois.

Treasurer.

THOS. FRANKLIN SMITH, M.D. New York, N.Y.

BOARD OF CENSORS.

A. C. COWPERTHWAIT, M.D. Chicago, Ill.
MILLIE J. CHAPMAN, M.D. Pittsburg, Pa.
W. E. REILY, M.D. Fulton, Mo.
ELDRIDGE C. PRICE, M.D. Baltimore, Md.
A. W. BAILY, M.D. Atlantic City, N.J.

Registrar.

J. RICHEY HORNER, M.D. Cleveland, Ohio.

Necrologist.

E. H. PRATT, M.D. Chicago, Ill.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Wm. E. Green, M.D., *Chairman* Little Rock, Ark.
W. A. Dewey, M.D. Ann Arbor, Mich.
C. E. Sawyer, M.D. Marion, Ohio.
Ch. Gatchell, M.D. Chicago, Ill.
T. Franklin Smith, M.D. New York, N.Y.
J. Richey Horner, M.D. Cleveland, Ohio

LOCAL COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS,
ATLANTIC CITY.

JOHN R. FLEMING, M.D., *Chairman.*
A. W. BAILY, M.D., *Secretary.*
L. D. BALLIETT, M.D., *Treasurer.*
A. W. BALL, M.D., *Associate Secretary.*

C. C. Allen, M.D.
P. L. Barnes, M.D.
J. T. Beckwith, M.D.
L. H. Bewley, M.D.
G. W. Crosby, M.D.
W. G. Gardner, M.D.
J. W. Hughes, M.D.
G. G. Jackson, M.D.
M. S. Lyon, M.D.
L. Merrow, M.D.
Mary Miller, M.D.
M. L. Munson, M.D.
W. C. Sooy, M.D.
A. S. Wescoat, M.D.
A. W. Westney, M.D.
M. D. Youngman, M.D.
Thos. Youngman, M.D.

ASSOCIATES.

Philadelphia :
W. B. Van Lennep, M.D.
W. B. Van Baun, M.D.
Lewis Posey, M.D.
H. L. Northrop, M.D.
O. S. Haines, M.D.
J. J. Tuller, M.D.
New York :
Bukk G. Carleton, M.D.
George Roberts, M.D.
A. B. Norton, M.D.
Washington :
Wm. H. King, M.D.
T. L. McDonnald, M.D.
L. B. Swampstedt, M.D.

THE LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Whilst the professional members of the Conventions were busy at their meetings, the non-professional members of their families were not without employment. The Meissen Society—composed of homeopathic ladies—and the Women's Homeopathic Club of Atlantic City were busy, as the following programme will show:—

THE MEISSEN SOCIETY.

Atlantic City, New Jersey, September 10th to 14th, 1906.

OFFICERS.

Honorary President.

Mrs. Hiram L. Chase.....Cambridge, Mass.

President.

Mrs. Herbert Dana Schenck.....Brooklyn, N.Y.

First Vice-President.

Mrs. William B. Van Lennep Philadelphia, Pa.

Second Vice-President.

Mrs. John E. James Philadelphia, Pa.

Secretary.

Mrs. Harry S. Weaver Philadelphia, Pa.

Treasurer.

Mrs. John C. McCauley.....Rochester, Pa.

Chairman of Local Committee.

Mrs. L. Dow Balliett Atlantic City, N.J.

Hospitality Committee.

Woman's Homeopathic Club of Atlantic City.

PROGRAMME.

Monday, September 10th—

Eight p.m., opening exercises of the Institute, followed by reception and ball on Young's Pier.

Tuesday, September 11th—

Ten o'clock, meeting of the Meissen Society at headquarters, at the "Marlborough-Blenheim." Address of welcome by Mrs. L. Dow Balliett, President of the Woman's Homeopathic Club, and response by Mrs. Herbert Dana Schenck, President of the Meissen Club.

Eleven o'clock, rolling chair ride to the inlet. View of sail boats, &c.

Four to five o'clock, reception and tea at Meissen headquarters.

Wednesday, September 12th—

Ten-thirty o'clock, deep-sea sail from the inlet tendered by Galen Hall.

Four to five o'clock, reception and tea at Meissen headquarters.

Thursday, September 13th—

Annual meeting of the Meissen Society for election of officers.

One o'clock, photograph taken on Young's Pier. One o'clock, exhibition drill of Atlantic City Life Saving Guard viewed from the pier.

Four to five, tea at the Meissen headquarters.

Friday, September 14th—

One p.m., exhibition of the United States Coast Service to be seen from the pier.

Eight p.m., banquet.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The headquarters of the Meissen Society are at the "Marlborough-Blenheim."

Members of the Society are urged to register and obtain their badges immediately upon their arrival. All women visitors are requested to do the same in order that the courtesies of the Society may be extended to them.

In order that the Society and Local Committee may make suitable arrangements, it is requested that each person desirous of accepting the invitation to the various functions notify the officers at least one hour before the time set for the various rides or other public functions.

Any woman visitor, whether a member of the Meissen or not, is cordially invited to join the various entertainments offered.

Information concerning the Meissen Society and its meetings can be obtained any hour of the day at the Meissen headquarters.

Dues are one dollar (\$1.00) per year.

This programme was duly carried out to the great satisfaction of all.

ATLANTIC CITY.

The meeting-place of the Congress is unique in America, and that is the same thing as saying unique in the world. Situated actually in the state of New Jersey, it is virtually a projection of Philadelphia, from which it is distant about an hour by rail. It is an island with eight miles of ocean front to the south. The first glimpse of the sea, arriving by train, was a marshalled line of serried ranks of huge waves and breakers. The bathing is entirely surf-bathing. The water is warm, and so is the air, and visitors stroll about the streets, and on the shore, and in the water, in bathing costume, which is considered quite *de règle*; and

it is very convenient that it is so. The buildings of the city are almost entirely hotels or boarding-houses. Along the sea-front is the celebrated Board Walk—a pavement of planks about 100 feet wide—running for eight miles. From this the five great ocean piers extend. On one of them—Young's Pier—the meetings of the Congress were held. Every member of the Congress was presented with the button-badge of the Institute, and this gave admission to the pier. Along the Board Walk are arranged every kind of amusement it is possible to conceive. In this respect Atlantic City compares with Coney Island. In fact, Atlantic City is called by some the Coney Island of Philadelphia. It is connected with Philadelphia by two systems of railway—the Reading and the Pennsylvania. Atlantic City has two daily morning papers, the *Daily Press* and *Atlantic Record*, and one evening paper, the *Evening Union*. These and the Philadelphia papers gave very good accounts of the proceedings.

•MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10TH.

At 2.30 p.m. the Institute was called to order by Mr. President Green at the meeting-place on Young's Pier, a spacious hall, profusely decorated with bunting, the President's table being draped with the national flag of America. The principal business of this session was the Presidential Address, which, as it happened, struck a keynote which was echoed and re-echoed through the International Congress. This note was: "No amalgamation!" So forcibly and eloquently was the point put that we give here an extract from the excellent report in the *Atlantic City Daily Press*, although it does not strictly belong to the International proceedings.

Dr. GREEN said:—

"The question of amalgamation with the dominant school has been much agitated of late. The old school, after years of vain endeavour to destroy us by adverse criticism, ridicule, and calumny, recognising the futility of their efforts, have at last let down the bars and are trying to entice us into their fold; but it is all with the implied understanding that we renounce our homeopathic faith.

"Can we do this? When we do, we stand self-convicted in the eyes of the world as having lived a life of professional fraud and deception. This question of amalgamation is ever a grave one; one that is fraught with danger to our school of

medicine, and to my mind, when accomplished, bespeaks the extinction of homeopathy. There is yet ample room in this great and growing country of ours for a homeopathic body such as this may be, and while it might be conceded that there is not the necessity of our maintaining a separate organisation, actively promulgating the principles for which we stand, there is yet much unfinished business. I am quite sure that those most anxious for amalgamation will not dare assert that our work as homeopaths has been completed.

"To me, the field was never greater, the opportunities more numerous, or the need more apparent than now; for so sure as the medical fraternity exists, there is bound to be a revolution in therapeutics, and since the law of Similars is the only law that approximates science, it must of necessity become the key to the revised situation. The leaders of the old school are therapeutically still floundering in the slough of despond, with apparently no hope of relief. Admittedly they have not advanced beyond a state of empiricism; their best men are sceptics, and their students return from college therapeutic Nihilists. They know that their method of therapeutics is one of imperfection and incapacity, therefore they are reaching out in every direction, grasping at every form of therapy with the hope of establishing a pharmacology of *materia medica* that can be relied upon.

"I am convinced that the time is not far distant when there will be but one doctor of medicine, and I am as sure that the law upon which he will base his prescriptions, medically, will be the law of Similars."

ELECTION OF OFFICERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL HOMEOPATHIC CONGRESS.

At about 5 p.m. the Institute proceedings came to a close and President Green retired. Thereupon Dr. J. P. Sutherland, Secretary of the Committee of the International Congress, took charge, and called the first meeting of the Seventh International Homeopathic Congress to order. The first business of the day was the election of officers. According to expectation Dr. James H. McClelland, of Pittsburg, was unanimously elected to fill the President's chair. As Honorary President of the last International Congress, as the *doyen* of attendants at the Congresses of the series, as the man who piloted the Hahnemann Monument Bill through the U.S. Congress, and as the best known and most universally respected among the homeopaths

of America, there could be no hesitation in the choice. On his election Dr. McClelland was conducted to the President's chair, and amid acclamations the gavel first wielded by Carrol Dunham was handed to the President of the Seventh International Homeopathic Congress, which is now Dr. McClelland's place in the history of our great movement. The President having made his acknowledgments to the Congress for the honour of his election, the choice of the other officers followed. Dr. John H. Clarke, of London, was elected Honorary President, and was conducted in his turn to the platform. Other officers elected were as follows: Acting Vice-Presidents, Dr. Eugene H. Porter, New York, and Prof. H. P. Bellows, Boston; Honorary Vice-Presidents, Pratap Chandra Majumdar, Calcutta, India; J. T. Wouters, Holland; W. K. Bouton, Australia; W. E. Green, Little Rock, Ark.; George Burford, England; Permanent Secretary, Dr. John H. Clarke, London; Provisional Secretary, the Registrar of the American Institute of Homeopathy, who at present is Dr. J. Richey Horner, of Cleveland, Ohio.

