THE HOMEOPATHIC DIRECTORY
OF GREAT BRITAIN & IRELAND 1868.
CALEDONIAN
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1805.
(The Oldest Scotch Insurance Company.)

Offices:
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EDINBURGH (Head Office): 19, GEORGE STREET.

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claims are adjusted with promptitude and liberality.

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assured of the Participating Class; one sixth only being apportioned to the Shareholders in return for the
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No part of future profit has been anticipated. The rate of Bonus to old and young Policies alike,
has steadily increased at every investigation, forming a conclusive testimony to the success of the
Company. Other offices have been obliged to decrease the Bonus rate for new entrants at each
successive division.
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Agencies of the Company.

London, December, 1867.
RICHARD LEE, Resident Secretary.
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LIMITED,

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AT THEIR MANUFACTORIES IN SOUTH AMERICA.

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The only article in the Paris Exhibition to which Two Gold Medals were awarded.

One pound of this Extract contains the soluble parts of 34 lbs. of fine meat, either beef or mutton, free from fat and gelatin, corresponding with about 45 lbs. of English butcher's meat, inclusive of the usual quantity of fat and bones. It is used not only for medical, but much more extensively for household purposes, and is the cheapest and purest "stock" that can be made. At the present retail price of 1s. per lb. a portion of excellent beef-tea costs about one penny.

Persons suffering from weak digestion, invalids requiring strengthening diet, aged persons, children (particularly those of weak constitution or suffering from scrofula), infants after being weaned, and ladies after confinement, will find this Extract, properly prepared in various very palatable forms, extremely useful. Taken with Rice, Arrowroot, Sago, &c., the Extract will be found to be an agreeable substitute for Cod Liver Oil, and equally efficient. At sea it is invaluable as food, and besides is an excellent antiscorbutic; the Admiralty have a contract with the Company for the supply of her Majesty's navy. It has proved of great value in hot climates, where it is almost impossible, on account of the nature of the meat, to obtain good beef-tea, and is largely exported to India, China, and the tropics. It keeps unaltered for years, and is very portable.

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Silks, Mantles, Shawls, Fancy Dresses, Drapery, Ribbons, Hosiery,
Gloves, Lace, &c.
Family and Complimentary Mourning.

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Was awarded a Silver Medal, the highest Premium for a Family Sewing Machine, at the
PARIS EXPOSITION, July, 1867.

Other Sewing Machine Companies erroneously advertise
Gold Medals and the Cross of the Legion of Honour
awarded at the Paris Exposition. None of those so adver-
tising received any premium at all for Family Sewing
Machines.—See Official Award List. The FLORENCE
also received the Highest Prize, a Gold Medal, at Ex-
hibition of the American Institute, New York, 1865, also
in 1867 (in competition with every well-known Machine).
For Family use it has no equal. If any Purchaser is
dissatisfied with it, we will give in exchange any
Sewing Machine of similar price known to the Trade.
Prospectus and Samples of work, post-free. Agents
Wanted. Address, FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE
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London. F. BEATTY, 30, Grafton Street, Dublin.

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In 3d., 4d., and 6d. Tablets.

BOEHM'S TRANSPARENT SHAVING STICKS,
6d. and 1s.

BOEHM'S PATENT PERFUME COMPASS,
With real Magnetic Needle, and filled with the choicest perfumes, 1s. each.

BOEHM'S PALMYRENE FLOATING SOAP,
In 1d. Tablets. Packed in half gross boxes, 6s. each.

WHOLESALE AGENTS.—Maw & Son, Barclay & Son, W. Mather, H. Turner & Co.,
and other Wholesale Druggists and Perfumers.
THE

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL DIRECTORY

OF

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND,

AND

ANNUAL ABSTRACT OF BRITISH HOMŒOPATHIC SERIAL LITERATURE.

1868.

LONDON:
HENRY TURNER & CO., 77, FLEET STREET, E.C.,
AND 74, NEW BOND STREET, W.

MANCHESTER:
41, PICCADILLY, AND 15, MARKET STREET.

1868.
NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

In consequence of the expense incurred in collecting information and in the publication of the 'Homeopathic Medical Directory' in a much superior style than heretofore, the Publishers beg to inform purchasers they have found it necessary to adopt the following

TERMS,

Including postage or delivery.

To Subscribers  -  -  -  2s. 6d.
To Non-Subscribers  -  -  -  3s. 6d.

Those copies which are paid for prior to the publication of the work will be supplied at the rate of 2s. 6d.; all copies not prepaid will be charged at the full rate, 3s. 6d. This is essentially necessary, to avoid the opening of so many small accounts.

It is requested that all communications respecting this or future Editions of the work may be sent to the Editor, care of Henry Turner and Co., 77, Fleet Street, London, E.C.
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PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION.

A Homœopathic Directory is something more than a mere list of addresses and qualifications of physicians and surgeons practising Homœopathy.

It is a list of witnesses in favour of that reform which Homœopathy has introduced into the art and science of medicine.

It affords the strongest evidence in favour of Homœopathy, as a practical science, to which it is possible to refer, when it is considered that each and all of these professors, lecturers, medallists, physicians, surgeons, and apothecaries, after full study and careful experiment in hospitals, dispensaries, and clinics, have abandoned the older system of medicine, and have given their adhesion to the new.

The testimony thus offered to the great body of the profession demands, and ultimately must receive, its attention. It is a silent appeal to them, as individuals, to give Homœopathy a personal investigation. It is prima facie evidence that Homœopathy is a safe and legitimate practice. Were it otherwise, so large a body of registered practitioners would not, year after year, remain its devoted adherents, using no other means to meet the acutest forms of maladies; and it shows, by their successful professional career, that they meet with at least an average amount of victory over our common enemy, Disease.
We would particularly refer professional inquirers to the "List of Members of the British Homœopathic Society," as showing that many of these gentlemen have for a great number of years practised Homœopathy. Many of them were, indeed, practising Homœopathy for several years previously even to their joining this Society.
EDITOR’S NOTICE.

The plan adopted in the arrangement of the Directory for 1868 is substantially that so admirably worked out by Dr. Bayes in the edition for 1867.

A Calendar has been added, in which events of interest in the history of Homœopathy and the dates of the meetings of our societies are noted. In the preparation of this part of my work, I gladly acknowledge the assistance I have derived from the researches of the late Dr. Atkin recorded in the ‘Homœopathic Directory’ for 1853.

Instead of mentioning the names of practitioners qualified to register, but who have so far neglected their legal obligations, in a separate list, a sign (†) is prefixed to each. Those who have no more claim to be regarded as members of the medical profession than that afforded by the purchase of a foreign diploma are, as heretofore, placed by themselves. It is a matter for congratulation that their number is so small.

It having been found impossible this year to give the names of all foreign medical men practising Homœopathy, I have deemed it advisable to refrain from mentioning any.

With the exception of these additions and alterations, the plan of the Directory is the same as that for 1867.

Every effort has been made to render the Directory at once complete and accurate. The number of medical men now practising Homœopathy is, all will rejoice to know, greater than in any former year. Every one who, in Great Britain and Ireland, so far as I have been able to ascertain, is prepared to avow his faith in Homœopathy, who does not shrink from standing forth as a witness of its truth, is named in the following pages. Nevertheless, not a few do practise Homœopathy of whom no mention is made; they are those
who are unwilling publicly to acknowledge that they do so; and are divisible into two classes.

There are many engaged in studying Homœopathy whose names will, it is hoped, appear on a future occasion; these are not as yet prepared to admit themselves converts.

Such are, of course, perfectly justified in declining to declare for Homœopathy until their investigations are more matured.

With the second class no sympathy can be felt. They believe in Homœopathy, they practise Homœopathy, but they refuse openly to admit that they do so. They avail themselves of all the advantages derived from the power this method of treatment gives them, to cure cito, tuto, et jucunde—but they dread incurring that professional odium the illiberality of allopathic practitioners has entailed upon all who dare openly to assert their faith in our great therapeutic reform.

In the present state of medicine, it is of the utmost importance that all who believe in Homœopathy should stand prominently forward and declare their confidence in it. The law of similars is a standard around which all who have tested it and found it a reliable guide in the selection of remedies, should gladly rally. The Crypto-Homœopath is almost, if not quite, as great an obstacle to the progress of Homœopathy as its most ignorant enemy. Were the names of all who at this moment practise Homœopathy known, many more would be induced to examine our system.

The knowledge of a great truth entails a responsibility to make that truth known to others.

Each practitioner has a circle of professional friends, and upon them, were his real therapeutic views known, he could bring an influence to bear, which, as a secret disciple, he has no power to exercise.

To decline an acknowledgment of faith in Homœopathy for fear of extrusion from allopathic medical societies, in order to avoid the coarse denunciations of the allopathic medical press, or the cold looks of allopathic medical friends, is to display a want of moral courage painful to contemplate.

Our duty as members of the medical profession practising Homœopathy is openly, and upon every opportunity, to declare
and disseminate it; to aid and support every effort to develop it; to sustain each other, so far as may be in our power, in defending it, never resting content until the therapeutic law, which has made the name of HAHNEMANN memorable for all time, shall be taught in every medical school, and carried into practice in every hospital throughout the land.

Most cordially do I thank those who, by the information they have sent me, have so materially aided in the preparation of this volume.

ALFRED C. POPE.

13, BROCk STREET,
Grosvenor Square;
December, 1867.
1868.

1st Month.]

JANUARY. [31 Days.

CHANGES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter............... 3rd day, 4.31 a.m.
Full Moon .................. 9th day, 10.53 p.m.
Last Quarter............... 16th day, 5.4 p.m.
New Moon................... 24th day, 8.7 p.m.

DATE.       HOMŒOPATHIC, MEDICAL, AND GENERAL CALENDAR.

1 W British Journal of Homœopathy first published, 1843. The
        Liverpool Homœopathic Medical Society meets, at 7.30
2 Th Livy died at Padua, A.D. 18
3 F Dr. Wolf, of Dresden, an early disc. of Hahn., died, 1857
4 S                
5 S 2nd SUNDAY AFT. CHRISTMAS
6 M Dr. Marenzeller, of Vienna, died, 1854. Epiphany. Twelfth
7 Tu                [Day
8 W Prince Albert Victor of Wales born, 1864
9 Th                
10 F Linnæus died, 1778
11 S Tessier, Gabalda, Frédault, and Jousset expelled from the
        Anat. Soc. of Paris on account of Homœopathy, 1856.
12 S 1ST SUNDAY AFT. EPIPHANY
13 M Petition of 3337 Brit. Homs. present. to the Patrons of the Univ.
14 Tu Sir John Pringle, M.D., died, 1782 [meets.
15 W                
16 Th Battle of Corunna, 1809
17 F Edward Jenner, M.D., born, 1749
18 S Old Twelfth Day
19 S 2ND SUNDAY AFT. EPIPHANY
20 M Dr. von Bonninghausen died at Munster, 1864
21 Tu Blumenbäch died, 1840
22 W Northern Hom. Med. Assoc. held its first meeting, 1852
23 Th Leipsic Homœopathic Hospital opened, 1853 (Jan. 22)
24 F                
25 S St. James' Hospital, Doncaster, opened, 1853 (Jan. 26)
26 S 3RD SUNDAY AFT. EPIPHANY. Jenner died, 1823
27 M Hom. Petition remitted from the Patrons to the Senate of
        the University of Edinburgh, 1852
28 Tu                
29 W Hom. Phys. of Bavaria forbidden to dispense their own meds.,
30 Th                [1842
31 F The Midland Hom. Med. Soc. meets at Birmingham
### CHANGES OF THE MOON

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>6.16 p.m.</td>
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<tr>
<td>8th</td>
<td>9.35 p.m.</td>
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<tr>
<td>15th</td>
<td>9.17 a.m.</td>
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<tr>
<td>23rd</td>
<td>2.20 p.m.</td>
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### HOMOEOPATHIC, MEDICAL, AND GENERAL CALENDAR

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<th>Date</th>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>4TH SUNDAY AFT. EPHINANY</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Atomyr, of Pesth, died (Feb. 5), 1856</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Liverpool Homoeopathic Medico-Chirurgical Society meets, at 7.30</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>British Homoeopathic Society meets, at 7 p.m.</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Dupuytren died, 1835</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>W South-Eastern Railway opened, 1844</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>SEPTEMBER'S DAY. Emperor of Austria decrees full liberty for the practice of Homoeopathy, 1837</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>Queen Victoria m., 1840. Cheltenham Hahn. Club meets</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>Motion in House of Commons to deprive Harvey from office of Physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, 1644</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>Lancet reports Mr. Liston's cases treated Homoeopathically, 1836</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>ISO SEXAGESIMA SUNDAY</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>Laennec born, 1781</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>Homeoeopathic College of Cleveland attacked by a mob, 1852</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>Cato Street Conspiracy, 1820</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>Admiral Blake's Victory, 1653</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>Microscopes invented, 1621</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>Shrove Tuesday</td>
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<td>18</td>
<td>ASH WEDNESDAY</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>Great Plague of London, 1665</td>
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CHANGES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter ............... 2nd day, 4.49 a.m.
Full Moon .................... 8th day, 8.22 p.m.
Last Quarter ............... 16th day, 3.29 a.m.
New Moon .................... 24th day, 6.59 a.m.
First Quarter ............... 31st day, 12.26 p.m.

HOMOEOPATHIC, MEDICAL, AND GENERAL CALENDAR.

1 $ S \quad$ QUADRAGESIMA SUNDAY
2 M Strand Hospital, London, burnt down, 1776
3 T Jamaica discovered, 1494
4 W Liverpool Homœopathic Med. Chir. Soc. meets, at 7.30
5 T British Homœopathic Society meets, at 7 p.m.
6 F Mesmer died, 1815
7 S
8 $ S \quad$ 2ND SUNDAY IN LENT
9 M Dr. Ozanne obt. damages from an Allopathic practitioner for slander, 1850. Cheltenham Hahnemann Club meets
10 T First lecture on Anatomy delivered at Merton College, 1624
11 W
12 T Government of Bohemia grants Homœopathists liberty to dispense their own medicines, 1821
13 F Dr. Priestly born, 1733
14 S Coroner's inquest held on the body of a man reported to have died from Homœopathic treatment, 1845
15 $ S \quad$ 3RD SUNDAY IN LENT
16 M Hom. Soc. of Vienna held its first legalised meeting, 1846
17 T
18 W
19 T Coroner's inquest on the body of a child said to have died from Homœopathic treatment, 1847
20 F Sir Isaac Newton died, 1727
21 S
22 $ S \quad$ 4TH SUNDAY IN LENT. Univ. Brunswick appt. an Examiner in Homœopathy, 1842
23 M
24 T
25 W London Mesmeric Infirmary opened, 1850
26 T First Clinical Lecture delivered at the Hahn. Hosp., 1851
27 F Peace of Amiens, 1802
28 S
29 $ S \quad$ 5TH SUNDAY IN LENT. Dr. W. Hunter died, 1783
30 M Peace of Paris signed, 1856
31 T
### Changes of the Moon.

- **Full Moon** ................. 7th day, 7.17 a.m.
- **Last Quarter** ............... 14th day, 10.35 p.m.
- **New Moon** .................. 22nd day, 8.20 p.m.
- **First Quarter** .............. 29th day, 6.18 p.m.

### Homœopathic, Medical, and General Calendar.

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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Th</td>
<td>British Homœopathic Society meets, at 7 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 S</td>
<td>Oliver Goldsmith died, 1774</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 S</td>
<td>PALM SUNDAY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 M</td>
<td>Napoleon abdicated, 1814</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 T</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 W</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Th</td>
<td>Fire Insurance due</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 F</td>
<td>Good Friday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 S</td>
<td>Hahnemann born at Meissen, 1755</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 S</td>
<td>EASTER SUNDAY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 M</td>
<td>Cheltenham Hahnemann Club Meeting. Dr. Croserio died, 1843</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 Tu</td>
<td>Hahnemann's fatal illness commenced, 1843 [1855]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 W</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 Th</td>
<td>Coroner's Inquest held on a patient of Dr. Epps, 1845</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 F</td>
<td>Hull Homœopathic Dispensary opened, 1849</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 S</td>
<td>Coroner's Inquest held on a patient of Mr. Blake's at Taunton, 1847</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 S</td>
<td>LOW SUNDAY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 M</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 Tu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 W</td>
<td>Royal Society incorporated by letters patent, 1663</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 Th</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 F</td>
<td>Midland Homœopathic Medical Society meets at Rugby</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 S</td>
<td>Harvey graduated at Padua, 1602</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 S</td>
<td>2ND SUNDAY AFTER EASTER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 M</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 Tu</td>
<td>Chaucer died, 1434</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29 W</td>
<td>London University founded, 1827</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 Th</td>
<td>Hahnemann Fly Sheet first published, 1850</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Changes of the Moon.

- **Full Moon** .......... 6th day, 6.37 p.m.
- **Last Quarter** .......... 14th day, 5.15 p.m.
- **New Moon** .......... 22nd day, 6.36 a.m.
- **First Quarter** .......... 28th day, 11.42 p.m.

### Homoeopathic, Medical, and General Calendar.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 F</td>
<td>Hewson, discoverer of the lacteals, died, 1774</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 S</td>
<td>3rd Sunday aft. Easter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 F</td>
<td>Humboldt died, 1859. Bonaparte died, 1821</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 W</td>
<td>British Homœopathic Society meets, at 7 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 F</td>
<td>Northern Homœopathic Association meets at Hull</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 S</td>
<td>Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh repudiates its Homœopathic Fellows, 1851</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 F</td>
<td>4th Sunday aft. Easter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 M</td>
<td>Birmingham Homeopathic Dispensary opened, 1847</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 T</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 W</td>
<td>Cuvier died, 1832</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 Th</td>
<td>Jenner made his first experiments in vaccination on the human body, 1796</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 F</td>
<td>Manchester Homœopathic Dispensary opened, 1842</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 S</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 S</td>
<td>Rogation Sunday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 M</td>
<td>Heberden died, 1801</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 T</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 W</td>
<td>St. Andrew's University founded, 1411</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 Th</td>
<td>Ascension Day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 F</td>
<td>Mesmer born, 1734</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 S</td>
<td>Foundation Stone of Hahnemann's Monument laid at Leipsic, 1851</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 F</td>
<td>Sunday aft. Ascension</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 M</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 T</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 W</td>
<td>Foundation Stone of St. James' Hosp., Doncaster, laid, 1852</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 Th</td>
<td>North American Academy of Homœopathy founded, 1836</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29 F</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 S</td>
<td>Sir Humphrey Davy died at Geneva, 1829</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 S</td>
<td>Whit Sunday. Pentecost</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Changes of the Moon

- Full Moon: 5th day, 6.55 a.m.
- Last Quarter: 13th day, 10.14 a.m.
- New Moon: 20th day, 2.55 p.m.
- First Quarter: 27th day, 5.51 a.m.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>HOMŒOPATHIC, MEDICAL, AND GENERAL CALENDAR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 M</td>
<td>York with its cathedral and 39 churches destr. by fire, 1137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 T</td>
<td>Harvey died, 1657</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 W</td>
<td>British Homœopathic Society meets, at 7.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Th</td>
<td>Battle of Magenta, 1859</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 F</td>
<td><strong>Trinity Sunday</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 S</td>
<td>Cheltenham Hahnemann Club meets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 S</td>
<td>London Hospital Foundation Stone laid, 1752</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 M</td>
<td><strong>1st Sunday Aft. Trinity.</strong> The University of Edinburgh refused the degree of M.D. to Mr. Pope, on account of his intending to study Homeopathy, 1851</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 T</td>
<td>Magna Charta signed, 1215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 W</td>
<td>University of St. Andrew’s demand of Dr. Hale the return of his diploma, 1851. Battle of Waterloo, 1815</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Th</td>
<td>Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 F</td>
<td>2nd Sunday Aft. Trinity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 S</td>
<td>Apothecaries’ Company of Ireland incorporated, 1791</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 S</td>
<td>Hahnemann defended his thesis on the <em>Helleborism of the Ancients</em>, 1812</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 M</td>
<td>The London College of Physicians declare a Homœopathic Surgeon unfit for a Union appointment, 1843</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 Tu</td>
<td><strong>3rd Sunday Aft. Trinity.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 W</td>
<td>Commission appointed in Bavaria to examine whether Homœopathic medicines contained arsenic, 1842</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Changes of the Moon

- **Full Moon**: 4th day, 8.39 p.m.
- **Last Quarter**: 13th day, 0.41 a.m.
- **New Moon**: 19th day, 9.56 p.m.
- **First Quarter**: 26th day, 1.52 p.m.

### Homoeopathic, Medical, and General Calendar

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>EVENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 W</td>
<td>Monthly Homoeopathic Review first published, 1856</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Th</td>
<td>Annual Meeting of the British Hom. Soc. Hahnemann died at Paris, 1843</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 F</td>
<td>Annual Meeting of the British Homoeopathic Society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 S</td>
<td>American Independence declared, 1776</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 $</td>
<td>4th Sunday aft. Trinity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 M</td>
<td>Sisters of Charity Hom. Hospital opened at Vienna, 1832</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 T</td>
<td>John Huss burnt, 1415</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 W</td>
<td>Tea first discovered in Assam, 1823</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 T</td>
<td>Hahnemann buried in the Cemetery of Montmartre, 1843</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 $</td>
<td>5th Sunday aft. Trinity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 M</td>
<td>Cheltenham Hahnemann Club meets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 T</td>
<td>St. Swithin's Day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 W</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 T</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 F</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 S</td>
<td>6th Sunday aft. Trinity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 $</td>
<td>7th Sunday aft. Trinity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 M</td>
<td>Spanish Armada, 1588</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 T</td>
<td>Northern Homoeopathic Medical Association founded, 1851</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 W</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 T</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 F</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 S</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 $</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 M</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 T</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29 W</td>
<td>Dr. Caius, the founder of Caius Coll., Cambridge, died, 1573</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 T</td>
<td>St. Luke's Hospital, Moorfields, opened, 1751</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 F</td>
<td>Midland Homoeopathic Medical Society meets at Birmingham</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Changes of the Moon.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Full Moon</td>
<td>3rd day, 11.52 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Last Quarter</td>
<td>11th day, 0.28 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Moon</td>
<td>18th day, 5.12 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Quarter</td>
<td>25th day, 0.47 a.m.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Homœopathic, Medical, and General Calendar.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1S</td>
<td>Oxygen gas discovered by Priestly, 1774</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2M</td>
<td>8th Sunday aft. Trinity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3W</td>
<td>Cheltenham Hahnemann Club meets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4Tu</td>
<td>English Homœopathic Association petitioned Parliament against the proceedings of Coroner for Middlesex, 1850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5W</td>
<td><em>Homœopathic Times</em> first published, 1849</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6Th</td>
<td>9th Sunday aft. Trinity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7W</td>
<td>Hahnemann's Monument at Leipsic inaugurated, 1851</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8M</td>
<td>Hahnemann graduated at Erlangen, 1779</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9W</td>
<td>Grouse shooting begins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10Th</td>
<td>Lænnec died, 1826</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11F</td>
<td>Provincial Medical and Surgical Association condemn Homœopathy, 1851</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12S</td>
<td>10th Sunday aft. Trinity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13W</td>
<td><em>Medical Times</em> reports a case of cholera caused by Homœopathy, 1848</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14Th</td>
<td>11th Sunday aft. Trinity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15F</td>
<td>Battle of Bosworth, 1485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16M</td>
<td>12th Sunday aft. Trinity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17S</td>
<td>Lavoisier born, 1743</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18T</td>
<td>Hahnemann granted permission to practise in Paris, by royal letters patent, 1835</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
9TH MONTH.]  SEPTEMBER.  [30 DAYS.

CHANGES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon ..................... 2nd day, 3.57 a.m.
Last Quarter .................... 9th day, 10.4 p.m.
New Moon ....................... 16th day, 1.20 p.m.
First Quarter ................... 23rd day, 3.22 p.m.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>DAY</th>
<th>EVENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Tu</td>
<td>Library of the College of Surgeons closes for a month</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 W</td>
<td>Great Fire of London broke out, 1666</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Th</td>
<td>Moscow burnt, 1812</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 S</td>
<td>Copenhagen taken, 1807</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 $</td>
<td>13TH SUNDAY AFT. TRINITY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 M</td>
<td>Dr. Johnson born, 1709</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Tu</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 W</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Th</td>
<td>Dr. Gram introduced Homoeopathy into America, 1825</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 F</td>
<td>Mahomet born, 569</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 $</td>
<td>14th SUNDAY AFT. TRINITY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 M</td>
<td>Cheltenham Hahnemann Club meets</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 Tu</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 W</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 Th</td>
<td>Dr. Gross died, 1847</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 F</td>
<td>First English book (a Bible) printed, 1471</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 $</td>
<td>15TH SUNDAY AFT. TRINITY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 M</td>
<td>Dr. Clutterbuck made the first reference to Homoeopathy in England at a meeting of the London Medical Society, 1826</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 Tu</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 W</td>
<td>Boerhaave died, 1738</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 Th</td>
<td>College of Physicians founded, 1518</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 F</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 S</td>
<td>Smallpox Hospital, Coldbath Fields, opened, 1776</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 $</td>
<td>16TH SUNDAY AFT. TRINITY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 M</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29 Tu</td>
<td>Smallpox Hospital (The London) opened, 1767</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 W</td>
<td>New York Homoeopathic Dispensary opened, 1845</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Changes of the Moon

- **Full Moon**: 1st day, 7.58 p.m.
- **Last Quarter**: 9th day, 6.13 a.m.
- **New Moon**: 15th day, 11.1 p.m.
- **First Quarter**: 23rd day, 9.42 a.m.
- **Full Moon**: 31st day, 11.5 a.m.

### HOMŒOPATHIC, MEDICAL, AND GENERAL CALENDAR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>British Homœopathic Society meets, at 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Homœopathic College of Pennsylvania opened, 1848</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Shanghai, 1777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Liverpool Homœopathic Medico-Chir. Society meets, at 7.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>The Marquis of Nunez appt. Phys. to Queen of Spain, 1847</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Northern Homœopathic Medical Association meets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>London Homœopathic Hospital founded, 1848</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>18th Sunday aft. Trinity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Cheltenham Hahnemann Club meets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Foundling Hospital (London) instituted, 1739</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Harvey elected Physician to St. Bartholomew’s Hosp., 1609</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>The <em>Lancet</em> reports a paper on Homœopathy, read by the late Mr. Kingdon at the London Medical Society, 1836</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>The Hahnemann Hospital opened, 1850 [Leeds, 1862]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Northern Homœopathic Medical Association reconstituted at 19th Sunday aft. Trinity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Linacre died, 1524</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>The Emperor of Austria forbids the practice of Homœopathy in the empire, 1819</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Tycho Brahe died, 1601</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>20th Sunday aft. Trinity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Cholera first appeared in England, at Sunderland, 1832</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Mr. Pearce, a Hom. practitioner, tried for manslaughter, at the instigation of Mr. Wakley, 1843</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Midland Homœopathic Medical Society meets at Rugby</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NOVEMBER.

CHANGES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter .................. 7th day, 1:47 p.m.
New Moon ....................... 14th day, 10:56 a.m.
First Quarter ................... 22nd day, 6:47 a.m.
Full Moon ....................... 30th day, 1:0 a.m.

DATE  DAY  HOMOEOPATHIC, MEDICAL, AND GENERAL CALENDAR.