An important matter decided at this meeting was the arrangement of permanent machinery for the series of International Congresses. Heretofore the officers elected, with the exception of the Permanent-Secretary, served only during the life of the Congress. Under the organisation plan adopted on the opening day two sets of officers were elected, acting and honorary, the acting officers to serve only during the session of the Congress, while the honorary officers are to serve during the interim between this and the succeeding Congress. The permanent officers of the International Congress are, therefore, in addition to the Secretary (who is also a member by virtue of his office as Honorary President), Dr. P. C. Majumdar, Dr. J. T. Wouters, Holland; Dr. Wm. E. Green, of Little Rock, Arkansas; Dr. W. K. Bouton, Australia; Dr. George H. Burford, London. President McClelland appointed the following as members of the committee on resolutions: Chairman, J. P. Sutherland, of Boston; E. A. Neatby, of London; Thomas H. Carmichael, of Philadelphia; and Dr. B. S. Arnulphy, of Nice, France.

MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 10TH.

OPENING EXERCISES OF THE INTERNATIONAL HOMEOPATHIC CONGRESS.

The opening exercises of the International Homeopathic Congress were held in the Ball Room on Monday evening, September 10th, at 8 o'clock. The programme included music by an orchestra, after which the President of the Congress called the meeting to order. An "Address of Welcome" was then delivered by Dr. John R. Fleming, of Atlantic City, Chairman of the Local Committee of Arrangements. This address was amplified and seconded by the Hon. F. P. Stooey, Mayor of Atlantic City, who welcomed the visitors with words of cordial greeting, and tendered them the freedom of the city during their stay. He apologised for the absence of the Governor of New Jersey State, the Hon. Edward C. Stokes, who was confined to the house by a cold. Mr. Stooey welcomed the delegates to the State in his place.

After more music by the boys' choir of the Ascension Church, the President acknowledged, in a happy speech, the welcome extended to the Congress by Atlantic City homeopaths, by Atlantic City, and by New Jersey State. He then called on Dr. Green, President of the Institute, to give the final address of welcome. This was the welcome to the foreign delegates. It was given in cordial terms, and was warmly seconded by the great audience assembled.

The President then called on Dr. John H. Clarke, of London, to reply.

Dr. Clarke, who was loudly cheered on rising, said: Mr. President, Mr. President Green, Ladies and Gentlemen,—In the name of my brother delegates to this World's Congress and myself, I offer you our most cordial thanks for the welcome you have extended to us. We have come from distant lands on joyful pilgrimage to pay our duty at this Mecca of Homeopathy, the great Republic of the West. Germany evolved it; Paris gave it European vogue; a Frenchman, of Sicily, the impetuous Mure, carried the fiery cross and lighted an undying flame of homeopathy in the Americas of the South. But it is here that our Science and our Art have found their true fatherland. Some one has said that America has been peopled by the sins of Europe. In

the history of homeopathy this is, in part at least, true. It was the political sins of Europe which gave the Wesselhoefts to America; it was Europe's academic sins which drove many a good homeopath over the seas and made America the home and the English language the mother-tongue of homeopathy. Hering, Lippe, Von Gersdorff, Hempel, Neidhard—these are a few of the names of those who have helped to raise the temple of homeopathy in this land of freedom. To you and your country, Sir, all our eyes have been turned. We come to you for inspiration--to learn your methods, to emulate your success. From our hearts we thank you for the generous welcome you have accorded us, and in return we promise to do all that in us lies to help you to make this great occasion an epoch in the evolution of our Science and our Art."

The speech met with an enthusiastic reception, and the international note of the Congress was dominant from that point.

After further music, Dr. Charles E. Walton, of Cincinnati, delivered an oration. Dr. Walton is *par excellence* the orator of American homeopathy. It was he who delivered the inspired address at the dedication of the Hahnemann Monument. In his speech on the present occasion he touched on many points, the most important of which, in the writer's estimation, was that which emphasised the "no amalgamation" advice of President Green.

RECEPTION.

The next item on the programme was a Reception, into which the great meeting resolved itself. The receivers were the Local Committee and the officers of the Congress and Institute, who shook hands with the members of the audience as they filed past. This proved an admirable opportunity for the meeting of many who had been hitherto intimate with each other only in name and by correspondence. The International Hahnemannian Association, of which Dr. Stuart Close was President, had just concluded its session at Atlantic City, and this was also the case with the Homeopathic Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, of whom Dr. C. P. Seip was President. It was our pleasure to meet both these gentlemen, and also Dr. H. C. Allen, of Chicago,

our editorial brother of the *Advance*, and his Associate Editor, Dr. Austin, with whom we have cemented with international hand-grip a friendship strong before in unity of sentiment and community of work. Dr. H. C. Allen is the father of Hering College, and the torch-bearer of the higher homeopathy in the West. Many an old acquaintance was renewed on this occasion, after lapse of years, and Time, in some cases, had been not altogether sparing in leaving his mark. But, however that may be, nothing can destroy the youth of an American. The youthful spirit survives the shock of time, and the power of the national youthfulness in this great gathering was nothing short of a revelation to an Old-Worlder. Another striking feature of this brilliant occasion was the enthusiasm of the ladies. Quite a considerable proportion of the physicians present were lady doctors, but this was a composite assembly of laity as well as medicos, and the enthusiasm of the lady friends in no way fell short of the enthusiasm of the lady doctors.

THE BALL.

The final item of the proceedings of this eventful evening was a ball, for which the floor was cleared. The orchestra struck up and dancing was carried on to a late hour and thoroughly enjoyed, especially by the younger portion of the guests assembled.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11TH.

From the rest of the Congress proceedings it will be necessary to make selections. The amount of work Americans put into a single day is sufficient to take away a European's breath. In one day they will read, discuss, and vote on as many papers as would occupy our Annual Congresses for a dozen years—and when lunches, dinners, and suppers are added to the programme some idea may be formed of the "go" our American cousins put into all they take in hand. Before proceeding further I will give the names of those members of the Institute who had signed the roll, given in the *Atlantic City Evening Union* of September 12th.

DOCTORS WHO ARE ATTENDING CONVENTION.

H. W. Hoyt, C. H. Hubbard, E. B. Hooker, M. Coon, H. C. Garrison, W. Wilson, C. R. Mayer, J. V. Allen, E. H. Linnell, H. A.

Harrison, W. B. Carpenter, P. B. Roper, J. M. Lee, T. E. Costain, E. G. Randall, G. S. Hodson, L. B. Swampstedt, H. D. Bishop, H. P. Cole, G. E. Lewis, S. E. Moon, J. C. McCauley, D. P. Maddux, M. B. Beiler, H. H. Seip, H. C. Kehoe, H. H. Blodgett, C. H. Wintsch, A. P. Stauier, J. A. Lenfesty, J. A. Rockwell, N. A. Harris, S. F. Baier, D. W. Vanderburgh, I. Townsend, M. R. French, J. P. Cobb, H. C. Richardson, H. A. Robbins, E. T. Smith, Junr., A. C. Palmer, A. K. Klein, D. M. Gardner, J. C. Wood, H. B. Ward, M. A. Fair, J. D. Medder, S. M. Hobson, C. T. Haines, C. E. Vedder, J. W. Stitzell, D. W. Wells, W. W. Van Vaughn, T. L. Chase, C. R. Wallace, J. P. Sutherland, H. F. Biggar, F. S. Shannon, A. Drury, G. Royal, W. H. Tennison, L. A. Cort, E. P. Brunner, R. E. Tomlin, C. F. Hadley, H. H. Wiggers, W. A. Seibert, A. L. Douglass, S. H. Aurand, W. F. Baker, A. Wanstall, H. L. Chase, S. P. Hedges, J. B. G. Custis, H. P. Bellows, N. A. Pennoyer, C. P. Seip, D. H. Beckwith, N. V. Delamater, C. S. Middlueton, C. E. Sanford, J. Lewis, O. S. Runnells, E. B. House, L. C. Grosvenor, J. T. Cooke, H. Packard, Julia C. Strawn, M. S. Lyon, M. W. Turner, W. R. King, G. W. McDowell, M. L. Morgan, D. H. Arthur, J. R. McCleary, G. B. Stearns, J. P. Rand, A. L. Blackwood, C. L. Rumsey, A. D. Varner, W. H. Phillips, W. Post, J. E. Wilson, S. N. Harrell, Alice Butler, R. E. Mitchell, J. A. Fischer, Martha V. Thomas, Maria L. Hunt, E. H. Wolcott, E. R. Fisk, W. H. Dieffenbach, H. D. Schenck, M. Bessemer, A. W. Palmer, T. Pratt, P. L. Bentback, B. G. Clark, C. R. Hunt, C. E. Lane, I. J. Lane, E. C. Blackburn, E. Z. Cole, D. A. Williams, Z. T. Miller, F. H. Cole, R. H. Gray, E. P. Batchelder, W. H. Hodge, G. De W. Fay, A. W. Yale, C. F. Adams, E. De Baun, B. J. Maycock, S. F. Wilcox, R. F. Rabe, B. F. Bailey, M. O. Terry, J. E. McE. Wetmore, J. D. Boilen, E. A. Krusen, W. D. Hughes, C. De W. Collins, W. F. Honan, E. J. Bissell, L. D. Wilcox, A. R. Griffiths, John E. White, E. C. Charles, H. L. Shephard, H. H. Baker, C. C. Straughan, J. E. Briggs, G. R. Herkimer, F. W. Colburn, Charles T. Howard, G. H. Gunderlock, H. S. Hathaway, R. S. Phillips, J. W. Branin, L. E. Sumon, L. C. McElwee, C. W. Eaton, J. B. Kinley, R. P. Miller, W. E. George, R. Walter, O. S. Haines, H. W. Pyle, R. S. Copeland, L. A. Schollenberger, J. L. Artz, G. F. Martin, F. E. Williams, W. D. Carter, M. J. Lyons, L. Allen, E. G. Linn, W. S. Guernsey, M. Branson, M. S. Ricker, A. G. White, H. C. Clapp, H. S. Lewellyn, W. W. Knowlton, H. S. Weaver, C. A. Williabs, H. S. Willard, M. A. Brosius, M. B. Currier.