1 $ 21st SUNDAY AFT. TRINITY. Hahnemann Hospital, London, opened, 1850
2 M
3 Tu Bombardment of St. Jean d’Acre, 1840
4 W Liverpool Homœopathic Medico-Chirurgical Society meets, at 7:30
5 Th British Hom. Society meets, at 7. Gunpowder Plot, 1605
6 F
7 S
8 $ 22ND SUNDAY AFT. TRINITY
9 M Prince of Wales born, 1841. Cheltenham Hahnemann Medical Club meets
10 Tu Dr. Dunn elected Mayor of Doncaster, 1857
11 W
12 Th
13 F Dr. Chapman died, 1865
14 S Dr. Abercrombie died, 1845
15 $ 23RD SUNDAY AFT. TRINITY
16 M Foundation Stone of the University of Edinburgh laid, 1789
17 Tu Relief of Lucknow, 1857
18 W
19 Th British Museum erected, 1753
20 F Homœopathic Institution of Paris opened, 1839
21 S Princess Royal born, 1840
22 $ 24TH SUNDAY AFT. TRINITY
23 M
24 Tu John Knox died, 1572
25 W
26 Th
27 F New York Hahnemann Academy of Medicine founded, 1849
28 S Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, established by royal charter, 1681
29 $ ADVENT SUNDAY
30 M Royal College of Surgeons, England, resolve not to interfere with Homœopathic members, 1851
### Changes of the Moon.

- **Last Quarter** .......... 6th day, 9.34 p.m.
- **New Moon** ............... 14th day, 1.33 a.m.
- **First Quarter** .......... 22nd day, 4.28 a.m.
- **Full Moon** ............... 29th day, 1.48 p.m.

### Homöopathic, Medical, and General Calendar.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Tu</td>
<td>Klaproth (discoverer of Tellurium) born, 1743</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 W</td>
<td>Liverpool Homöopathic Medico-Chirurgical Society meets, at 7.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Th</td>
<td>British Homöopathic Society meets, at 7 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 F</td>
<td>Black (discoverer of latent heat) died, 1799</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 S</td>
<td><strong>2ND SUNDAY IN ADVENT</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 M</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 M</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Tu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 W</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Th</td>
<td>Dr. Fearon, of Birmingham (1860), and Dr. J. Laurie, of London (1865), died</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 F</td>
<td>Cullen of Edinburgh born, 1712</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 S</td>
<td>Homeopathic Academy of New York recognised by Law as a Scientific Society, 1849</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 D</td>
<td><strong>3RD SUNDAY IN ADVENT</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 M</td>
<td>Cheltenham Hahn. Club meets. Prince Albert died 1861</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 Tu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 W</td>
<td>Syme, of Edinburgh, memorialises the Patrons of the University of Edinburgh to depose Professor Henderson, 1851</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 Th</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 F</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 S</td>
<td>Homeopathy repudiated by the Edin. Med. Chir. Soc., 1851</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 D</td>
<td><strong>4TH SUNDAY IN ADVENT</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 M</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 Tu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 W</td>
<td>Potts (Surgeon to St. Bartholomew's) died, 1788</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 Th</td>
<td>Vasco de Gama died, 1525</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 F</td>
<td><strong>Christmas Day</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 S</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 D</td>
<td><strong>1ST SUNDAY AFT. CHRISTMAS.</strong> Guy (founder of Guy's Hospital) died, 1724</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 M</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29 Tu</td>
<td>Sydenham died, 1689</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 W</td>
<td>Royal Society of London instituted, 1660</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 Th</td>
<td>Boerhaave born, 1668</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
25

CHRONOLOGICAL NOTES FOR THE YEAR 1868.

Golden Number ............................................... 7
Cycle of the Sun ........................................... 1
The Epact .................................................. 6
Dominical Letters ......................................... ED
Roman Indiction ........................................... 11
Julian Period ............................................... 6551

The Year 5629 of the JEWISH ERA commences Sept. 17, 1868. — 1285 of the MUSLIM ERA commences April 34, 1868. RAMADAN (Month of Abstinence observed by the Turks) commences on December 16, 1868.

The Eclipses of the Sun and Moon in the Year 1868.

In the year 1868 there will be two Eclipses of the Sun, neither visible from England; there will be no Eclipse of the Moon during the year.

The first Eclipse is annular, and takes place on February 23rd. It begins at 17 minutes after 11h. a.m. Greenwhich mean time, in lat. 13 deg. 54 min. S., and in long 75 deg. 8 min. W.

The Eclipse ends 36 minutes after 6h. p.m. Greenwhich mean time, in lat. 17 deg. 69 min. N., and long. 8 deg. 48 min. E.

The second and last Eclipse of the year is a total Eclipse of the Sun on August 18th. It begins at 85 minutes after 9h. a.m. Greenwhich mean time, in long. 49 deg. 25 min. E., and lat. 12 deg. 6 min. N.

The Eclipse ends 49 minutes after 7h. a.m. Greenwhich mean time, in long. 149 deg. 59 min. E., and lat. 15 deg. 23 min. S.

CALENDAR OF THE JEWS FOR 1868.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>JEWISH CALENDAR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1867.</td>
<td>6328 Tebeth 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 27</td>
<td>10 Fast of Tibet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan. 5</td>
<td>30 Sebat and Adar 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>11 Fast of Esther.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb. 23—24</td>
<td>8—9 Purim.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 5</td>
<td>12 Nisan 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8—9</td>
<td>15—16 Passover.*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>30 Nisan and Yar 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22—23</td>
<td>15—16 Passover.*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 22</td>
<td>27—28 Sivan 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27—28</td>
<td>15—16 Passover.*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 20—21</td>
<td>7 Sivan and Tamuz 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 7</td>
<td>17 Fast of Tamuz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>5628 Ab 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>1 Feasts of Ab.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug. 18—19</td>
<td>30 Ab and Elul 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept. 17</td>
<td>1—2 Feasts of the New Year.*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>4 Fast—Death of Gedaliah.*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>10 Kipur—Day of Atonement.*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>15—16 Feast of Tabernacles.*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 1—2</td>
<td>22—23 Feast of the Eighth Day.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>16—17 Feast of Hoshan 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 15</td>
<td>30 Kislev 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 14—15</td>
<td>30 Kislev and Tebet 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>10 Fast of Tebet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1869.</td>
<td>Jan. 13 1 Sebat</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Anniversaries marked with an asterisk (*) are to be strictly observed.

The Jewish Year contains 354 days or 13 lunations of the Moon; but in a cycle of 19 years an intercalary month (Vendem) is 7 times introduced for the purpose of rendering the average duration of the year nearly correct.

THE ROYAL FAMILY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The Royal Family of Great Britain—continued.


VI. LOUISA CAROLINA ALBERTA, b. March 18, 1848.

VII. ARTHUR PATRICK WILLIAM ALBERT, b. May 1, 1850.

VIII. LEOPOLD GEORGE DUNCAN ALBERT, b. April 7, 1853.

IX. BEATRICE MARY VICTORIA FEODORA, b. April 15, 1857.

HER MAJESTY'S MINISTERS.

England.

First Lord of the Treasury, Rt. Hon. Earl of Derby, K.G.
Lord High Chancellor, Rt. Hon.
Lord Chelmsford, D.C.L.
Lord President of the Council, Rt. Hon. Duke of Marlborough.
Postmaster-General, Rt. Hon. Duke of Montrose, K.T.
Secretary of State, Home Department, Rt. Hon. Gathorne Hardy, D.C.L.
Secretary of State, Foreign Aff., Rt. Hon. Lord Stanley, D.C.L.
Ditto, Colonies, Rt. Hon. Duke of Buckingham, D.C.L.
Ditto, for War, Rt. Hon. Sir John Fakington.
Sec. of State for India and Pres. of Indian Council, Rt. Hon. Sir H. Northcote, Bart.
Pres. of the Board of Trade, Rt. Hon. D. of Richmond, D.C.L.
Pres. of Poor Law Board, Rt. Hon. Earl of Devon, D.C.L.

Scotch.

Lord High Constable, Earl of Errol.

THE INDIA OFFICE.

Public Works.
Sir A. C. Montgomery, Bart., Chairman.
Col. Sir P. T. Cantley, K.C.B.
Major-Gen. W. E. Baker
Sir J. W. Hogg, Bart.

Political.
W. J. Eastwick, Chairman
H. T. Prinsep
Sir F. Currie, Bart.
Sir G. R. Clerk, K.C.B.

Military.
Lt.-Gen. Sir R. Vivian, Chairman
Major-Gen. W. E. Baker
W. J. Eastwick
Sir G. R. Clerk, K.C.B.
Col. Sir P. T. Cantley, K.C.B.

The Indian Council.
15 Members.

Committees.
Finance.
W. U. Arbuthnot, Chairman
Charles Mills
Eliot Macnaghten
H. T. Prinsep

Revenue, Judicial, and Public.
Sir F. Currie, Bart., Chairman
Sir J. W. Hogg, Bart., Chairman
Sir E. D. Mangloes
Sir T. E. Ferry
Sir H. C. Montgomery, Bart.

Railways and Telegraphs.
Major-Gen. W. Baker, Chairman
E. Macnaghten
C. Mills
R. D. Mangloes
W. U. Arbuthnot
BOARD OF TRADE, Whitehall.

President, Rt. Hon. The Duke of Richmond
Vice-President, Rt. Hon. Stephen Cave, M.P.
Chief Secretary, Thos. H. Farrer
Assistant Secretaries—Commercial, Louis Mallet, C.B.; Marine, Thomas Gray, Railway, George Herbert; Harbours, Cecil Trevor
Inspectors, Railway Depart., Capt. Tyler, R.E.; Col. Yolland, R.E.; Lt.-Col. Rich, R.E.; Major Hutchinson, R.E.

Professional Member Marine Depart., Capt. W. H. Walker
Harbour Department, Capt. G. A. Bedford, R.N.
Private Secretary to President, the Hon. Cecil Peel
Private Sec. to Vice-President, W. W. Emerson
Private Secretary to Mr. Farrer, Jemmett Browne

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE, Downing Street. Hours 11 to 4.

Clerk of the Council, Arthur Helps, D.C.L.
Deputy and Chief Clerk, Edmund S. Harrison
Senior Clerks, C. G. V. Bayly, H. M. Saff
Junior Clerks, R. B. Felton, H. P. Thomas, W. L. Pringle, J. H. Ponsoby
Supplemental Clerks, J. Foot, J. B. Hutchins, J. Mache
Registrar, Henry Reeve
Clerk, B. Lemon
Medical Officer, John Simon, F.R.S.

Clerk for Clergy Returns, Rev. W. Harnet, M.A.
Private Sec. to Lord Pres., Bruce Seton
Keepers of Council Chamber, Brown, J. T. Rousham
Housekeeper, Mrs. Rosell

FOREIGN AMBASSADORS and MINISTERS accredited to ENGLAND.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC  M. Balocero  14, Langham Street, W.
AUSTRIA  Count R. Apponyi  7, Chandos Street, Cavendish Square
BAYANIA  Count Pemshkinden (Ch.-d’Aff., acting)  51, Conduit Street
BELGIUM  Baron du Jardin  3, Grosvenor Square
BRASIL  Baron de Penedo  9, Cavendish Square
CENTRAL AMERICA  Don Juan de F. Martin  Maurice’s Hotel, Regent Street
CHILI  Don M. Errazuriz
COLUMBIA  Gen. de Mosquera
DENMARK  Lt.-Gen. de Bulow
EQUATORIAL  M. A. Flores
FRANCE  Prince de la Tour d’Aynon
GREECE  M. B. Armeni
HANSE TOWNS  J. Heinrich Geffken
HATTI  Gen. Dubois
ITALY  Margravio di Aeggiolino  Baron Bistienck
NETHERLANDS  Baron van de Velde
PERU  Don R. de Rivero
PORTUGAL  Don de Laveirou
PRUSSIA  Count de Bernstorf
RUSSIA  Baron de Brunow
SAXONY  Count Q. v. d’Eckstaedt
SPAIN  Count de Vizahrmosa
SWEDEN AND NORWAY  Baron Hochschutz
SWITZERLAND  John Bepp (Con.-Gen.)
TURKEY  Masurza Pacha
UNITED STATES  Charles F. Adams

UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES, &c.

University of Oxford.

Elected:

Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Earl of Derby, K.G.  1853
High Steward, Earl of Carnarvon, D.C.L.  1850
Deputy, Sir Roundell Palmer, M.A.  1853
President, Q.C., Magdalen  1853
Assessor, M. Bernard, B.C.L., All Souls  1850

Burgesses of the University, Sir W. Heathcote, Bt., D.C.L., All Souls  1854
Gathorne Hardy, D.C.L., Oriol  1865
Curators of the Theatre, H. P. Symons, D.D., Warden of Wadham, P. Winter, D.D., Pres. of St. John’s
UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES, &c.—continued.

University of Cambridge.

Elected
Chancellor, Duke of Devonshire, K.G., LL.D. 1661
High Steward, Earl Peverel, LL.D., St. John’s 1765
Dep. do., F. Barlow, M.A. 1656
Vice-Chancellor
G. De Greville, M.A., Q.C., Trinity; J. Bally, M.A., Q.C., St. John’s 1855
Burgess of the University. Rt. Hon. S. H. Finch, M.P., LL.D. 1865
Sir Chas. J. Sculley, LL.D., Q.C. 1855
Commissary, Sir C. J. Sculley, LL.D., Q.C. 1855
Trinity
Assessor, J. Toler, LL.D., Causs 1855

University of Edinburgh, and College of King James VI, 1589.

Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Lord Brougham, D.C.L., LL.D.
Rector, Thomas Carlyle
Vice-Chancellor and Provost, Sir D. Brewster, K.B., B.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S.
Secretary, Professor Wilson

Dublin University.

Chancellor, Earl of Rosse, K.P.
Registrar, John Tolken, M.D.
Secretary of Senate, J. H. Jelliet, A.M.

Queen’s University, 1850.

Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Earl of Clanricord, K.G., G.C.B., &c
Vice-Chancellor, Rt. Hon. M. Brady

University of Durham.

Sub-Warden, Rev. T. Chevallier, B.D.
Proctors, Rev. J. Barnby, B.D.; Rev. J. Waite, M.A.
Senate, the Warden, 8 Professors, 2 Proctors; A. Benacland, M.A.; Rev. J. F. Worsdall, M.A.; Rev. T. H. Dod, M.A.

University of St. Andrew’s, 1411.

Chancellor, Duke of Argyll, LL.D., K.T.
Vice-Chancellor, Principal Tulloch, C.D.
Rector, John Stuart Mill, M.P., LL.D.
Senior Principal, Principal Tulloch, D.D.
Dean of Faculty of Arts, John C. Shairp, B.A.
Joint Librarians, R. Walker and W. Troup
Registrar and Clerk, William Troup

The University Court

John S. Mill, M.P.; Principal Tulloch, D.D.;
John Hunter (Auditor of the Court of Sessions);
Thomas Clerk, M.P.; Professor Zinther; Hon.
Charles Baillie (Lord Jerviswoode)
UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES, &c.—continued.

Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh.

President, Dr. John Smith
Secretary, Dr. Rutherford Haldane

Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh.

President, James Spence
Treasurer, John Gardiner, M.D.
Secretary, James Simson, M.D.

Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow.

President, James McIntyre
Vice-President, Dr. Hugh Thomson
Treasurer, Dr. Lamplugh
Secretary, Dr. D. McLean

King's and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland.

Vice-President, Lord High Chancellor of Ireland; Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench; Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas; Chief Baron of the Exchequer.
President, W. Stokes
Vice-President, Dr. W. Moore
Treasurer, Dr. H. L. Dyer
Hon. Librarian, Dr. T. W. Belcher
Registrar, Dr. Atchill

Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland.

President, Dr. R. Adams
Vice-President, Dr. W. H. Porter
Secretary, J. S. Hughes
Registrar, Mr. J. Bromen

INNS OF COURT.

Inner Temple, 1186.

Master, Thomas Robinson, D.D.
Reader, Rev. A. Ainger
Treasurer of Inner Temple, A. A. Merewether
Treasurer, George Edwards
Clerk, F. R. Milton
Master of Library, Sir John Geo. Shaw Lefevre
Reader on those branches of the Common Law which are not included in Constitutional Law, the Law of Real Property, Conveyancing, and Debts, H. Broome
Librarian, John Edward Martin

Middle Temple.

Treasurer of Temple, John Monk, Q.C.

The GOVERNORS, DIRECTORS, and OFFICERS of the BANK OF ENGLAND.

Governor—Thomas Newman Hunt.

J. G. Hubbard
C. F. Huth
Alfred Latham
George Lyall
Thomas Masterman
Alex. Matheson
James Morris
Sheffield Nourse
G. W. Norman
E. H. Palmer
A. G. Sandeman
Chris. Weguelin

Chief Accountant, Geo. Earle Gray
Deputy Accountant, John Francis
Assistant Acct., Henry Gerald Aylmer
Bank Note Office, Daniel Hill, J. E. Delamare
First Inspector, J. G. Lewis

Under Treasurer, T. H. Dakyns
Clerk, Thomas Purdie
Master of the Lib., T. W. Greene, Q.C.
Keeper of the Lib., R. G. Smith, B.A.
Master of the Garden, J. Greenwood, Q.C.
Reader on Jurisprudence and Civil Law, Jos. Sharpe, LL.D.

Lincoln's Inn, 1310.

Treasurer, Montagu Chambers, Q.C., M.P.
Master of the Lib., Sir W. F. Page Wood, V.C.
Preacher, Rev. Canon Cook, M.A.
Assistant, Rev. Jas. G. Lonsdale, M.A.
Chaplain, Rev. Chas. J. D'Oyly, M.A.
Steward, M. Doyle
Librarian, W. H. Slubbles
Reader on Equity, Wm. Lloyd Birkbeck, M.A.

Gray's Inn, 1557.

Treasurer, Thomas Greenwood
Dean of the Chapel, Samuel Turner
Master of the Library, W. B. Best
Reader on the Law of Real Property, Frederick Priestley
Reader, Rev. Alex. Taylor, M.A.
Steward, Charles Edmund Banks
Assistant, Clerk, H. D. Bowood
Library Keeper, Chas. Hallow

Reader on Constitutional Law for the four Inns of Court jointly, Thomas Collett Sanders

Royal Society.

V. Pres. and Treas., W. A. Miller, M.D., LL.D.
Sec., W. Sharpe, M.D., L.L.D.; Prof. G. G. Stokes, M.A., D.C.L.
For. Sec., Prof. W. H. Miller, M.A.
Assist. Sec. and Librarian, Walter White

British Association for the Advancement of Science.

President, Duke of Buccleugh, K.G.
Pres. (Elect.), Dr. J. Dalton Hooker, D.C.L., F.R.S.
Gen. Sec., Francis Galton, M.A., F.R.S.; Prof. Hirst, F.R.S.
Assistant, Geo. Griffith, M.A., Harrow
Gen. Treasurer, Wm. Spotiswoode, F.R.S., 50, Grosvenor Place
Meeting in 1865 to be held at Norwich

Deputy Governor—Robert Wigram Crawford.

Bank Stock—Reduced 2 per Cent., &c., Transfer Office, H. Halsey, G. Western
Consorts Transfer Office, J. Ballard, T. W. Innes
New 2 per Cent. Transfer Office, J. R. Durrant, George Marsh
Consorts and Red. Div. Office, W. S. Palmer
Register Office, John Cale Smith
Power of Attorney Office, James Duthoit
Chancery and Exchequer, James Fenn
Cheque Office, T. Wheeler
India Office, Henry Banton
Chief Cashier, George Forbes
Deputy Ditto, Frank May
The GOVERNORS, DIRECTORS, and OFFICERS of the BANK OF ENGLAND.—continued.


Branch Banks Office, B. A. Marsden, Charles Chevelcy, G. Z. Church.

Bullion Office, A. Johnson

First In Teller, J. Miller

Cashier’s Issue Department, J. Robinson

Drawing Office for Private Accounts, J. Bradfley

Do. Public Accounts, Robert Currie

Bill Office, P. Hingeston, G. Grosevenor

Post Bill Office, John Whitley

Discount Office, J. G. Elsey, R. W. Merrington

Die. Warrant Pay Office, Robert C. Fish

General Cash Book Office, S. Jno. Smith

Storekeeper, H. R. Williams

Secretary, Hammond Chubb

Deputy Do. J. T. Horley

Assistant Do., G. T. Glennie

Engineer, Henry Heasman

Printing and Stationery Office, Superintendent

John Coe

Clerk of the Works, William Drummond

Solitors, Messrs. Chas. and Henry Freshhead

Architect and Surveyor, P. C. Hardwick

Surgeon, Alfred Sime


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agents</th>
<th>Sub-agents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Manchester</td>
<td>John Reid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birmingham</td>
<td>W. Chippindale, W. A. Arbuthnot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liverpool</td>
<td>Wm. Fletcher, T. L. Whitehouse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bristol</td>
<td>J. Sanders, F. Ritchie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newcastle</td>
<td>Rbt. Anderson, D. H. Goddard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hull</td>
<td>G. A. Shee, G. A. K. Howman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plymouth</td>
<td>C. K. Lee, M. De B. Brock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portsmouth</td>
<td>H. J. Darrien, J. Henney</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leicester</td>
<td>T. T. Wright, G. R. Lempriere</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leeds</td>
<td>R. B. Turner, P. M. Francis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>London</td>
<td>R. B. Pym, C. D. McCarthy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western</td>
<td>Branch</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TRANSFER and DIVIDEND DAYS at the BANK of ENGLAND.

Government and Bank Stock.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stock</th>
<th>Days of Transfer</th>
<th>Dividends Due</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3 per Cent. Reduced</td>
<td>Tues, Wed, Thurs, Fri.</td>
<td>Ap. 5, Oct. 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 per Cent. Consols</td>
<td>Tues, Wed, Thurs, Fri.</td>
<td>Jan. 5, July 5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Dividends are paid to the public three days after the dates named; if a Sunday intervene, four days after. Hours for Buying and Selling, 10 to 1; and Transferring, 11 to half-past 2; for Accepting, 9 to 3; Payment of Dividends, 9 to 3.

Transfer books in the respective offices at the Bank of England are closed at One o’clock on Saturdays. Tickets for preparing the Transfer of Stock must be given in at the Bank of England before 1 o’clock. Private Transfers may be made Mondays and Thursdays, by paying 2d. extra for each transfer. Expenses of Transfer in Bank Stock for £15 and under, 2½; above that sum, 12d.

Power of Attorney for the sale or transfer of Stock to be left at the Bank, &c., for examination, one day before they can be acted upon; if for receiving dividends, they may be presented at the time the first dividend is payable.

Probates of Wills, Letters of Administration, and other proofs of decease, must be left at the Bank, &c., for registration, for two or three days, exclusive of holidays.

No addition of Stock can be made to any account, whether such account be in a single name or in joint names, in which the Deceased, either of the Individual or of any one Party, if a joint account, has taken place. The decrease should be proved as soon as practicable.

Vote at Meeting of Bank Proprietors.—The previous unaltered possession of £600 Bank Stock for six months clear entities a proprietor to vote.

East India Stock payable at the Bank of England.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stock</th>
<th>Days of Transfer</th>
<th>Due</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan</td>
<td>Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday</td>
<td>April 25, October 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India Promissory Note Loan</td>
<td>Registered</td>
<td>February 16, August 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India Debentures</td>
<td>Non-registered</td>
<td>March 31, Sept. 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India Bonds</td>
<td>Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday</td>
<td>January 5, July 5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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## Table of Interest

From £1 to £500, at five per cent., from one day to thirty.

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Giving at one view what any sum from One Pound to One Thousand per Annum, is per Calendar Month, Week, or Day.

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<td>10</td>
<td>1 8</td>
<td>2 1</td>
<td>2 6</td>
<td>2 11</td>
<td>3 4</td>
<td>3 9</td>
<td>4 2</td>
<td>4 7</td>
<td>5 0</td>
<td>5 5</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
POSTAL REGULATIONS.

INLAND.

RATES OF POSTAGE from all parts of the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man.

LETTERS under ½ oz., prepaid 1d.

" " 1 oz. " 2d.

" ½ oz. " 3d.

" 2 oz. " 4d.

" 2½ oz. " 5d.

And so on, at the rate of 1d. for every additional half-ounce or fraction of half an ounce.

Re-Directed Letters subject to a second postage at the rate charged for Pre-paid Letters.

REGISTERED LETTERS.—Inland, Colonial, and Ship Letters can be registered upon payment of 4d. beyond the postage.

NEWSPAPERS (Stamped) sent by Post must be made up in covers open at the sides, have the Impressed Stamp visible, and no marks or writing (other than the address) thereon or anything inclosed, or it subjects them to Letter Postage. British Newspapers, when duly Stamped, are forwarded free throughout the United Kingdom (except those delivered within three miles of the place where posted, which are charged 1d.). Unstamped Newspapers, if weighing under 4 oz., may be forwarded between places in the United Kingdom by affixing 1d. Postage Stamp. For places abroad the Impressed Stamp is valueless, as the postage must be prepaid by Postal Labels.

Note.—Newspapers for Foreign parts and Colonies, if posted later than fifteen days after date of publication, are charged Letter Postage.

BOOKS, &c.—Printed Books, Pamphlets, Magazines, Reviews, &c., whether British, Foreign, or Colonial, may be forwarded by Post between places in the United Kingdom (made up in the same manner as Newspapers), if prepaid in Stamps, at the following rates:

Under 4 oz. ... 1d.

" 8 oz. " 2d.

" 12 oz. " 3d.

" 16 oz. " 4d.

" 20 oz. " 5d.

And 1d. for every additional 4 oz. or any less weight; no parcel to exceed 24 inches any way, but may contain more than one book, &c.

INLAND PATTERN AND SAMPLE POST.—For a packet of Patterns or Samples—

Under 4 oz. ... 3d.

" 8 oz. but under 8 oz. " 4d.

" 8 oz. " 12 oz. " 6d.

" 12 oz. " 16 oz. " 8d.

And so on, at the rate of 2d. for every addition of 4 oz.

The Postage must be prepaid in Stamps, or it will be charged double. If the Packet be over 24 oz. in weight it will be charged as a Letter.

ASSESSED TAXES.

Inhabited House Duty.

Great Britain.

For every inhabited house which, with the Offices, Yard, and Garden therewith occupied, is rented at £30 a year or upwards; if used for the purposes of Trade, and Goods or Wares are exposed in the Shop or Warehouse for sale, for every 20s. of such annual value

If occupied by a person licensed to retail Beer, Spirits, Wine, or other Liquor

If occupied as a Farm House

If occupied in any other manner, for every 20s. of such annual value.

Duties on Male Servants.

Per Ann.

For Servants aged 18 years or upwards £1 1 0

Ditto, under the age of 18 years 0 10 0

Ditto, employed as Under Gardeners 0 10 0

Ditto, employed as Under Game-keepers 0 10 0

Duties on Carriages.

Per Ann.

For every Carriage with 4 wheels, drawn by 2 or more Horses or Mules £3 10 0

Ditto, 1 Horse or Mule 2 0 0

For every Carriage with 4 wheels, each being of less diameter than 30 inches, drawn by 2 or more Ponies or Mules, neither exceeding 13 hands high 1 15 0

Ditto, 1 such Pony or Mule 1 0 0

For every Carriage with less than 4 wheels, drawn by 1 Horse or Mule only 0 15 0

Ditto, by 1 Pony or Mule only, not exceeding 13 hands 0 10 0

Where any of the aforesaid Carriages shall be kept and used solely for the purpose of being Let for Hire without Horses—One half of the before-named duties respectively.

For every Carriage used by Common Carriers, having 4 wheels 2 6 8

Ditto, ditto, less than 4 wheels 1 6 8
ASSESSED TAXES—Continued.