The delegates and foreign visitors who were present were Dr. Bouton, representing Australia; Dr. Garcia Leão, delegate of Brazil; Dr. Mattoli, of Rome; Drs. Burford and Clarke, of Great Britain, representing the British Homeopathic Association and the Cooper Club. On Tuesday evening Dr. Searson, one of the delegates of the British Homeopathic Society, arrived, and on the evening of that day Mr. Shaw and Dr. Neatby, his fellow delegates, put in a brief appearance. It is greatly to be regretted that the attendance from Europe was so meagre. Outside of Great Britain there was only

one representative of Europe, Dr. Mattoli, of Rome; and Great Britain only sent a fraction of those who promised to come. A telegram of greeting was dispatched to Dr. Pope, a former President; and another telegram of good wishes was received from Dr. Dyce Brown by President McClelland.

REPORTS FROM ALL THE WORLD.

To return to the proceedings of each day and the working capacity of the American in Congress. Each day began at 9 a.m., and from 9 to 10 the American Institute had to transact its own private business. This was occasionally of a very interesting and lively nature. The International Congress work began at 10 a.m.; that is to say, when the Institute business did not overstep the mark, which occasionally happened. When the change did occur President Green surrendered the platform to President McClelland and his officers, and the Congress was called to order. From 10 to 1, from 2.30 to 6, and from 8 till 10 the work went merrily and steadily on, day after day, and most of the time there were sectional meetings as well as general meetings going on simultaneously.

On Tuesday morning the International note was further emphasised as the Reports from the different countries were read. For though the delegates were few, the Reports came duly to hand, and these excited great interest. They were read by different members of the Congress appointed by the President; and this was a happy idea, as it is apt to savour of monotony if a number of reports are read one after another by the same official. When the delegate in charge of the Report was present in person it was, of course, read by himself.

The first Report on the list was that on "The Status and Progress of Homeopathy in England since 1900," contributed by Dr. Dyce Brown. It was read by Dr. Sutherland, and excited very great interest. Dr. Dyce Brown dwelt very fittingly at considerable length upon the change for the better that has come over the aspect of British homeopathy since the British Homeopathic Association came into being. His description of the various activities of this body was very closely followed by the audience.

At the conclusion of Dr. Dyce Brown's report the

President asked Dr. Burford to make a supplementary statement.

Dr. Burford, who was greeted with prolonged applause, gave a brief sketch of the rise of the British Homeopathic Association, its works and aims, and made a short speech commending the work of the association to the cordial sympathy of the Congress. Dr. Burford concluded by formally presenting a special Report from the delegates of the British Homeopathic Association.

The President, from his chair, then formally presented the delegates from the Association to the assembled Congress with the words, "These are the men who have done it." Cheer after cheer rose from the enthusiastic audience in manifestation of their full sympathy and approval.

Next on the list was the Report from Australia. This was read by Dr. Bouton, of Melbourne, who presented it in person. It gave a cheering account of the prospects of homeopathy in the great southern colony, but it also echoed the usual cry of "More doctors wanted." America is looked to supply the world, and from all I could hear America is little better off herself—with all her schools and colleges the demand of the public is greater than the supply. This is a healthy state of matters from one point of view, but it ought to stimulate the homeopathic body to take steps to meet the want.

A very cheery Report from Tasmania by Mr. Gerard Smith was next read, and this was followed by the Report from India, sent by Dr. P. C. Majumdar, who told of plans for the erection of a great homeopathic hospital in Calcutta. Dr. Majumdar dwelt on the proved uselessness of allopathic remedies in the treatment of Plague, and pointed out that allopaths themselves had given them up and had turned to homeopathic measures for help. He predicted that homeopathy would become the ruling system of medicine in the East.

Next followed the report from France, contributed by Dr. V. Léon Simon. Here again progress was reported. The Report from Holland was to have been presented by Dr. Wouters, of Arnheim, in person, but something prevented Dr. Wouters from being present, and his Report had not arrived. The Report from Germany was contributed by Dr. B. Krauz, of Homburg. It told the same tale of progress, particularly referring to the new Berlin

Homeopathic Hospital and the work of the Homeopathic League of Germany. The Report from Italy was contributed by the venerable Dr. Bonino, of Turin. It was translated by his son, Dr. Bonino, of San Francisco. Dr. Bonino, jun., was a passenger on the *St. Paul* with Drs. Burford and Clarke, and entrusted the Report to the latter to present for him in case he should not be able to reach Atlantic City. Dr. Bonino was unable to be present, and the report was read by Dr. Clarke. It gave an account of the new hospital at Turin. The Report from Brazil was contributed by Dr. J. F. de M. Castro, of S. Paolo, Brazil. This was read by Dr. Garcia Leão, the delegate from Brazil, who is an attaché of the Brazilian Legation in New York, but an enthusiastic homeopathic doctor nevertheless. The story Dr. Castro had to unfold caused no small surprise among the audience, who had no conception that homeopathy occupied the strong and vigorous position it does in South America.

The Report on the "Present Condition of Homeopathy in the United States," drawn up by the Interstate Committee of the American Institute, was presented by the Chairman of the Committee, Dr. J. B. Gregg Custis, of Washington, and is a very important document. The reading of this Report concluded the first business meeting of the Congress, which accordingly adjourned till 2.30 p.m.

The hotels, as has been already explained, are arranged, for the most part, along the sea-front, and give on the Board Walk. This was the case with the immense and handsome "Marlborough-Blenheim," where many of the Congressionists were quartered, including the British Homeopathic Association's delegates. The distance of the hotel from Young's Pier is about a third of a mile. The methods of locomotion on the Board Walk are chiefly two—walking, and by what may be called the hansoms of Atlantic City, wicker chairs, for one or two persons, each manned by a stalwart negro. Of the two methods we generally chose the latter. The warmth and humidity of the climate was not conducive to physical exertion, and we were informed that during the Congress it was much hotter than usual for the time of the year.

At 2.30 p.m. the President called the Congress to order,

and the rest of the Reports were then taken. The first on the list was a general Report from the International Bureau of Homeopathy by Dr. George B. Peck, of Providence, Rhode Island, Chairman of the Committee. This, however, was deferred and taken on Saturday.

A Report of the Cooper Club was read by Dr. J. H. Clarke, one of the Club's delegates. It briefly sketched the history and origin of the Club and its work, and along with this Dr. Clarke handed in a type-written copy of the proceedings of the Club from its foundation, being the minutes taken by the honorary secretary of the Club, Dr. Le Hunte Cooper. Great interest was evinced in the Report, and a desire was manifested for co-operation with the work of the Club by similar bodies in the U.S.

All these Reports were voted on in turn, and formally accepted by the Congress.

PRINCIPLES AND PROPAGANDISM OF HOMEOPATHY.

After the conclusion of the Reports the papers were next taken, and Dr. James M. Ward, of San Francisco, Chairman of the Bureau, presided. Dr. Charles Woodhull Eaton, of Des Moines, Iowa, read a very important paper entitled "A Look towards the Future." The burden of this was "Give us more men and women"—a cry which has been echoed on all sides. There is only one source whence they are to be obtained—*i.e.*, from the public. There is only one means of obtaining them—by appeals to the public. He said the allopathic profession is overcrowded, while in the homeopathic there are ten positions open for every graduate. He advocated the employment of Field Secretaries, to be sent out among high-school graduates to acquaint them with the teachings of Hahnemann. Dr. Eaton's paper was very well received, and favourably discussed.

Dr. E. B. Nash was to have read a paper on "The Science of Symptomatology," but he was unable to be present, as he was recruiting in the Blue Mountains. He very kindly asked me to visit him there, but this I was unfortunately unable to do, and with great regret I had to return without seeing again this veteran of homeopathy.

Dr. George Royal, of Des Moines, Iowa, contributed a thoughtful paper on "Homeopathy: Theoretical and

Practical." Dr. Royal said that he believed in the immutability of the Law of Similars, and that because it was a law of nature it must in time secure universal recognition. He said that homeopathy had nothing to fear from allopathic sciences.

Dr. James M. Ward, of San Francisco, Health Officer of the city, and *doyen* of surgery of the Pacific Coast, read a paper entitled "Homeopathy as Applied to Surgery." This was full of practical points, and showed how vast are the advantages of homeopathic patients under operation over allopathic patients. He relied on the use of homeopathic remedies before, during, and after operation.