Duties on Horses and Mules.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Per Annum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Horses and Mules above 13 hands in height, used for riding and drawing</td>
<td>£1 0 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Horses and Mules</td>
<td>0 10 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto, ditto, kept by Farmers</td>
<td>0 10 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto, ditto, kept by Bailiffs, Shepherds, or Herdsmen</td>
<td>0 10 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto, ditto, kept by Rectors, Vicars, or Curates</td>
<td>0 10 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto, ditto, kept by Roman Catholic Priests or Protestant Dissenting Ministers</td>
<td>0 10 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto, ditto, kept by Physicians, Surgeons, or Apothecaries</td>
<td>0 10 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto, ditto, used by Common Carriers</td>
<td>0 10 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto, ditto, not above 13 hands in height, kept for riding, or drawing carriage chargeable with duty</td>
<td>0 10 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto, ditto, kept for any other purpose</td>
<td>0 5 3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Horse Dealer’s Duty.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Per Annum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Horse dealers residing within the Bills of Mortality</td>
<td>25 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Horse dealers</td>
<td>12 10 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(and 10 per cent. thereon.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Hair Powder Duty.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Per Annum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Persons using or wearing Hair Powder</td>
<td>£1 3 6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Armorial Bearings Duty.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Per Annum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Persons chargeable with Assessed Taxes</td>
<td>2 12 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for any carriage at the rate of £3 10s.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Persons</td>
<td>0 13 2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Income Tax—United Kingdom.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Schedule</th>
<th>In the £</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A.—In respect of all lands, tenements, &amp;c.</td>
<td>4d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.—In respect of the occupation of lands, tenements, &amp;c., England</td>
<td>2d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto, ditto, Scotland &amp; Ireland</td>
<td>1½d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nurseries and Market Gardens</td>
<td>4d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Composition for Tithes and Tithes Leased</td>
<td>1½d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.—In respect of annuities, dividends, and shares of annuities, &amp;c.</td>
<td>4d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.—In respect of professions, trades, and employments, &amp;c.</td>
<td>4d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E.—In respect of public offices, annuities from public revenue, &amp;c.</td>
<td>4d.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MEM.—A deduction of £60 allowed in cases of incomes between £100 and £300 per annum, and the Tax charged on the difference.
LIST OF QUALIFIED

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS PRACTISING HOMEOPATHY

IN

ENGLAND, WALES, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND.


The † placed before a name indicates that the practitioner has not returned our circular, and we are therefore not responsible for any error in description. The ‡ placed before a name indicates that the practitioner has neglected to register.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Qualifications, Appointments, &amp;c.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acworth, Edward ...</td>
<td>Brighton.—3, Regency Sq. At home from 12 to 1½.</td>
<td>M.D.Edin.1831. M.B.H.S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anderson, Thomas Blair</td>
<td>Richmond, Surrey.</td>
<td>In practice before Aug. 1, 1815. (Retired from practice.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Address</td>
<td>Qualifications, Appointments, &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ayerst, Wm. Edward</td>
<td>London.—20, Holles Street, Cavendish Square, W. At home from 11 to 14</td>
<td>M.R.C.S. Eng. 1852. Late Surgeon to the London Homoeopathic Hospital; M.B.H.S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baikie, Robert</td>
<td>Edinburgh.—49, Northumberland Street. At home from 10 to 1</td>
<td>L.R.C.S. Edin. 1818; M.D. Edin. 1820. Late Staff Surg. H.E.I.C.S.; M.B.H.S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bayes, William</td>
<td>Bath.—15, Catherine Place. At home from 11 to 1.</td>
<td>M.R.C.S. 1844; M.D. Lambeth 1850; Extra L.R.C.P. C.P. Lond. 1853. Joint Editor of 'Monthly Homoeopathic Review'; M.B.H.S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bell, John Crawford</td>
<td>Norwich.—Princes Street, and Lowestoft.—96, High Street. At home from 9 to 10 a.m., except Tuesdays and Fridays.</td>
<td>L.S.A. Lond. 1825.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Address</td>
<td>Qualifications, Appearments, &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blake, James Dore</td>
<td>Taunton.—At home from 11 to 1; Saturdays 11 to 3.</td>
<td>M.R.C.S. Eng. 1846; M.D. Philadelphia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>†Blundell, Jno. W. F.</td>
<td>Malvern.</td>
<td>L.R.C.S. Edin. 1833; M.D. St. And. 1838. L.S.A. Lond. 1836.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bradshaw, William</td>
<td>Nottingham.—Pepper Street. At home from 12 to 2.</td>
<td>M.R.C.S. Eng. 1851; L.S.A. Lond. 1856; M.D. St. Andrew's 1860. Late Surg. to R.V.A. Corps, and Med. Off. to Gaol and Lunatic Asylum, Grenada, West Indies; M.B.H.S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buck, Henry ............</td>
<td>London.—45, Camden Road, N.W. At home from 9 to 11, and from 5 to 7.</td>
<td>M.R.C.S. Eng. 1851; L.S.A. Lond. 1856; M.D. St. Andrew's 1860. Late Surg. to R.V.A. Corps, and Med. Off. to Gaol and Lunatic Asylum, Grenada, West Indies; M.B.H.S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Address</td>
<td>Qualifications, Appointments, &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butler, Geo. Henry</td>
<td>Twickenham.—2, Alexandra Villas, Hampton Road. At home from 9 to 11 a.m.</td>
<td>L.S.A. 1832.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carfrae, Geo. Mann</td>
<td>Surbiton.—Adelaide Road, S.W.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carless, John</td>
<td>Woolwich.—32, Rectory Place; and at Marland Villas, Chislehurst, Kent. At Woolwich from 9 to 11 a.m.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cartwright, Robert</td>
<td>Shrewsbury.—At home from 12 to 1.</td>
<td>L.S.A. Lond. 1833; M.R.C.S. Eng. 1833; M.D. St. And. 1853.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Casanova, John N.</td>
<td>Guernsey</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clarke, John Say</td>
<td>London.—2, Canonbury Park, Islington, N.; and Ilston Villa, Colney Hatch Park, N. At home from 9 to 11 a.m.</td>
<td>M.R.C.S. Eng. 1838; M.D. Univ. &amp; K.’s Coll. Aberd. 1851. M.B.H.S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Address</td>
<td>Qualifications, Appointments, &amp;c.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cobbe, Charles</td>
<td>London.—81, Wimpole Street, Cavendish Square, W.</td>
<td>M.R.C.S. Eng. 1841.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cockburn, John</td>
<td>Glasgow.—3, Margaret St. At home at 9 and 2.</td>
<td>L.R.C.S. Edin. 1848; M.D. St. And. 1848. M.B.H.S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cockburn, Samuel</td>
<td>Glasgow.—173, Bath Street, At home from 9 to 11 a.m., and 8 to 11 p.m.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooper, Robt. Thos.</td>
<td>Southampton. — 7, Lower Prospect Place. At home 9 to 11, except Wednesdays and Saturdays, and from 2 to 3.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cox, William Harris</td>
<td>Manchester. — Burlington House, 200, Oxford Rd. At home from 2 to 4.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Craig, Robert</td>
<td>Cramlington, Northumberland.</td>
<td>L.F.P.S. Glasgow, 1833.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Craig, Wm. Simpson</td>
<td>Scarborough.—8, Huntriss Row. At home from 9 to 10, and 3 to 4.</td>
<td>L.R.C.S. Edin. 1849; M.D. St. And. 1850. M.B.H.S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Croker, John Rees</td>
<td>Malvern Link.—2, Beauchamp Villas; and 1, Church St., Great Malvern.</td>
<td>M.R.C.S. Eng. and L.S.A. Lond.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cronin, Edward</td>
<td>Brixton, Surrey, S.—Claremont House. At home from 9 to 1.</td>
<td>M.D. Lambeth, 1858.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cronin, Eugene</td>
<td>London.—Old Manor House, Clapham Common, S. At home from 12 to 1.</td>
<td>L.S.A. Lond. 1860; M.D. St. And. 1861; M.R.C.S. Eng. 1864. M.B.H.S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Address</td>
<td>Qualifications, Appointments, &amp;c.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>CROUCHER, ALEX. RICHARD</td>
<td>ST. LEONARD'S, Hastings.—26, Grand Parade. At home 2 to 3.</td>
<td>M.D. St. And. 1858; M.R.C.S. Eng. 1857; L.S.A. 1858; L.M. 1858; Phys. to the Hastings Hom. Dispensary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CUTMORE, CHARLES R.</td>
<td>LONDON.—30, Upper Brixton Place, Brixton Road, S., and at 23, Old Jewry, E.C. At home till 10, and in the City from 1 to 3.</td>
<td>M.R.C.S. Eng. 1858; Lic. Midw. 1858. M.B.H.S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>†CUTTING, WILLIAM...</td>
<td>LEXTON, ESSEX.—7, Park Place.</td>
<td>M.R.C.S. Eng. 1813. M.B.H.S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAY, JOHN C. ...</td>
<td>LONDON.—18, Kentish Town Road, N.W.</td>
<td>M.B. Lond. 1846; M.R.C.S. Eng. and L.S.A. 1846. Formerly House Surg. to the London Hospital; M.B.H.S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRUMMOND, JOHN ...</td>
<td>MANCHESTER.—145, Strangeways. At home from 9 to 10 a.m., and 3 to 4 p.m.</td>
<td>M.R.C.S. Eng. 1856; L.R.C.P. Edin. 1859.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Address</td>
<td>Qualifications, Appointments, &amp;c.</td>
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<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
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<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dunn, George</td>
<td>Doncaster.—Priory Place.</td>
<td>L.R.C.S. Edin. 1831; L.S.A. Lond. 1833; M.D. Edin. 1848. Founder of and Hon. Medical Officer to St. James’s Hosp., Doncaster; M.B.H.S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edgelow, George</td>
<td>Guernsey.—2, Clifton, St. Peter’s. At home from 10 to 12 a.m.</td>
<td>M.R.C.S. Eng. 1866; L.R.C.P. Lond. 1866; M.D. 1867; and M.C. Aberd. 1866; Special Certif. of Hon. Distinction in M.B. Aberd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>†Elliot, Henry</td>
<td>Leicester.—40, Friar Lane. At home from 12 to 2, and 6 to 8.</td>
<td>M.R.C.S. Eng. 1889.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epps, Richard</td>
<td>London.—22, Charlotte Street, Bedford Sq., W.C. Bedford Cottage, Thistle Grove, Fulham Road, Brompton, S.W. At home before 9 a.m., and after 9 p.m. In Charlotte Street from 10 to 1, and 6 to 8.</td>
<td>M.R.C.S. Eng. 1859.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Address</td>
<td>Qualifications, Appointments, &amp;c.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>GARDINER, ARTHUR</td>
<td>BELFAST.—12, College Square. At home from 12 to 2.</td>
<td>M.R.C.S. Eng. 1848.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GUINNESS, ARTHUR</td>
<td>CHELTENHAM.—18, Promenade. At home from 9 to 11, and 2 to 3.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GUTTIERIDGE, RICHARD</td>
<td>LEICESTER.—25, London Road. At home from 9 to 11, and from 6 to 9.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Address</td>
<td>Qualifications, Appointments, &amp;c.</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>At home from 9 to 11 a.m. and 2 to 3 p.m.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>At 13, Queen Street.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gloucester, Wednesday and Saturday, from 2 to 2.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hale, Robt. Douglas</td>
<td>(Retired from practice.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamilton, Edward</td>
<td>London.—16, Queen Anne Street, Cavendish Sq., W.</td>
<td>M.R.C.S. Eng. 1833; L.S.A. Lond. 1842; M.D. St. And. 1851; Cons. Phys. to the Hastings Hom. Disp. M.B.H.S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>At home from 12 to 2. And at St. Leonard’s, 26, Grand Parade.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>At home from 9 to 11 a.m. and 5 to 7 p.m.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>At home from 9 to 10 a.m., on Mondays and Thursdays.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hanson, Geo. Henry</td>
<td>Brighton.—28, Cannon Place, Brighton.</td>
<td>M.D. Glasg. 1852.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>At home till 10, and from 2 to 4.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>And Worthing.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>At home from 11 to 1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harper, Jas. Peddie</td>
<td>Windsor.—Clydesdale Villa, Osborne Road.</td>
<td>L.R.C.S. Edin. 1848; M.D. Edin. 1848; M.B.H.S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>At home from 9 to 10, and 2 to 3.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philip.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hartmann, Franz</td>
<td>Norwich.—St. Stephen’s Villa.</td>
<td>M.D. Leipsic. 1847; Phys. to Norfolk and Norwich Hom. Disp.; M.B.H.S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alexander.</td>
<td>At home from 2 to 4.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Address</td>
<td>Qualifications, Appointments, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>HASTINGS, HUGH</td>
<td>LONDON.—Liverpool Lodge, Brixton Hill, S. At home from 9 to 11, and 2 to 3.</td>
<td>M.R.C.S. Eng. 1846; L.S.A. Lond. 1847; M.D. Jena 1854; L.M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAYLE, THOMAS</td>
<td>ROCHELLE.—154, Drake St. At home from 2 to 3, and from 7 to 8.</td>
<td>L.R.C.S. Edin. 1829; M.D. Edin. 1837; F.A.S.L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAYWARD, JOHN WILLIAMS</td>
<td>LIVERPOOL.—The Octagon, Grove St. At home from 9 to 11, and from 2 to 3.</td>
<td>M.D. St. And. 1854; M.R.C.S. Eng. 1854; L.S.A. Lond. 1854. Hon. Phys. Liverpool Hom. Disp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HENRY, ALEXANDER</td>
<td>CROYDON, Surrey.—Lynton Lodge. At home from 8 to 10, and from 6 to 8.</td>
<td>L.S.A. Lond. 1826; M.D. Heidelberg 1857. Hon. Mem. of the Central Union of Germany and Brussels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HERING, WILLIAM</td>
<td>LONDON.—3, Gloucester St., Portman Square, W. At home from 11 to 1, except Saturdays and Sundays.</td>
<td>M.R.C.S. Eng. 1841; L.S.A. Lond. 1842; M.D. St. And. 1845. M.B.H.S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>†HOLLAND, E. CHRISTOPHER</td>
<td>NORWICH.—Brunswick Lodge, Newmarket Road. At home from 11 to 1.</td>
<td>M.R.C.S. Edin. 1819; M.D. Edin. 1825.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HORNER, JONAH</td>
<td>REDCAR Hydro pathetic Establishment, Yorkshire.</td>
<td>L.R.C.S. Edin. 1845.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HUDSON, EDMOND LORD</td>
<td>LIVERPOOL.—10, Bedford St., South. At home from 9 to 12.</td>
<td>M.D. St. And. 1847; M.R.C.P. Lond. 1848; M.R.C.S. Eng. 1847. Knight of the Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus of Italy; Crimean and Turkish War</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HUGHES, J. VAUGHAN</td>
<td>LONDON.—5, George Street, Hanover Square, W. At home from 11 to 2.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Address</td>
<td>Qualifications, Appointments, &amp;c.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Hughes, J. Vaughan, continued.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Irving, James</td>
<td>Newark-on-Trent. — At home from 9 to 10 and after 6½ p.m.</td>
<td>M.D. Edin. 1857; M.R.C.S. Eng. 1858; L.S.A. Lond. 1857.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kelsall, Henry</td>
<td>Redhill, Surrey.—At home at 2 p.m.</td>
<td>M.D. Glasg. 1842; L.S.A. Lond. 1820; M. 1822, Fell. 1844, R.C.S. Eng.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Address</td>
<td>Qualifications, Appointments, &amp;c.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>KIDD, JOSEPH</strong></td>
<td><strong>LONDON.—At 60, Moorgate St., E.C., from 10 to 1, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday; and at 17, George Street, Hanover Sq., W., from 12 to 3, on Tues., Thurs., and Sat.</strong></td>
<td>M.D. Univ. and K's Coll. Aberd. 1853; M.R.C.S. Eng. 1846. M.B.H.S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>KYNGDON, BOUGHTON</strong></td>
<td><strong>EXETER.—Rose Hill, at 28, Queen Street, from 1 to 2½.</strong></td>
<td>L.S.A. Lond. 1842. Med. Assoc. King's Coll. Lond.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LADE, GEORGE</strong></td>
<td><strong>LYNN REGIS, Norfolk.—St. Margaret's Place. At home till 10, and from 1 to 3.</strong></td>
<td>M.D. Glasg. 1850; L.F.P.S. 1850; L.S.A. Lond. 1869.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LASERON, MICHAEL M. A. H.</strong></td>
<td><strong>LONDON.—Fore Street, Edmondston, N. At home till 10.</strong></td>
<td>M.D. Jena 1850.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Laurie, David C.</strong></td>
<td><strong>LONDON.—6, Boyne Terrace, Notting Hill, W. At home from 9 to 10, and from 12 to 2.</strong></td>
<td>M.D. Edin. 1847; L.R.C.S. Edin. 1847.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Laurie, Wm. Forbes</strong></td>
<td><strong>DUNSTABLE, Beds.—Ichnield House. At home from 9 to 10, and from 2 to 4.</strong></td>
<td>M.D. Edin. 1838; L.R.C.S. Edin. 1838; L.S.A. Lond. 1898.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LAWRIE, JAMES</strong></td>
<td><strong>EDINBURGH.—22, Rankinfillour Street. At home at 10 and 2.</strong></td>
<td>L.R.C.S. Edin. 1828; M.D. Univ. St. And. 1845.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>†LILLIE, James</strong></td>
<td><strong>LONDON.—8, Richmond Villas, Seven Sisters' Road, Holloway, N. At home till 9½, from 2 to 3, and 5½ to 6½.</strong></td>
<td>M.D. New York. 1842.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LYBCHINSKI, ADAM</strong></td>
<td><strong>EDINBURGH.—10, Warriston Crescent. At home till 10½, and from 4 to 6.</strong></td>
<td>M.D. Edin. 1837; L.R.C.S. Edin. 1837.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Address</td>
<td>Qualifications, Appointments, &amp;c.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mackintosh, Chas. H.</td>
<td>Torquay.—Morden Hall, Warren Road. At home from 12 to 1.</td>
<td>Ext. L.R.C.P. Lond. 1841; M.R.C.S. Eng. 1830; L.S.A. Lond. 1829; M.D. St. And. 1893.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Address</td>
<td>Qualifications, Appointments, &amp;c.</td>
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<tr>
<td>MARSTON, CHARLES H.</td>
<td>DEVIZES.—27, Long Street. At home from 9 to 11, and from 1 to 3. And SWINDON, 7, Victoria Street, from 12 to 3, the first Monday in each month.</td>
<td>M.R.C.S. Eng. 1855; L.R.C.P. Edin. 1860; M.D. St. And. 1861. Phys. to the North Wilts Disp.; M.B.H.S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MASSY, R. TUTHILL</td>
<td>BRIGHTON.—17, Denmark Terrace, Montpelier Road, Brighton. At home before 9 and from 1 to 3.</td>
<td>L.R.C.S. Irel. 1843; M.D. Glasg. 1844. Phys. to Hom. Inst. for Dis. of Children.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MILLER, ANDREW .....</td>
<td>LONDON.—8, St. John’s Wood Villas, Finchley Road, N.W.</td>
<td>M.D. Edin. 1866; M.R.C.S. Eng. 1864.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MILLARD, JOHN ......</td>
<td>BRISTOL.—19, Somerset St., Kingsdown. At home from 9½ to 1.</td>
<td>L.S.A. Lond. 1825; M.R.C.S. Eng. 1836. Formerly II.E.I.C.S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MILLIN, EDWARD H.</td>
<td>WORCESTER.—56, Tything. At home before 10, and from 2 to 4 (except Wednesday and Saturday).</td>
<td>L.S.A. Lond. 1844; M.R.C.S. Eng. 1859.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOIR, DOUGLAS ......</td>
<td>MANCHESTER.—4, Queen’s Terrace, Victoria Park.</td>
<td>M.D. Aberd. 1867; M.B. and M.C. 1863.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>†MOORE, GEORGE ......</td>
<td>STOKE-UPON-TRENT.—Shelton House. At home from 2 to 3.</td>
<td>L.F.P.S. Glasg. 1855; L.R.C.P. Lond. 1861; M.D. St. And. 1862. M.B.H.S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Address</td>
<td>Qualifications, Appointments, &amp;c.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Moore, William H.</td>
<td>Woodbridge, Suffolk. Church St. At home from 9 to 10, and 2 to 4.</td>
<td>L.S.A. Lond. 1836; M.R.C.S. Eng. 1837.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morehouse, John B.</td>
<td>Blackburn—12, Park Ter. At home from 2 to 4, and from 6 to 8.</td>
<td>L.R.C.P. Edin. 1862; L.R.C.S. Edin. 1862.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morisson, Stammers</td>
<td>London—8, Holland Place, Clapham Road, S. At home from 9 to 12.</td>
<td>M.R.C.S. Eng. 1867.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newman, George</td>
<td>Bath.—17, Queen's Square. At home from 9 to 11, and from 1 to 3.</td>
<td>M.R.C.S. Eng. 1835; L.S.A. Lond. 1835; L.R.C.P. Edin. 1859. Phys. to Bath Hom. Hosp.; M.B.H.S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Address</td>
<td>Qualifications, Appointments, &amp;c.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pearson, Nathaniel</td>
<td>Sheffield.—Rock House, Wostenholme.</td>
<td>L.S.A. Lond. 1829.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Price, Charles T.</td>
<td>London.—41, Maddox Street, Hanover Square, W. At home from 2 to 4. And at 12, Gloucester Street, South Belgravia, S.W.</td>
<td>M.R.C.S. Eng. 1851; M.D. Erlang. 1854.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phipps, George C.</td>
<td>Manchester.—196, Oxford Road; and 33, King St. At home from 5 to 6; at King Street from 12½ to 2.</td>
<td>L.R.C.S. Edin. 1862; L.R.C.P. Edin. 1862; M.D. St. And. 1862. Phys. to Manchester Hom. Inst.; Surg. to Manchester Warehousemen and Clerks’ Provident Soc.; late Super-numerary House Surgeon, Senior Surgeon’s Wards, Royal Infirmary, Edin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Address</td>
<td>Qualifications, Appointments, &amp;c.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Potts, John</td>
<td>Sunderland.—1, Park Ter. At home from 10 to 11, and from 5 to 6½.</td>
<td>M.R.C.S. Eng. 1836; L.S.A. Lond. 1836. Surgeon 1st Durham Militia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pyburn, James</td>
<td>Hull.—34, Prospect Street. At home from 9 to 10 a.m., and from 2 to 3 p.m.</td>
<td>M.R.C.S. Eng. 1860; L.R.C.P. Lond. 1861; L.S.A. Lond. 1861; M.D. St. And. 1861. Phys. to Hull Hom. Disp.; Med. Referee to the Standard Life Office. M.B.H.S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramsbotham, John H.</td>
<td>Leeds and Harrogate.—16, Park Place, Leeds; and 8, South Park Road, Harrogate. At Leeds at 3, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.</td>
<td>L.S.A. Lond. 1882; M.R.C.S. Eng. 1882; M.D. Lambeth 1865.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Address</td>
<td>Qualifications, Appointments, &amp;c.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rayner, Thomas</td>
<td>Manchester.—108, Portland Street. At home from 9 to 10, and from 1 to 3.</td>
<td>M.R.C.S. Eng. 1855; L.S.A. Lond. 1856; M.D. St. And. 1856; L.R.C.P. Lond. 1861.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reed, D. McConnell</td>
<td>London.—23, East India Road, E. At home from 4 to 5 p.m.</td>
<td>L.R.C.S. Edin. 1831. Lie. Med. Havana 1841; M.D. Havana 1843.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reynolds, Edwd. R.B.</td>
<td>London.—17, College Street, Islington, N. At home from 9½ to 12, and from 6 to 7½.</td>
<td>M.R.C.S. Eng. 1863.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roberts, Roger</td>
<td>London.—10, Canonbury Lane, Islington, N. At home from 9 to 11, and 8 to 9 p.m.</td>
<td>L.S.A. Lond. 1858. Formerly Assist. to the Roy. Infirm. for Children, and to the Southampton Disp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Address</td>
<td>Qualifications, Appointments, &amp;c.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Roche, John</td>
<td>Ipswich—37, Berners Street.</td>
<td>L.R.C.S. Irel. 1836; M.D. Glasg. 1837.; Physician to Ipswich Hom. Disp.; M.B.H.S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roth, Mathias</td>
<td>London and Brighton.—16A, Old Cavendish Street, London, W., on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays from 2 to 4 p.m.; 22, Gloucester Place, Brighton, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from 12 to 2 p.m.</td>
<td>M.D. Pavia, 1839. M.D. Vienna (by Exam.); formerly Phys. to the Hahnenmann Hosp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rowan, Andrew</td>
<td>Barnsley.—Regent Villa. At home till 10, and from 2 to 3, and 5 to 6.</td>
<td>M.D. Erlang. 1846; L.S.A. Lond. 1864; L.F.P.S. Glasg. 1864; L.R.C.P. Edin. 1864.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruddock, Edw. H.</td>
<td>Reading.—12, Victoria Sq. At home till 11 a.m., and between 2 and 3 p.m.</td>
<td>M.D. Erlang. (by Exam.) 1867; M.R.C.S. Eng. 1863; L.R.C.P. Edin. 1865. Editor of the 'Homoeopathic World;' Phys. to Reading and Berks. Hom. Disp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Address</td>
<td>Qualifications, Appointments, etc.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>RYAN, JOHN — cont.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>SHEPHERD, GEORGE ...</strong></td>
<td>CLIFTON, Bristol.—Gordon House, Tyndall Park. At home from 9 to 11 a.m., and from 6 to 9 p.m.</td>
<td>M.D. Heidelberg 1858. Phys. to Nicholas Street Hom. Disp., Bristol.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SMITH, JOHN HARMAR</strong></td>
<td>LONDON and BLACKHEATH.—Heathfield House, Dartmouth Row, S.E. At home, Blackheath, from 11 to 12, Tuesday and Saturday; and at 51, Moorgate Street, E.C., daily, from 2 to 3.</td>
<td>M.R.C.S. Eng. 1840; L.S.A. Lond. 1840. Surf. to the Blackheath Hom. Disp.; M.B.H.S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Address</td>
<td>Qualifications, Appointments, &amp;c.</td>
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<tr>
<td>†Stewart, George E.</td>
<td>Dundee.—11, S. Tay Street. At home till 11.</td>
<td>M.D. Edin. 1851.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strong, George</td>
<td>Ross, Herefordshire.—The Chase. At home from 9 to 12.</td>
<td>M.D. Univ. Edin. 1835; M.R.C.S. Edin. 1885.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomson, John</td>
<td>Glasgow.—300, Bath Cres. At home till 9½, and from 2 to 3.</td>
<td>M.D. Glasg. 1828; L.R.C.S. Edin. 1840. Late Surgeon 1st Royal Lanarkshire Militia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Address</td>
<td>Qualifications, Appointments, &amp;c.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Judge, Timothy</td>
<td>Yeovil.—11, Peter Street. At home from 10 to 1.</td>
<td>M.R.C.S. Eng. 1864; M.D. Philadel. 1865.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vardy, Joshua Lambert</td>
<td>London.—10, Chadwell St., Myddelton Square, N. At home from 9 to 12.</td>
<td>M.R.C.S. Eng. 1862.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‡Wadsworth, Alfred</td>
<td>Halifox.—Lord Street.</td>
<td>L.F.P.S. Glasg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‡Waite, William ...</td>
<td>Blackpool.—30, Victoria St. At home from 9 to 10.</td>
<td>M.D. Yale Col.(U.S.) 1828; M.R.C.S. Eng. 1845.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wallis, Rd. Stephen</td>
<td>Banni—5, South Bar. At home from 9 to 11 a.m., and from 1 to 3 p.m.</td>
<td>M.R.C.S.Eng.1841; M.D. St. And. 1847; Lic. Apoth. Hall. Dub. 1839.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wielobycki, Severin</td>
<td>London.—4, Eaton Villas, Acacia Road, Regent's Park, N.W.</td>
<td>M.D. Edin.1841; L.R.C.S. Edin. 1841.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Address</td>
<td>Qualifications, Appointments, &amp;c.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Williams, Eubulus</td>
<td>Clifton, Bristol. — Taybank, Tyndall’s Park. At home from 9 to 10, and from 2 to 3. At 24, Union Street, Bristol, from 1 to 2 daily except Saturday.</td>
<td>M.D. St. And. 1855; M.R.C.S. Eng., and L.M., 1854; L.S.A. 1854. Surg. to the 1st Gloucestershire Vol. Artillery Corps; late Sen. Surg. to the Bristol Hosp. for Sick Children.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilson, Thomas</td>
<td>Hull.— 65 and 66, Coltman Street. At home from 9 to 12½.</td>
<td>M.R.C.S. Eng. 1840; L.S.A. Lond. 1840; M.D. St-And. 1864. Late Sen. Surg. Hull and Sculcoates Disp.; M.B.,H.S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Address</td>
<td>Qualifications, Appointments, &amp;c.</td>
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<tr>
<td>WOODGATES, S. HENRY</td>
<td>BRIGHTON.—6, Regency Sq. At home from 12 1/2 to 2 1/2.</td>
<td>M.D. Glasg. 1863; M.R.C.S. 1864. M.B.H.S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WRIGHT, WILLIAM</td>
<td>BIRKENHEAD.—31, Hamilton Sq. At home from 9 to 11 1/2, and at 7 p.m.</td>
<td>M.D. Edin. 1848.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WYLD, GEORGE</td>
<td>LONDON.—12, Great Cumberland Street, Hyde Park, W. At home until 12.</td>
<td>M.D. Edin. 1851.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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LIST OF PRACTITIONERS HOLDING DEGREES FROM AMERICAN HOMEOPATHIC COLLEGES WHOSE DIPLOMAS ARE NOT RECOGNISED AS LEGAL QUALIFICATIONS IN ENGLAND.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Titles</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SHAW, ARCHIBALD R.</td>
<td>ST. LEONARD’S-ON-THE-SEA.—33, Marina. At home from 9 to 11.</td>
<td>M.D. Cleveland, U.S.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LIST OF VETERINARY SURGEONS PRACTISING HOMEOPATHY.