The paper gave rise to a good discussion, in the course of which Dr. Burford dwelt on three points more especially : (1) He always liked to treat his patients for days, weeks, and even months before operating on them. He deprecated the "homicidal hurrying of patients to operation." (2) He pointed out the value of *Silica 30* in clearing up the after-effects of abdominal operations. This was specially indicated where any discharging fistulæ remained about stitches, and when cheloid formed on the scars. (3) He insisted on prolonged constitutional treatment after operation. This would deliver the patient from the tendencies of which the condition requiring operation was the evidence, and with which operation alone was powerless to deal.

The first of the social functions of the week took place on the evening of this day. A dinner was given by Dr. and Mrs. M. D. Youngman, of Atlantic City, at their charming residence, Dr. and Mrs. J. H. McClelland, Dr. and Mrs. Gregg Custis, Dr. Wilcox, of New York, Dr. and Mrs. Sutherland, of Boston, being asked to meet the delegates of the British Homeopathic Association, Drs. Burford and Clarke. The sister of our hostess completed the party. An exceedingly pleasant evening was spent, and we were pleased to find that Mrs. Youngman's family has many ties in the Old Country, and has frequently been in London. The important calls of duty shortened the festive time, as there was an evening meeting to be attended, or rather meetings, for the sections, as well as the general body, had got to work.

To Dr. Youngman we were indebted for much of our personal comfort at Atlantic City. It was he who secured us rooms at the Marlborough-Blenheim Hotel and on him devolved much of the work of the Local Committee of Arrangements, and we were very happy to have the opportunity of making his further acquaintance and that of his family in his home.

On our return to the hotel after dinner, the writer made the acquaintance of a veteran of the Civil War, the brother of the President, Dr. J. B. McClelland, also of Pittsburg. The two brothers are affectionately known to their intimates as "J.H." and "J.B." Dr. "J.B.," though a veteran of the war, is still young, and though a bachelor, is blessed with a large number of nieces and other youthful dependents, for whose education and happiness he feels himself responsible. When "J.B." gives the word of command there is no saying "nay," so I found myself marched with the rest of his class to sample the moral exhibitions of Atlantic City. We had a very edifying time; the bill of fare comprising a cinematograph representation of a heroic combat between a negro gladiator and a white one, to test the endurance of the human frame and determine the ownership of sundry sums of money. The Board Walk itself at night, with its myriad brilliant and tasteful illuminations, is a really beautiful sight.

Here, in Atlantic City, we for the first time make the acquaintance of the negro question. I have mentioned that the chairs in the Board Walk are wheeled by negroes. All forms of service are also discharged by negroes in the majority of instances throughout the city, and, as far as we could judge, the system appears to work well.

If Scotland is the "land o' cakes," America is the land of drinks, and after the experiences of the recent visit it is not difficult to understand why it is so. The activity of the skin is so great that one is simply compelled to drink to keep up the supply of fluid. The American genius has risen to the situation and has discovered the greatest variety of drinks known to man. These are not by any means all of the alcoholic kind. There are others; and for an introduction to the best of them I am indebted to Dr. "J. B." In the entrance to the Blenheim Hotel are a number of shops, and one

of these is devoted to an exhibit of Californian fruits. Miraculous oranges, peaches, pears, grapes, plums, persimmons, and heads of corn are seen on all sides along with other products of the Pacific Coast. In one corner of the exhibition is a vast glass bowl of golden liquid reposing on a bed of ice, presided over by the patron of the establishment. Ever and anon to some thirsty caller the latter ladles out a tumbler of the liquor for the modest sum of five cents—value twopence-halfpenny. The name of the delectable nectar is Orange Punch. It consists chiefly of orange juice with a slight admixture of lemon and pineapple.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER, 12TH.

The subject of the business down for Wednesday was *Materia Medica and Therapeutics*. Over this division of the work Dr. A. L. Blackwood was the chairman.

The first paper down for reading was in the name of Dr. T. H. Carmichael, of Philadelphia. Dr. Carmichael contended for uniformity in the preparation of remedies and in their notation.

The discussion on the paper was opened by Dr. James Searson, of London, and was continued by other speakers. Dr. Clarke pointed out that though uniformity was in itself very desirable it would not be easy to enforce it. He thought it was important to find out which portion of a plant had the most dynamic value as a source of our preparations. He said that towards the end of his life Dr. Robert T. Cooper came to the conclusion that the greatest dynamic power of a plant resided in the flowers.

The next paper on the list was one by Dr. Clarke on "The Essentials of a Homeopathic *Materia Medica*," the first portion of which will be found elsewhere. Dr. Burford, Honorary Vice-President, was asked to preside whilst the paper was being read and discussed. The author and his paper met with an enthusiastic reception, and great interest was manifested in the volumes at the close of the meeting.

Dr. Burford called on Dr. H. C. Allen, of Chicago, to open the discussion, in which Dr. Austin, the President, Dr. Mohr, Dr. Boger, Dr. Geohegan, and others joined, and Dr. Clarke replied.

After Dr. Clarke's paper came one on "A New Physiological or Systemic Schema for the Classification of Drug Effects," by Dr. Howard P. Bellows, of Boston, Mass. The discussion on the paper was led by Dr. J. P. Sutherland, and at its conclusion Dr. Bellows' volume was placed beside Dr. Clarke's work, and the two works, on the motion of the President, received the formal approval of the Congress.

Other papers that were read and discussed were "The Dynamic Element of Remedies," by Dr. H. C. Allen; "The Consideration of Modalities in Prescribing Homeopathic Remedies," by Dr. Willis A. Dewey; "A Critical Study of the Provings of *Bryonia*," by Wm. A. Geohegan, of Cincinnati; "My Convictions Regarding Materia Medica and Therapeutics after over Thirty Years' Practice," by Dr. W. J. Hawkes, of Los Angeles; "Our Materia Medica," by Dr. Alex. L. Blackwood, M.D., Chicago; "The Influence and Strength of the Homeopathic Materia Medica," by Dr. S. H. Aurand, Chicago; "*Tabacum*," by Dr. Chas. Mohr, of Philadelphia. Dr. Mohr's paper was a powerful indictment of the habit, and especially of the smoking of cigarettes by young subjects. It gave rise to an interesting discussion.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14TH.

The business of this day was Clinical Medicine and Pathology, presided over by the Chairman of the Bureau, Dr. John E. Wilson, of New York, and it evoked some excellent papers on Tuberculosis and Rheumatism. Dr. Neatby was to have opened the proceedings with a paper on "The Treatment of Cancer by a Neoformans Vaccine, with Demonstration of the Method of Determining Frequency of Dose," but he was not able to be present, and the paper was deferred till the evening session. As he had not then received the apparatus he expected, his paper resolved itself into a talk.

Dr. Walter Wesselhøft, of Boston, contributed a paper on "The Homeopathic Treatment of Tuberculosis," and Dr. Herbert C. Clapp, of Boston, on "The Home and Sanatorium Treatment of Consumption in the Climate of New England." "The Treatment of the Cardiac Complications of Rheumatism" was the title of a paper by Dr. Oliver Haines, of Philadelphia. Dr. Wilbert B.

Hinsdale, of Ann Arbor, read a paper on "Arthritic Diseases, other than Rheumatism."

In the course of the afternoon session Dr. Burford formally presented to the section the first report of the Department for Original Research of the British Homeopathic Association. This was received with applause. Dr. Burford referred to the essentially practical bearing of this original work, and expressed the willingness of the Association to send a copy to any colleague on the receipt of his name and address. For this portion of the Association's work, Mr. Dudley Wright is mainly responsible.

Thursday was a day of social functions as well as of work. A lunch given at the Marlborough-Blenheim to the foreign delegates was a very pleasant affair. The foreign delegates present were Dr. Garcia Leão, of Brazil; Dr. W. K. Bouton, of Australia; and Drs. Burford, Searson, and Clarke, of London. Among the American hosts were Drs. H. K. Biggar, J. C. Wood, L. L. Danford, Bukk G. Carleton, J. H. McClelland and J. B. McClelland, Horace Packer, De Witt G. Wilcox, J. P. Sutherland, and a number of others.

During the progress of the lunch Dr. E. B. Hooker arrived, fresh from his election as President of the American Institute for the ensuing year. The announcement was received with an ovation from those present.

At 6.30 p.m. Drs. Burford and Clarke, delegates of the British Homeopathic Association, gave a dinner in the same hotel to twenty-two members of the Congress.

The guests included the President (J. H. McClelland), Dr. J. B. McClelland, Dr. H. C. Allen, Dr. J. B. Gregg Custis, Dr. A. E. Austin, Dr. H. F. Biggar, Dr. A. L. Blackwood, Dr. Howard P. Bellows, Dr. Bukk G. Carleton, Dr. Byron G. Clark, Dr. W. A. Dewey, Dr. J. W. Hawkes, Dr. J. Richey Horner, Dr. Garcia Leão, Dr. Horace Packard, Dr. George Royal, Dr. John P. Sutherland, Dr. James M. Ward, Dr. Walter Wesselhœft, and Dr. James C. Wood.

The gathering was a most representative one, and was thoroughly enjoyed by guests and hosts alike. The dinner was handsomely served. Dr. Burford described to the guests the work and aim of the British Homeopathic Association, and concluded by

asking permission of each of the gentlemen present to allow his name to be proposed for the honorary Vice-Presidentship of the Association. The invitation was accepted with acclamation by all those present, and at the earliest opportunity their names will be proposed, together with that of Dr. Van Lennep, who was unable to be present, but who gave his assent privately. Thus the British Homeopathic Association will be provided with its first list of honorary Vice-Presidents, comprising the most distinguished homeopaths of the present day.

The imperative call of duty necessitated an early separation for the evening meetings. The most remarkable of these were in the sections. Dr. James M. Ward gave an account of the San Francisco disaster and of the measures taken to meet the appalling conditions and diminish the sufferings of the vast population. Dr. Ward's position as the Health Officer of the city entailed on himself a herculean task, which he discharged to the admiration of all. It entailed his living for days and nights together in his automobile. I may mention here that on the following day the American Institute, on the motion of Dr. J. H. McClelland, decided unanimously to contribute one thousand dollars to the relief fund. Dr. Burford and Dr. Clarke expressed to Dr. Ward the feeling of British homeopaths in this respect. They would like to be allowed to show their sympathy in a practical way.

The other meeting was in the Gynecological and Surgical section, before which Dr. Burford read a masterly paper on "Transfusion," exhibiting the apparatus devised by himself for the purpose of administering it. The paper was followed with the closest interest and gave rise to an interesting discussion, in which the President, Dr. H. F. Biggar, Dr. J. C. Wood, Dr. E. H. Pratt, Dr. De Witt Wilcox, and others joined. On our return to the hotel at a somewhat late hour, we were introduced to the "Unanimous Club," which was in session to discuss an annual supper. A very merry affair it was, and speeches grave and gay were delivered in response to the call of the toastmaster, Dr. De Witt Wilcox. Among the speakers were Drs. J. M. Ward, C. E. Walton, James Searson, E. B. Hawkes, G. H. Burford, J. H. Clarke, E. B. Hooker, J. T. Tuller, and others.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14TH.

Friday was the children's day—it was devoted to "Pedology." The first paper on the list was by Dr. J. Roberson Day, of London, entitled "Two Nosodes in Pædiatric Practice." This was read in Dr. Day's absence. Other papers in the list were, "Heredity and Predisposition," by Sarah M. Hobson, M.D., Chicago; "Tubercular Adenitis," by Robert S. Phillips, M.D., Providence, R.I.; "Tubercular Meningitis," by Chas. S. Raue, M.D.; "Homeopathic Medication," by J. S. Chadwick, M.D.

At the close of the morning session a display of life-saving from a wreck was given from the shore, the rocket apparatus being used. Dr. J. T. Beckwith, one of the homeopathic doctors of Atlantic City, is Medical Director of the Beach Hospitals of Atlantic City, and the corps of life-saving is under his control. All along the beach at frequent intervals are stationed men whose duty it is to watch the bathers and render assistance at the least sign of danger. The undertow of the great waves is very strong and is apt to draw the unwary out to sea. In the season seven or eight rescues in a day are quite a common number. There have been as many as seventeen in one day.

The exhibition given on a previous day was very exciting. A swimmer went out, diving under the breakers until he had reached a point near the end of the pier. He then threw up his arms as a signal that help was required. Immediately two boats put out, each manned by two rowers, and it was very interesting as well as exciting to see them climbing over the great waves. But on they went, despite the water they shipped and the tossing they got, until they finally reached the man to be rescued, the second boat standing by till the swimmer was safe on board. Then the boat with its burden turned and rowed to shore. The second boat followed, but (whether by arrangement or accident I cannot say), being caught by a wave when half turned, it was completely capsized. To the amusement of the spectators the crew were soon seen trying to right the craft (which they eventually succeeded in doing), and after collecting their buckets and oars, finally reached the shore drenched but safe.

THE BANQUET.

The chief event of Friday was undoubtedly the banquet in the evening. This was given to the members of the Institute and the Congress and their friends by the Atlantic City Homeopathic Club. Following are the members of the Club to whose hospitality the event was due:—

Drs. Allen, Balliett, Bewley, Beckwith, Bailey, Ball, Barnes, Crosby, Fleming, M. D. Youngman, Gardner, Jackson, Hughes, Lyon, Munson, Sooy, Stickney, Westney, T. Youngman, Westcott, Merrow, Mary Miller, Swampstedt, Macdonald, Kink, Washington; Northrop, Van Baum, Van Lennep, Philadelphia; Bukk G. Carleton, Roberts, New York.

Five hundred and eighty diners attended the banquet, which was held at the Hotel Rudolf. The hostelry's mammoth dining-room presented a scene that has never had a precedent in the hotel's history.

Dr. Herbert C. Northrop, of Philadelphia, an associate member of the local club, presided as toastmaster, and Dr. H. N. Gesner, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, delivered the invocation.

Owing to the large number of guests present there was some delay in commencing the banquet, and it was near midnight when the speeches began. It was a wonderful sight to a stranger to see our American cousins solidly settle themselves down to the business of listening to speeches at this late hour, but it was evidently all part of a day's work to them, and an item of the proceedings they would not dream of foregoing.

The office of toastmaster is no light one at an American banquet. In England we are content to have a pompous official behind the chairman, introducing each speaker with the words, uttered in stentorian tones, "Gentleman, pray silence for" So-and-so. In America the toastmaster is expected to make a bright little speech himself appropriate to each of the speakers, and the subject on which he is to speak. The toastmaster's art is an art in itself, and I doubt if anything like it is to be found outside America; the effect of it is very pleasing, and it gives unity and "go" to the proceedings.

The first toast was entrusted to Dr. Augustus Korndorfer, of Philadelphia—"Samuel Hahnemann." Eloquently Dr. Korndorfer discoursed on this theme, the interest of which

is never exhausted. The older the world grows the more is it able to appreciate the greatness of our leader. Dr. Korndorfer was followed by Dr. E. H. Pratt whose toast was "Homeopathy for Ever and Why." Dr. Clarke was entrusted with the toast of "European Homeopathy," which he gave in these words:—

"Mr. Toastmaster, Mr. President McClelland, Ladies and Gentleman,—“It is a heavy task that has been laid on me this evening—to answer for an entire continent, almost for a hemisphere. I regret very much that the Continent has not sent more representatives to this world's gathering, especially after you had put yourselves to the inconvenience of meeting at a time of the year ill-suited to yourselves, solely to meet our necessities. However, what we lack in numbers we trust we shall make up in fire, and we may be sure that the countries that are unrepresented personally to-night are with us in heart and soul.

“Homeopathy, sir, is a mighty big thing, and it takes the whole world to give it all the scope it needs. Germany produced it, and I do not think any other country but Germany could have produced it. Like Hans Breitman, Hahnemann 'Dinked and dinked and dinked—ash only Deutschers can,' and it seems to me that only a man who was at once a simple-minded German, with all the German's capacity for attention to minute details, and at the same time the greatest scholar, the greatest philosopher, and the greatest practical pharmacist of his age, could have given us the *Organon*, the *Materia Medica Pura*, and the work on *Chronic Diseases*. But Germany was not big enough to hold homeopathy or Hahnemann, and the scene was moved to France, where the wondrous last eight years of Hahnemann's life were spent. But neither Germany, France, nor Great Britain, nor all together with the rest of Europe thrown in, was big enough to hold homeopathy. Westward the Star of Similia sped its way, and America opened her arms to receive it. To-day homeopathy is the brightest star on the Star-Spangled Banner. But after all, America is not big enough to hold homeopathy either. Ours is a world's business, and nothing less than the whole world will suffice for its sphere of action; nothing less than the whole world's power will suffice to make it duly prevail.

“Sir, it is a great thing for any man or any people to

have an object in life outside of themselves. We all have our livings to earn, and somebody to provide for, but it is a poor thing if our lives are to be spent in accomplishing no higher object. One of the greatest advantages we have over the old school is that every homeopath is filled with a missionary zeal for an object outside of and greater than himself.

“Likes, sir, do not only *cure* likes; likes attract likes, and likes beget likes. We have come to you over the seas with hearts on fire, drawn by your own enthusiasm. The royal welcome you have given us has lighted a flame which death cannot quench. We shall carry the brightness and the warmth of it home to kindle the hearts of those who sent us. Great Britain, at last, is arousing from her long sleep. We have had our Dudgeon, who has given us Hahnemann’s works in purest English. We have had our Burnett and our Cooper—two of the brightest geniuses in the firmament of homeopathy during the last two generations. We are beginning to know them ourselves now, and their living presence is felt to-day as it was not whilst they were still with us. Great Britain is now shaking off her lethargy, and in response to the call of my colleague, Dr. Burford, British Homeopathy is putting forth her power in the shape of the youngest, the brightest, and the strongest of her institutions, the British Homeopathic Association, in whose name we greet you.

“Of all your kindness, sir, to ourselves personally, words fail me to speak. We came for inspiration—and inspiration we have got. You have annihilated for us the Atlantic Ocean! Henceforth there is no East and no West, no North and no South, but one great world’s army in which all are comrades, marching shoulder to shoulder towards our goal—the conquest of the world. With the fire of crusaders in our hearts, with an eternal law of nature for our foundation and our guide, with all the power of evolution at our back—fail we cannot.”

This speech was punctuated with cheers, and the applause at its conclusion was prolonged, only ceasing, in fact, after Dr. Clarke had risen and bowed his acknowledgments.

Dr. Searson, replying for the foreign delegates, delivered a happy speech which added to the confraternal sentiments of the great assembly.

Other speakers were Dr. C. E. Sawyer, of Marion

("Professional Opportunity"); Dr. Rufus B. Weaver, of Philadelphia; Dr. John J. Tuller, of Philadelphia ("Our Young Men"); Dr. E. B. Hawkes, of Hertford ("The Hope of the Race"); Dr. B. G. Carleton, of New York ("The Ladies"); and Dr. De Witt G. Wilcox, of Buffalo ("Ready, Aim, Fire!")—the target of his witticisms being the efforts of the previous speakers. However, nobody was seriously hurt, and the assembly broke up in the best of good-humour.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15TH.

On Saturday morning came the final meeting of the Congress. There was a good attendance.

A paper was read by Dr. George B. Peck, of Providence, R.I., giving a General Report from the International Bureau of Homeopathy, of which Dr. Peck is chairman.

At the conclusion of the paper the President brought forward the question of the meeting-place of the Congress five years hence.