We have been requested to insert the following names of veterinary surgeons practising Homeopathy. We shall be happy, in our next edition, to make this List more perfect by the addition of any further names which may be forwarded to us.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Titles</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dring, C. J.</td>
<td>Bath.—14, Fountains Buildings, and 31, Triangle, Queen's Road, Bristol.</td>
<td>M.R.C.V.S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eykyn, John</td>
<td>Birmingham. — Church Hill Road, Handsworth.</td>
<td>M.R.C.V.S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haycock, W.</td>
<td>Manchester. — 3, Moreton Street, Strangeways.</td>
<td>M.R.C.V.S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McTaggart, D.</td>
<td>Halifax. — Carlton Place.</td>
<td>M.R.C.V.S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moore, James</td>
<td>London.—11, Upper Berkeley Street, Portman Sq., W. At home from 12 to 2.</td>
<td>M.R.C.V.S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>†Patterson, Chas.</td>
<td>Dewsbury.—Wellington Rd.</td>
<td>M.R.C.V.S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surmon, H. J.</td>
<td>London.—26, Riding House Street, Langham Place, W., and 9, River Street, Myddelton Sq., E.C.</td>
<td>M.R.C.V.S. and late of H.M.S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>†Wilkinson, John</td>
<td>Liverpool.—Aigburth Road.</td>
<td>V.S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilkinson, James</td>
<td>Liverpool.—60, Miles Street, Toxteth Park.</td>
<td>V.S.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LONDON LIST.

Arranged according to the Postal Districts.

The Names of Practitioners whose Diplomas are not recognised as qualifications for practice in Great Britain are printed in Italics.

---------

Names of Homœopathic Practitioners.

NORTHERN DISTRICT.

Colney Hatch . . . . . Dr. Clarke.
Dalston . . . . . Dr. Allshorn.
Edmonton—
  Fore Street . . . . . Dr. Laseron.

Holloway—
  8, Richmond Villas, Seven Sisters' Road . . . . . Dr. Lillie.

Islington—
  117, Barnsbury Road . . . . . Mr. Barfoot.
  10, Canonbury Lane . . . . . Mr. Roberts.
  2, Canonbury Park . . . . . Dr. Clarke.
  17, College Street . . . . . Mr. Miles.
  25, Duncan Terrace . . . . . Dr. Süss-Hahnemann.
  14, Tyndale Place . . . . . Dr. Morgan.
  112, Upper Street . . . . . Dr. Davison.

Pentonville—
  10, Chadwell Street, Middelon Square Dr. Viettinghoff.

Stoke Newington—
  8, High Street . . . . . Dr. Kenny.

NORTH-EASTERN DISTRICT.

1, Portland Place, Clapton . . . . . Dr. Metcalfe.
Names of Homeopathic Practitioners.

EASTERN DISTRICT.

23, East India Road . . . . Dr. McConnell Reed.
570, Mile End Road . . . . Mr. S. Harris.

NORTH-WESTERN DISTRICT.

45, Camden Road . . . . Mr. Buck.
15, Euston Square . . . . Mr. Engall.

Hampstead—
29, Thurlow Road . . . . Dr. Neatby.
5, New Finchley Road . . . Mr. D. Hands.
18, Kentish Town Road . . . Dr. Day.

Regent’s Park—
4, Eaton Villas, Acacia Road . . . Dr. Wielobycki.

St. John’s Wood—
10, Cavendish Road . . . . Dr. Pattison.
4, Finchley Road . . . . Dr. Wilkinson.
Finchley Road . . . . Dr. Miller.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Brixton—
30, Upper Brixton Place . . . Mr. Cutmore.
Claremont House . . . . Dr. Cronin.
Liverpool Lodge . . . . Dr. Hastings.

Camberwell—
Lower Denmark Hill . . . . Mr. Reynolds.
61, New Church Road . . . Mr. Longmore.

Clapham Common—
Old Manor House . . . . Dr. Eugene Cronin.

Clapham Road . . . . Mr. S. Morrisson.

Croydon (Surrey), pop. 20,325
A pleasant town near London.

Dr. Henry.

Upper Norwood—
4, Sandloft Villas, Palace Road . . . Dr. Anderson.

53, Stamford Street . . . . Mr. Vardy.
35, West Square, Southwark . . . Mr. Ray.
SOUTH-EASTERN DISTRICT.

BLACKHEATH—
1, Bennett Park    .  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  Mr. Tate.
Heathfield House  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  Mr. Harmar Smith.
Lee Park       .  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  Mr. Pope.
25, Lee Terrace  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  Mr. Theobald.

BROMLEY—
Grange House  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  Dr. Jones.
Chiselhurst  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  Dr. Carless.

122, NEWINGTON CAUSEWAY  .  .  .  .  Dr. Powell.

SYDENHAM—
Salisbury Villa  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  Dr. Ransford.
10, Park End  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  Mr. Watts.

WOOLWICH and PLUMSTEAD—
17, Rectory Place  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  Mr. Rowbotham.
32, "  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  Dr. Carless.

SOUTH-WESTERN DISTRICT.

BELGRAVE MANSIONS, Grosvenor Garden  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  Dr. Quin.

BROMPTON—
Fulham Road  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  Mr. R. Epps.
10, Onslow Square  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  Dr. N. Wood.

12, GLoucester STREET, South Belgravia  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  Dr. Pearce.
RICHMOND  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  Dr. Harmer.
64, SloANE STREET, Belgravia.  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  Mr. D. Smith.

SURBITON—
Adelaide Road  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  Dr. Carfrae.
17, WILLIAM STREET, Lowndes Square  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  Dr. V. Bell.

EAST CENTRAL DISTRICT.

10, CHADWELL STREET, Myddelton Square  .  .  Dr. Viettinghoff.
12, FINSBURY PLACE SOUTH  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  Dr. Batchelour.
7, LUDGATE HILL.  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  Dr. Allshorn.
20, MoRGate STREET (Chambers), Bank  .  .  .  .  Mr. Robinson.
35, "  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  Dr. Watson.
51, "  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  Mr. Harmar Smith.
53, "  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  Dr. Yeldham.
EAST CENTRAL DISTRICT (continued).

60, Moorgate Street (Chambers), Bank Dr. Kidd.
23, Old Jewry Mr. Cutmore.
3, Pinner's Court, 54½, Old Broad Street Dr. Ransford.
1, West Street, Finsbury Circus Dr. Süss-Hahnemann.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

38, Albemarle Street Dr. Fenton Cameron.
13, Brook Street, Grosvenor Square Mr. Pope.
22, Cavendish Square Dr. Wilson.
20, Devonshire Street, Portland Place Dr. Chepmell.
5, George Street, Hanover Square Dr. G. N. Epps.
17, George Street, Hanover Square Dr. Kidd.
3, Gloucester Street, Portman Square. Dr. Hering.
22, Grafton Street, Bond Street Dr. Hamilton.
12, Great Cumberland Street, Hyde Park Dr. Wyld.
50, Grosvenor Street Mr. Robinson.

Hammersmith—

23, The Grove Mr. Hands.
7, Harley Street, Cavendish Square Dr. Drury.
40, Hertford Street, May Fair Mr. E. Phillips.
18, " " Dr. W. Bell.
43, " " Mr. H. Cameron.
20, Holles Street, Cavendish Square Mr. Ayerst.

Kensington—

2, Holland Terrace Dr. Watson.
49, Kensington Gardens Square Mr. Stephens.
21, Langham Place Dr. A. de Noë Walker.
41, Maddox Street, Hanover Square Dr. Pearce.
53, Montague Square Dr. Dudgeon.

Notting Hill—

6, Boyne Terrace Dr. Laurie.
16a, Old Cavendish Street Dr. Roth.
16, Princes Street, Cavendish Square Dr. Mackechnie.
16, Queen Anne Street, " Dr. Hale.
67, Upper Berkeley Street, Portman Square Mr. Henriques.
26, Welbeck Street Dr. Pattison.
Names of Homœopathic Practitioners.

WESTERN DISTRICT (continued).

76, Wimpole Street, Cavendish Square . Dr. Wilkinson.
81, " " " . Mr. Cobbe.
1, Leinster Square . Dr. Markwick.
7, Westbourne Place, Bishop's Road . Mr. Watts.
16, Westbourne Street, Hyde Park Gardens . Dr. Madden.
1, York Place, Portman Square . Dr. Leadam.
2, " " " . Dr. Partridge.

WEST CENTRAL DISTRICT.

22, Charlotte Street, Bedford Square . Mr. R. Epps.
8, Great Ormond Street . Dr. Dixon.
Great Ormond Street—
Homœopathic Hospital . Dr. J. Jones.
89, Great Russell Street . Dr. J. Epps.
445, Strand . Dr. Mackenzie.
10, Tavistock Street, Gordon Square . Dr. Yeldham.
PROVINCIAL LIST.

** The Names of Places between brackets, thus [], denote the Residence of the nearest Homœopathic Practitioner.

The large figures following the word mort. show the Annual Rate of Mortality per 1000.

Names of Homœopathic Practitioners.

ABERYSTWITH (Cardigan), pop. 5641—mort. 19. None. [Shrewsbury.]

A charming watering-place, in the very centre of Cardigan Bay, combining sea breezes, mountain air, and good sea-bathing. There is a chalybeate spring near the town.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE (Lancashire), pop. 134,753—mort. 27. Mr. Charles Thompson.

Manufacturing town; damp situation; pulmonary and bronchial diseases prevalent.

AYLESBURY (Bucks), pop. 27,090—mort. 22. None. [Dunstable or Reading.]

An agricultural town; straw-plait, lace, and silk manufactures also carried on.

BACUP (Lancashire), pop. 10,935. None. [Rochdale.]

BANBURY (Oxon.), pop. 10,216—mort. 21. Mr. Wallis.
BANGOR (Carnarvon), pop. 6738—mort. 21. On the Menai Straits, opposite Beaumaris; charmingly situated. It forms an excellent centre from which to visit Snowdon and other places of interest of North Wales. There is abundant accommodation, and the hotels are numerous and excellent.


Barnstaple (Devon), pop. 10,748—mort. 18.

Bath (Somerset), pop. 52,528—mort. 22. Is beautifully situated in a wooded valley, on the banks of the Avon, and extends up the high hills on either bank of the river. Owing to the conformation of the hills, houses with every aspect are to be procured, and at any elevation, from the river level, to about 700 feet above it.

Many circumstances combine to make Bath a very favorite winter resort to invalids. The beauty of the situation, the choice of aspect, the noble terraces, crescents, and squares, which afford sheltered exercising ground, the well-built and most comfortable houses, and its hot springs and baths, all offer great attractions. The houses are built of freestone, and are both warm in winter and cool in summer. The climate is mild, and the soil porous, so that the ground is soon dried after rain. The park, having a south-westerly aspect, offers shel-
BATH (Somerset)—continued.

tered drives and walks in the winter. The Bath waters have long had a high curative reputation in many diseases. There is a large Mineral-Water Hospital for the reception and care of patients from all parts of England; it contains 145 beds. The mineral springs contain—carbonates of lime, magnesia, and soda; carbonate of the oxide of iron; sulphates of lime, potassa, soda, and magnesia; chlorides of sodium and magnesium, silicia, and a trace of alumina.

The temperature at the various springs varies from 97 to 116.