Dr. Clarke then invited the Congress to visit England. The invitation was accepted by acclamation. Dr. Clarke then made the suggestion that the meetings should take place in future alternately in America and in Europe, and not every third time in America, as heretofore. The suggestion was very well received, but the President said it must be left to the next Congress to decide.

As this concluded the work of the Congress the President pronounced the Seventh Quinquennial Homeopathic Congress at an end, and formally handed the gavel to the custody of the Permanent Secretary. All those present then arose and joined in singing a verse of the "Old Hundredth."

AFTER THE CONGRESS.

Dr. Burford left Atlantic City early on Saturday morning to pay a promised visit to Dr. Van Lennep, of Philadelphia. Dr. and Mrs. J. H. McClelland had arranged a lunch party as a send-off to myself. Dr. J. B. McClelland and Dr. and Mrs. Gregg Custis and their family were also of the party. As I was leaving by the 2.15 for Philadelphia, I was obliged to take a hurried but affectionate farewell of my kind friends. Dr.

J. B. McClelland found out that Dr. Tuller of Philadelphia was travelling by the same train, and put me under his guidance. After a very pleasant journey, in the course of which Dr. Tuller explained to me some points in the situation of homeopathy in America, we reached Philadelphia and proceeded to the Hahnemann Hospital and Medical School. There we found Dr. Van Lennep and Dr. Burford, and also Dr. Neatby. After being shown over some part of the hospital and medical school and the new building for the nurses with its roof-garden, Dr. Burford, Dr. Neatby, and myself were taken by Dr. Clarence Bartlett a thirty-mile drive in his automobile. Dr. Bartlett is an enthusiastic motorist, and it was a very great pleasure to us to be shown Philadelphia and its environs in this delightful way. Philadelphia is called "the city of homes." Skyscrapers and flats have found no favour there as yet, self-contained houses being the rule. Two mighty rivers are the outstanding physical features of this great city—the Delaware and the Skuylkill (pronounced "Schoolkill"). The country around Philadelphia could hardly be distinguished from English. Very picturesque is the bit of wild country reserved for a park—the gift of a rich citizen. Philadelphia itself is not so free from black smoke as is New York. It has many factories, including the large locomotive works of Messrs. Baldwin.

At the Union League Club Dr. Burford and I (Dr. Neatby having left by an earlier train) were entertained to dinner by Dr. Van Lennep, Dr. Clarence Bartlett and Dr. Tuller being of the party. A very pleasant time was spent, till we had to adjourn to the station, where Dr. Burford and I took train for New York, after bidding farewell to our friends.

Owing to the shortness of our time we were compelled to decline many pressing invitations, which we should have been only too glad to accept. Among these was a most cordial one from Dr. Gregg Custis to visit Washington. Another no less pressing invitation was from Dr. Biggar and Dr. J. C. Ward to go to Cleveland, Ohio. This, I should personally have liked to have accepted, as it would have given me, among other pleasures, an opportunity of renewing acquaintance with Dr. Frank Kraft, whose absence from the Congress was greatly deplored, especially as it was due to ill health. I was glad to learn

from Dr. Biggar that, according to latest advices, Dr. Kraft is recovering. Dr. Fisher wanted us to visit his home in the Allegany Mountains. Another invitation which we had to decline with sincere regret was from Dr. H. C. Allen, to visit Chicago and the Hering College. Finally we had to forego a most kind invitation from the Drs. McClelland to pay a visit to the Manchester of America—Pittsburg in Pennsylvania.

A feature of the Congress to which allusion must be made was the exhibition on the pier. This included the marvellous dissection of the cerebro-spinal nervous system by Dr. Rufus B. Weaver, of Philadelphia, an achievement which has never been equalled by an anatomist. Other unique preparations were supplied by Prof. Wm. H. Watters, of Boston, pathologist to the university. Dr. Watters's work is of worldwide reputation, and he is always asked to supply exhibits when medical congresses of any school are in session. He exhibited a number at the British Medical gathering in Toronto, and as they were all marked as coming from the homeopathic school, no little surprise was evinced by some of the British medicals on finding them "in that galley." On Wednesday, September 19th, we had the pleasure of making Dr. Watters's personal acquaintance in the University museum of Boston, of which he is curator.

Here is what a local paper has to say about the exhibition on Young's Pier:—

"Can the Homeopathic School make an exhibit of any size or extent?"

This question was doubtless uppermost in the lay mind yesterday, as thousands of people wended their way to the Ocean Pier. The Press reporter heard it reiterated audibly several times, and even he himself noted a sceptical buzz in his own grey matter; but when the exhibit was reached all doubt—vanished. The exhibit is wonderful!

Several years ago the opposite medical school arranged an exhibit on the same pier, that required greater space and was much more extensive, but it was not one bit more interesting. In fact, from the standpoint of human interest, this exhibition is perhaps the most important ever given in Atlantic City.

Who would not like to see the human nervous system revealed in complete tact, shorn of muscle, flesh, and bones, and standing out a "skeleton" of nerves? But this is only one of a hundred interesting things afforded by the exhibit of the Hahnemann College.

It took eight months for probably the most skilled homeopath the world has ever produced to dissect this cerebro-spinal system from a

human corpse. Think of preserving the minute, frail, infinitesimal bits of the nervous system into a complete whole! Think of the tedious labour, and you will not wonder that this work was rendered the premier award at the World's Columbian Exposition.

Every organ of the body preserved in magnifying jars, complete the excellent exhibit of anatomical and pathological specimens made by Hahnemann College.

The Roentgen exhibits, giving a glimpse of the interior of the human, the crab, fish, snake, and a thousand others of animal kind, give opportunity for both professional and lay interest. Views of the interior of hospital surgical departments, showing various operations in progress, receive plenty of attention from the curious. One booth gives particular attention to appendicitis operations and shows the appendix in both normal and injured form.

Surgical chairs, surgical implements, and many different kinds of medicines complete the exhibit. In addition to all these, there are scores of booths devoted to different drugs, wearing apparel and foodstuffs which have the endorsement of the homeopathic school.

Dr. C. E. Sawyer was responsible for a large part of the surgical exhibition, and one of the booths was devoted to the apparatus and methods of his well-known Sanatorium.

Another side-show of the Congress was the presentation of a loving cup to Dr. H. F. Biggar, of which the local paper (*Atlantic City Evening Union*, September 12th) gave the following account:—

“Most notable, probably, of any of the social affairs connected with the gathering in Atlantic City, this week, of the world's homeopathic physicians, was a banquet and reception tendered by his friends, last night, to Dr. Hamilton Fish Biggar, of Columbus, Ohio, at the Marlborough-Blenheim. Preceding the affair, the guest of honour was presented with a magnificent loving cup, a token of the esteem in which he is held by the congregation of the learned men present.

“An elaborate menu was served and the session was made delightful by witty ten-minute talk by those present.

“The loving cup presented to Dr. Biggar was engraved with a salutation and the names of its donors, as follows:—

“Presented to Hamilton Fisk Biggar, M.D., LL.D., by representative members of the homeopathic profession as an expression of the appreciation of his loyalty, talents, education, and life-long devotion to the interests of the New School of Medicine.—O. S. Runnels, E. H. Pratt, W. B. Van Lennep, C. T. Haines, Bukk G. Carleton, Jos. T. Cook, Royal S. Copeland, A. R. Grant, Clarence Bartlett, M. O. Terry, W. E. Green, Wm. Tod Helmuth, W. A. Dewey, H. B. Van Loon, W. J. Homan, Jas. C. Wood, J. Willis Hassler, W. B. Hinsdale, Sidney L. Wilcox, Chas. E. Walton, Horace Packard, W. H. Watson, J. H. McClelland, J. H. Lee, J. W. Le Seuer, Frank Kraft.’

“Dr. Biggar is one of the most prominent figures among the medical men attending the convention. He holds literary degrees from a half dozen famous institutions, is a member of several faculties, a surgeon and writer of wide renown. He was one of the early and courageous pioneers of the homeopathic profession, who, by surgical skill, as a lecturer and with his pen, gave his school marked prominence.”

NEW YORK.

Sunday, September 16th, was devoted to the fulfilment of the appointment which Dr. Fred M. Dearborn made with Dr. Burford and myself on board the *St. Paul*. Dr. Dearborn called on us early at our hotel and conducted us to the Union League Club, of which he made us honorary members during our stay. This done, he drove us first to the Women's Homeopathic College Hospital, a beautiful stone-fronted building, low for New York, 17 to 19 West 101st Street, around which we were shown by Dr. Boyce, the resident physician. We next proceeded to the Laura Franklin Free Hospital for Children, built and endowed in memory of Laura Franklin Delano by her parents. This hospital enjoys the unique distinction of being fully endowed and requiring no contributions from the outside. Here we were very kindly entertained to lunch by the matron, Miss Frances L. Lurkins, who has presided over its domestic destinies for the last six years.

After lunch we proceeded to the Hahnemann Hospital, after which we were ferried across the East River to Blackwood's Island, where is situated the Metropolitan Hospital of New York, corresponding to our infirmaries, and containing 1,200 beds. This is without doubt the largest homeopathic hospital in the world. Dr. Dearborn is responsible for the skin department in each of these hospitals and in the Metropolitan there is a special pavilion for the housing of lepers. There are four inmates at the present time. From the island we crossed the East River in a rowing boat, piloted by a sure waterman. There was much need of this, as the currents are strong, and the locality is the famous “Hell Gate,” which was an even more appropriate designation before the rocks which narrowed the stream were blown up. There was just time to inspect the Flower Hospital before dinner. This is the hospital to which the medical school is attached. The “Flower” is situated in a busy manufacturing district, and many cases of accident are

treated there. Attached to it is a horse ambulance arranged on the fire-station system, with trained horses ready night and day for harnessing, the harness being hung in position. There are four horses in the stalls, their heads turned to the foot of the stalls, their hay being placed on the ground in front of them. As the signal was given one horse was loosed and ran to position and was completely harnessed within thirty seconds.

I have no time or space to describe these grand institutions minutely, but the feeling of amazement they evoked in a British homeopath's mind, with a single hospital of 100 beds for the whole of London, may be imagined more easily than described. To our admirable cicerone, Dr. Dearborn, Dr. Burford and I were indebted for one of the most arduous and at the same time inspiring days of our sojourn on the other side. A dinner given by our host at the Union League Club to Dr. Garcia Leão and ourselves concluded the day's proceedings.

Monday, September 17th, was devoted to visiting personal friends, including, in my case, a delightful motor trip along "Riverside," one of the chief residential portions of New York, and into the interior along the banks of the beautiful Hudson River. On Monday night we took the midnight sleeping train to Boston.

BOSTON.

Arriving in the early morning, we put up at the Hotel Lenox, and after breakfast Dr. Sutherland called on us and invited us to his house, 302, Beacon Street, not far from the hotel. Thither we proceeded, and were happy to renew the acquaintance of Mrs. Sutherland, which we had made in Atlantic City. Mrs. Evelyn Greenleaf Sutherland is very well known in literary circles on both sides of the Atlantic, chiefly as the authoress of plays. Dr. Sutherland having kept the day clear of engagements expressly for our behoof, had his carriage ready for us and drove us to see some of the sights of the New England capital before landing us at the hospital. Very fittingly we were taken first to the Public Library of Boston—a beautiful building, beautifully decorated by some of America's greatest artists, and redolent of the spirit and life of the great city. The cultivation of the minds of its citizens is its first concern, and the whole-souled way in which its citizens rise to

it and make use of the opportunities afforded is full of significance for the future.

The Boston Homeopathic Hospital and Medical School is also the medical school of Boston University. Life, activity, and "go" are the rule of the Institution. The hospital is admirably equipped and excellently manned, but the cry is still for more beds and more men. This in spite of the fact that there are over three hundred practitioners of homeopathy in Boston, and over seven hundred in Massachusetts. At the hospital we were entertained to luncheon by the staff, which includes among its surgeons the still active Dr. James B. Bell, of *Therapeutics of Diarrhea* fame. In the afternoon Dr. Packard took Dr. Sutherland and ourselves for an automobile run in his smooth-running "Peerless" car to Jamaica Plain, the heights above Boston, where the Hospital trustees have secured a large tract of land ideally situated for hospital extension. Returning towards Boston, we crossed the broad Charles River and entered Cambridge, where Harvard College is situated. The Colleges and the hall we viewed with great interest, comprising, as they do, some of the oldest buildings in the country.

In the evening we were entertained to dinner at the University Clubs of Boston, which overlooks the Charles River. This was our last public function before leaving the city, and it made a very fitting and delightful close to our unforgettable visit. The table, which was practically a round one, was arranged thus:

DR. BURFORD.

DR. FREDK. B. PERCY. DR. GEORGE R. SOUTHWICK.

DR. GEORGE B. RICE.

DR. HORACE PACKARD.

DR. FRANK C. RICHARDSON.

DR. J. P. SUTHERLAND.

DR. FRANK W. HALSEY.

DR. M. H. HOUGHTON.

DR. J. A. ROCKWELL.

DR. GEORGE H. EARL.

DR. WILLARD A. PAUL.

DR. J. EMMONS BRIGGS.

DR. HERBERT C. CLAPP.

HOWARD P. BELLOWS.

DR. J. B. BELL.

DR. CLARKE.

The speeches after dinner were of the most cordial kind. Dr. Frank B. Percy was president of the party, and acted as toastmaster, and called on Dr. Burford, who

eloquently expressed the sense of indebtedness felt by the British visitors for all the kindness shown them. Turning to practical matters, he said that the only way to gain our cause was by insisting on its being a science and not a creed. It is a case of "Scio," not of "Credo"—"I know," not "I believe." If we stick to that we are on unassailable ground. After Dr. Burford's speech Dr. Percy called on Dr. Clarke.

Dr. Clarke said that the reception the Britishers had received from their American brothers had drawn the bonds between the nations closer than ever before. He was glad to be in New England, and he felt that it was very near to Old England. He fully endorsed what his friend Dr. Burford had said about the right stand to take. "Scio" was the ground, and we should be intensely foolish if we were to allow ourselves to be driven from it. He had noted that in Massachusetts the allopaths were jealous—and not unnaturally jealous—of the good time the homeopaths were having. Naturally they wanted to amalgamate. His advice to homeopaths was that if there was any point to be gained by uniting with the allopaths by all means unite *for that purpose*, and for that only. Once that end is gained the union must be dropped forthwith. In his country there were homeopaths who sought to advance homeopathy by paying court to the allopaths. America had gained their power by strictly attending to their own business and their own interests, without paying any attention to allopathic sentiments. He should advise his British brethren to take courage by their example, and go and do likewise.

Dr. J. B. Bell concurred in the necessity of presenting homeopathy as science and not as belief, and illustrated the advantage of it by an incident in his own experience.

Dr. Sutherland responded, in a graceful little speech, to the sentiments expressed by the delegates.

Dr. Packard spoke from the standpoint of the surgeon, saying that the longer he practised the less inclined he was to dispense with the aid of homeopathic remedies.

Dr. Herbert C. Clapp and Dr. Bellows also spoke, and added to the interest of a most interesting occasion.

As a souvenir of the event each guest was presented with a little parcel tied with silk ribbon containing an artistically wrought ash-tray inscribed with the Club's insignia and the initials "U. C."

An early morning journey to New York, more lunching, sight-seeing, and shopping with friends in the afternoon, a dinner in the evening at our hotel with the friends who had met us on landing from the *St. Paul*, a visit to the wonderful native Indian room of the Astor Hotel, and its no less remarkable roof-garden, under the guidance of the same friends, was the record of our last day in America. Finally, under the same kind pilotage, we made our way to the ferry, crossed to the Jersey side, took our last farewells before leaving the ferry-boat, and drove to our ship at her moorings. Stepping on board the good ship *Deutschland*, of the Hamburg-American line, we found ourselves in—Germany! At six o'clock on the following morning, with many a regret and many a hope, we left the hospitable shores of America behind us.

Obituary.

THOMAS SKINNER, M.D.

WE record with the deepest regret the death of our old friend, Dr. Skinner. We must defer till another occasion a full obituary notice of one of Britain's greatest homeopathic sons, and content ourself with giving the announcement from the daily press:—

“SKINNER.—11th inst., suddenly, at 115, Inverness Terrace, W., after only two days' illness, Thomas Skinner, M.D., only surviving son of the late John Robert Skinner, W.S., of Edinburgh, aged 81.”

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS, NOTES AND QUERIES.

. In this department we shall be happy to reply to any inquiries relating to homeopathy or to the matter of our magazine that our correspondents may like to address to us. We cannot, of course, undertake to give medical advice in particular cases, which is the business of a medical attendant; but if our medical readers like to put queries to each other regarding points of practice or puzzling cases, we shall be happy to see in queries and replies.

MR. J. W. RAWSHONE.—Messrs. Epps, 60, Jermyn Street, S.W., can supply *Lippeprings*.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

DR. C. E. WHEELER has removed to 5, DEVONSHIRE STREET, PORTLAND PLACE, W.

DR. J. MURRAY MOORE has removed to PRIORY HOUSE, CHURCH STREET, LEAMINGTON SPA. He is at home 11 to 1 and 2.30 to 3.30. Telephone 0667.

CHANGE OF TELEPHONE NUMBER.

DR. JAMES JOHNSTONE, of 26, Sheen Road, Richmond, Surrey, has now the telephone number 652 P.O., Richmond.

VARIETIES.

ALOIN AND NUX VOMICA AS A CURE FOR WARTS.—Hall (*Brit. Jour. Dermat.*, March, 1906) publishes a note on the treatment of simple warts by internal remedies. He had previously written on the subject and suggested the use of magnesium sulphate, but is now rather inclined, with Dr. Chalmers Watson, to attribute the successful result to the free purgation, and not to the particular drug. A child, *æt.* 14, the backs of whose hands had literally been covered with warts since childhood, was first treated with *mist. alba*, but no change was produced in the warts, and the bowels remained constive. Subsequently she was given *conf. sulphuris* and *conf. sennæ*, but with no better result. The treatment was now changed to *pil. aloin* (gr. $\frac{1}{2}$), *c. nux vomica* (gr. $\frac{1}{2}$), and almost at once distinct improvement was noticed. The bowels became regular and the warts diminished in size so that in about ten weeks only quite a few shrunken warts were left on the fingers.—*Medical Press*.

EUCALYPTUS POISONING.—Dr. Joseph Benjamin, of Ahmedabad, has sent us notes of a case of eucalyptus poisoning seen by him in consultation. The patient, a boy aged 8, suffering from remittent fever, was given in mistake six drachms of eucalyptus oil at 5 a.m. He vomited in about half an hour, but at 7 a.m. became unconscious. He was caused to vomit several times again, and stimulants were administered without the unconsciousness lessening. When Dr. Benjamin saw the child at 11 a.m. it was still unconscious and partly collapsed. The pupils were contracted, breathing somewhat laboured, temperature 99.8°, pulse 128. The abdomen was tympanitic and hiccough frequent. No urine had been passed for five hours. Under treatment by cold effusion to the head, mustard leaves to the neck, ammonia mixtures, and enemas, the stupor slowly passed off. At 2 p.m. the child passed water, and by 3 p.m. was entirely conscious. There was no apparent after-effects.—*British Medical Journal*.

ALCOHOL PRODUCES LIABILITY TO DISEASE.—It is hardly worth while discussing whether alcohol is injurious or not, because in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred it is taken because the imbibor likes it, and without any question of physiological benefit or injury. In a recent lecture Dr. Eurich cited some striking facts to show how,

by lowering the condition of the system, alcohol renders the subject more liable to infection. Experiments were made on lower animals to test the point. It was proved that a dog and a pigeon, in their natural state, can resist even a large injection of the bacteria of tetanus, but give them a potion of whisky, and within twenty-four hours after they are quickly killed by tetanus. The Algerian sheep is immune from anthrax, but, after a dose of alcohol, it contracts the disease and dies. Dr. Eurich observed that the victims of anthrax in Bradford factories were not abstainers—but usually tipplers.—*Daily Telegraph.*

LONDON HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL, GREAT ORMOND STREET, BLOOMSBURY.

HOURS OF ATTENDANCE:—Medical (In-patients, 9.30; Out-patients, 2.0), Daily; Surgical, Monday, 2.0; and Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 9 a.m.; Diseases of Women, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 2.0; Diseases of Skin, Thursdays, 2.0; Diseases of the Eye, Mondays and Thursdays, 2.0; Diseases of the Throat and Ear, Wednesdays, 2.0; and Saturdays, 9 a.m.; Diseases of Children, Mondays and Thursdays, 9.0 a.m.; Operations, Tuesdays, 2.30; Diseases of the Nervous System, Thursdays, 2 p.m.; Electrical Cases, Wednesdays and Saturdays, 9.0 a.m.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL WORKS PUBLISHED DURING THE PAST MONTH.

- Ball (James B.).** A Handbook of Diseases of the Nose and Pharynx. 5th ed., with 78 Illusts. 8vo, pp. 400. (Baillière. Net, 7s. 6d.)
- Boericke (Wm.).** Pocket Book of Homeopathic Materia Medica. 3rd ed., revised and enlarged, with Repertory by Oscar E. Boericke. Fcap. 8vo, pp. 1,049. (The Homeopathic Publishing Co. Full lr., net, 17s. 6d.)
- Bruce (Lewis C.).** Studies in Clinical Psychiatry. 8vo, pp. 258. (Macmillan. Net, 10s. 6d.)
- Clarke (Dr. J. H.).** Whooping Cough Cured by Pertussin. Fcap. 8vo, pp. 76. (The Hom. Pub. Co. 1s.)
- Cotton (Alfred Cleveland).** The Medical Diseases of Infancy and Childhood. With Points on the Anatomy, Physiology, and Hygiene Peculiar to the Developing Period. (Lippincott's New Medical Series.) Roy. 8vo, pp. 668. (Lippincott. Net, 15s.)
- Curtis (Ed.).** Nature and Health. Cr. 8vo. (Bell. Net, 5s.)
- Eden (Thomas Watts).** A Manual of Midwifery. With 26 Plates and 233 Illusts. in the Text. 8vo, pp. 526. (Churchill. Net, 10s. 6d.)
- Haig (Alexander).** Diet and Food considered in Relation to Strength and Power of Endurance. Training and Athletics. 6th ed. With 7 Illusts. Cr. 8vo, pp. 152. (Churchill. Net, 2s.)
- Henry (J. Norman).** A Nurse's Handbook of Medicine. Cr. 8vo, pp. 282. (Lippincott. Net, 6s.)
- Medicine for the Million.** A Medical Handbook containing all the Information Required for Ordinary Purposes. By a family Physician. 8vo, sd., pp. 232. (News of the World. Net, 1s.)
- Moor (Cresacre G.) and Hewlett (Richard Tanner).** Applied Bacteriology. An elementary Handbook for the Use of Students of Hygiene, &c. 3rd. ed. 8vo, pp. 486, and Plates. (Baillière. Net, 12s. 6d.)
- Oliver (George).** Studies in Blood Pressure, Physiological, and Clinical. 12mo, pp. 158. (H. K. Lewis. Net, 2s. 6d.)
- Saundry (Robert).** The Treatment of the Digestive System. Cr. 8vo, pp. 142. (Griffin. Net, 3s.)
- Schlesinger (Prof. Hermann).** Indications for Operation in Disease of the Internal Organs. Authorised English Translation by Keith W. Monsarrat. 8vo, pp. xv—498. (J. Wright & Co. Net, 9s. 6d.)
- Thorne (W. Bezley).** The Schott Methods of the Treatment of Chronic Diseases of the Heart. 5th ed. 8vo, pp. 140. (Churchill. Net, 5s.)
- Tomes (the late Sir John).** A System of Dental Surgery. Revised and Enlarged by Charles S. Tomes and Walter S. Nowell. 8vo, pp. 790. (Churchill. Net, 15s.)

TO CONTRIBUTORS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

ALL literary matter, Reports of Hospitals, Dispensaries, Societies, and Books for Review, should be sent to the Editor, Dr. CLARKE, 8, Bolton Street, Piccadilly, W.

Letters to the Editor requiring personal reply should be accompanied by stamped directed envelope.

All advertisements and business communications to be sent to the "MANAGER" of the Homeopathic Publishing Company, 12, Warwick Lane, Paternoster Row, London, E.C.

LITERARY matter and correspondence should be sent to us not later than the 12th of each month. Proofs will be sent to contributors, who are requested to correct the same and return to the Editor as early as possible.

CORRESPONDENTS.

Dr. Mahoney, Liverpool.—
Dr. Simpson, Birkdale.—
Dr. Sutherland, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.—
Dr. Wheeler, London.—
Dr. Johnston, Richmond.—
Dr. Murray Moore, Leamington.—
Dr. McLachlan, Oxford.—
Mr. J. W. Rawshone, Ben-Rhydding.

BOOKS AND JOURNALS RECEIVED.

Hom. Review.—Zoophilist.—
Mind.—Revist. Hom.—Med.
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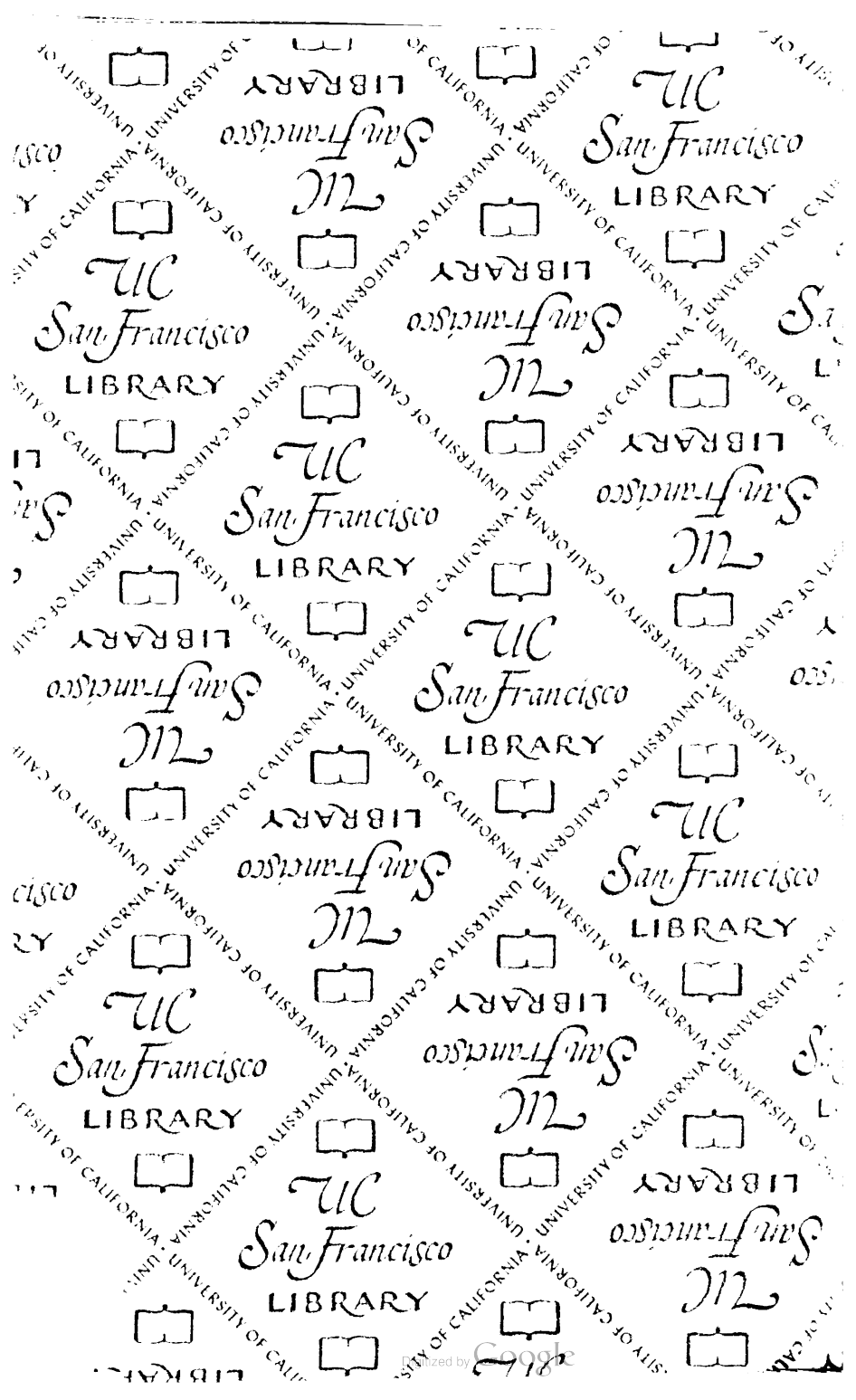
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