The specific gravity is 1025. The water is not unpleasant, and has a slight taste of iron.

The diseases which are chiefly benefited, according to Dr. Tunstall (from whose valuable work on Bath waters we derive our chief information), are uterine obstructions, leprous diseases, chorea, sciatica, dyspepsia, debility from injuries, local palsies, lumbago, neuralgia, arthritic diseases, paraplegia, hemiplegia. The ratio of cures to cases treated, is, according to Dr. Tunstall, as follows:—

Uterine obstructions, 95 per cent.; leprous diseases, chorea, sciatica, debility from injuries and dyspepsia, respectively 80 per cent.; local palsies, 75 per cent.; lumbago, 70 per cent.; neuralgia, 60 per cent.; arthritic diseases, 40 per cent.; paraplegia, 10 per cent., and hemiplegia, 5 per cent. The use of the waters is forbidden where organic disease of the brain or heart is present.
Bath (Somerset)—continued.

The fashionable season in Bath is from the end of October to the beginning of June. The spring and early summer are delightful. The autumn is the favorite bathing season. The baths are the most complete in England, including swimming-baths, both hot and tepid, numerous private baths, a Roman bath, &c. &c. The baths can be taken at as high a temperature as 115°, and can be supplied at the patient's own house, if residing in the town, at a temperature of 106°.

There is a small Homœopathic Hospital and Dispensary in Bath, relieving about 580 patients annually.

Climate is mild, about 3° warmer than London in the winter months. Bath is more sheltered from east winds than any other large town in England.

Beaumaris, pop. 2558—mort. 19.

A quiet seaside town, at the entrance to the Menai Straits, with good sea-bathing and lovely views of mountain-ranges and sea.

Bedford (Beds.), pop. 13,413—mort. 20

An agricultural and manufacturing town; possesses endowed schools, and is much resorted to by families of limited means for the educational advantages it affords.

Belfast (Ireland), pop. 150,000.

Manufacturing town.

Berwick-on-Tweed, pop. 13,265—mort. 19.

A seaport and manufacturing town.

Beverley (Yorks., E. R.), pop. 10,868—mort. 19.

None nearer than Penmaenmaur.

None. (A good opening to a man with good introductions.) [Cambridge or Northampton.]

Dr. Galsey.

Dr. Gardiner.

None. [Edinburgh.]

None. [Hull.]
BIRKENHEAD (Chester), pop. 51,649—
mort. 19.
   Opposite Liverpool, and surrounded on all sides with a large population.

BIRMINGHAM, pop. 296,076—mort. 27.
   The great emporium for hardware.—The Homeopathic Hospital and Dispensary is in Old Square.

BLACKBURN (Lancashire), pop. 63,126
   A manufacturing town.

BLACKPOOL (Lancashire), pop. 3506—
mort. 18.
   Sea-bathing place; good sands, and good bathing at all states of tide; air very salubrious and bracing; population in summer, 60,000. Invalids requiring a bracing air, especially dyspeptics, derive great benefit from the air of Blackpool.

BOGNOR (Sussex), pop. 2523 .
   A seaside resort, having pure and mild air; good sea-bathing.

BOLTON (Lancashire), pop. 70,395—
mort. 27.
   A manufacturing town. Its sanitary condition has much improved during late years.

BOSTON (Lincolnshire), pop. 17,993—
mort. 19.
   A market town.

BOURNEMOUTH (Hampshire), pop. 3000
   —mort. 16.
   A dry and warm winter climate. The most suitable in England for bronchitis, pulmonary debility, and consumption. The hills shelter the town from the north. The mean winter temperature is said to be 42.30°. There is a Sanatorium

Names of Homeopathic Practitioners.

Dr. GEOGHEGAN.
Dr. O'NEIL.
Dr. WRIGHT.

Dr. BLAKE.
Mr. FLINT.
Mr. IRWIN.
Mr. LAWRENCE.
Mr. HENRY ROBERTSON.
Mr. E. W. THOMAS.
Mr. MOREHOUSE.

Dr. WALCOTT.

None. [Brighton.]

Dr. SINCLAIR.

None. [Lynn.]

None. [Southampton.]
BOURNEMOUTH (Hampshire)—continued.
here for consumptive patients.
The country around Bournemouth
is very picturesque, large fir plant-
tations, expansive heaths, and the
coast is indented by chines, often
of considerable extent and depth.

BOWDON (Cheshire), pop. 16,000
BRADFORD (Yorks., W.R.), pop. 106,218

A manufacturing town.
BRIDGEWATER (Somerset), pop. 11,320
—mort. 19.

BRIGHTON, pop. 87,317—mort. 22.
A bracing, brilliant air, good
sea-bathing, gaiety, proximity to
London, and a large, wealthy
population, make this the most
fashionable of English bathing-
places. Brighton possesses three
climates—that of the East Cliff,
cold, bracing, and restorative; the
West Cliff, which is more mild and
sheltered; and the Central District,
which is sheltered from east winds,
running backwards from the Old
Steine towards the Lewes Road.
This is the best position for patients
who cannot bear the high and
boisterous winds to which the whole
sea-face of the town is so frequently
exposed.

The East Cliff is suitable to re-
laxed habits, to scrofulous children,
and patients suffering from atony,
especially of the digestive functions.
The West Cliff is more suitable
to patients whose mucous surfaces
are in a state of chronic irritation,
whether it takes the form of bron-
chitis or dyspepsia. From August
to the end of December the cli-
mate of Brighton is probably the
best in England, but the spring is

Names of
Homeopathic Practitioners.

Mr. Howden.
Dr. Brady.
Dr. Evans.

None. [Taunton.]

Dr. Acworth.
Dr. Belcher.
Dr. Hanson.
Dr. Hilbers.
Dr. Hughes.
Dr. Tuthill Massy.
Mr. Ockenden.
Dr. Roth.
Dr. Woodgates.
BRIGHTON—continued.

Boisterous, windy, and often very cold. Its vicinity to other winter health-resorts, Hastings and St. Leonard's on the one side, and Worthing, the Isle of Wight, and Bournemouth, on the other, add to its advantages, as when the early spring sets in with its cold winds the invalid can easily remove to these more sheltered localities.

BRISTOL (including CLIFTON), pop. 154,093—mort. 27.

Bristol is a large manufacturing and seaport town. Has two large infirmaries, with a medical school, a hospital for sick children, and a very well regulated lunatic asylum. For climate of Clifton, see CLIFTON.

BROMLEY

BURNLEY (Lancashire), pop. 28,700—mort. 24.

A manufacturing town, 24 miles from Manchester.

BURTON-ON-TRENT, pop. 13,671.

Celebrated for its breweries.

BURY (Lancashire), pop. 37,563—mort. 23.

A manufacturing town, 9 miles from Manchester.

BURY ST. EDMUNDS (Suffolk), pop. 13,318—mort. 23.

An agricultural county town.

BUXTON (Derbyshire), mort. 20.

It is said to be the highest town in England. It is chiefly resorted to in summer by gouty and rheumatic invalids. Its situation is exposed, cold, and windy, but in summer it is bracing and very invigorating. The waters are thermal, with a natural temperature of 81°. They are transparent and tasteless.
Buxton (Derbyshire)—continued.

They possess undoubted curative properties in rheumatism and gout, but the chemist is unable to detect any reason for this in its analysis. It is said that one of the first chemists of the day, failing to discover any answer to his analytical questions by ordinary tests, proved the water by going through a course of drinkings and bathings, and that he was obliged to desist from an attack of rheumatic gout induced by the waters. If this story is true then the Buxton waters may be claimed as a Homeopathic remedy for these diseases. The country round Buxton is hilly; and the rides and drives are varied and charming.

Cambridge, pop. 26,361—mort. 20.

A university town, and also a county town, in an agricultural district, once marshy, but now admirably drained.

Canterbury, pop. 22,000—mort. 23.

A cathedral town. Generally healthy.

Cardiff (Glamorgan), pop. 32,954—mort. 23.

A seaport town.

Carlisle (Cumberland), pop. 29,417—mort. 23.

An episcopal and manufacturing city.

Chatham (Kent), pop. 36,177—mort. 23.

A delightful inland watering-place, much frequented by old Indian officers. It has a climate averaging three degrees warmer than London in the winter. It is

Cambridge, Dr. Bubb.

Canterbury, Dr. Tuckey.

Cardiff, Mr. Freeman.

Carlisle, None. [Kendal or Newcastle.]

Chatham, None. [Woolwich.]

Cheltenham, Dr. Guinness.

Dr. Gwillim.

Dr. Ker.
Cheltenham (Gloucester)—continued.
protected to some extent from the
cast wind by the Cotswold Hills.
The prevailing winds are south,
west, and south-west. The town
is well planted with avenues of
trees in all its principal streets and
roads, and presents an aspect of
luxuriant vegetation on all sides.
Its cleanliness and beauty have
made it a favorite residence for
many of the wealthy classes. The
mineral waters of Cheltenham are
of two kinds, the saline and the
calybeate. The saline contain
chlorides of sodium, lime and
magnesia, and sulphate of soda;
some of the springs contain iodine,
and one (the Pitville) contains a
small proportion of bromine. Their
effects are deobstruent, acting
freely on the bowels and kidneys.
The calybeate spa is frequented
by those to whom iron is recom-
mended. The country round Chel-
tenham is extremely pretty. The
town itself is flat, but it is in the
immediate vicinity of high hills.
Clive Hill, on which is the racecourse,
rises to the height of 1150 feet.

Chester, pop. 31,110—mort. 22
A walled county town.

Chorley (Lancaster), pop. 15,013—
mort. 22
A manufacturing town, 9 miles
from Preston.

Clifton, mort. 21
It is a suburb of Bristol, lying
above that town, and to the west-
ward of it. It is 8 miles from the
mouth of the Avon, which flows
here through a magnificent gorge

Dr. Norton.

None. [Blackburn.]

Dr. Black.
Mr. Millard.
Mr. Pritchard.
Dr. Shepherd.
Dr. E. Williams.
Mr. Wolston.
CLIFTON—continued.

600 feet wide; the suspension bridge spans this chasm at a height of 250 feet above the river. Though high, the town itself lies in a basin, surrounded by widespread "downs." It presents, therefore, a variety of climates, being warm and mild in the town, and dry and bracing in its immediate neighbourhood; it is one of our best English resorts during winter and spring. It is also much frequented in summer for its charming scenery and pure air. The soil rests on the limestone formation; there are hot springs at Clifton, containing carbonate and sulphate of lime, and muriates of soda and magnesia. Consumptive and dyspeptic patients, of a relaxed languid habit, and those suffering from diseases of the mucous surfaces, attended with profuse secretions, are generally benefited by a residence at Clifton; so also are scrofulous children. One great advantage which Clifton presents to delicate invalids is found in the sheltered walks afforded by its crescents. The houses are generally well built, and adapted to the wants of delicate invalids in the winter. The east wind brings dull smoky weather to Clifton, as it blows over Bristol.

CLITHEROE (Lancaster), pop. 10,864—mort. 21. None. [Blackburn.]

Manufacturing town, 28 miles from Manchester.

COLCHESTER (Essex), pop. 23,809—mort. 22. None. [Ipswich.]
Congleton (Cheshire), pop. 12,344—mort. 23.
Manufacturing town, 33 miles from Chester.

Coventry (Warwick), pop. 41,647—mort. 25.
A manufacturing town.

Cramlington (Northumberland), pop. 1000—mort. 10.

Croydon . . . .

Darlington (Durham), pop. 15,781—mort. 20.
A manufacturing town.

Darwen, Over (Lancashire) pop. 14,327.

Dawlish (Devon), pop. 3505—mort. 19.
A very picturesque watering-place on the south coast of Devon. Its winter climate is said to stand next to that of Torquay, but it is exposed to easterly winds. The town runs along the sides of a narrow valley, the hills on each side protecting it from the winds.

Derby, pop. 43,091—mort. 24 . .
A manufacturing and county town.

Devizes (Wilts), pop. 6638—mort. 21.
An agricultural town.

Devonport, pop. 64,783—mort. 24 .
Seaport town adjoining Plymouth.

Dewsbury (Yorks.), pop. 25,000—mort. 25.
A manufacturing town, 8 miles from Leeds.

Doncaster (Yorks.), pop. 16,406—mort. 22.

Dover (Kent), pop. 25,325—mort. 20
Seaport and sea-bathing-place; favorite summer resort.

Dudley (Worcester), pop. 44,975 . .
A manufacturing town, 8 miles from Birmingham.

Names of Homeopathic Practitioners.

None. [Stoke-upon-Trent.]

None. (A good opening.) [Rugby or Leamington.] Dr. Craig.

Dr. Henry.

None. (An excellent opening.) [Redcar, or York.] None. [Blackburn.]

None. [Exeter.]

None. (An excellent opening.) [Nottingham.] Dr. Marston.

See Plymouth.

None. (A good opening.) [Leeds.]

Dr. Dunn.

Dr. Nankivel. None. [Canterbury.]

None. [Birmingham and Wolverhampton.]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Mortality Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dukinfield (Chester)</td>
<td>15,024</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dundee (Scotland)</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dunstable (Beds.)</td>
<td>4000—mort. 20</td>
<td>Dr. W. F. Laurie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Durham</td>
<td>14,088—mort. 20</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dublin (Ireland)</td>
<td>254,293</td>
<td>Dr. Blyth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Dr. Scriven</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Dr. Walter</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Williams</td>
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<tr>
<td>Edinburgh</td>
<td>201,749</td>
<td>Dr. Baikie</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Professor Henderson</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Dr. James Lawrie</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Dr. Lyschinski</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Kyngdon</td>
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<tr>
<td>Exeter (Devon)</td>
<td>41,749—mort. 24</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>[Exeter.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exmouth (Devon)</td>
<td>5228—mort. 19</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A pleasant sea-bathing place.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Dr. Lyschinski</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Kyngdon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Falmouth and Penryn (Cornwall)</td>
<td>14,485—mort. 20</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>[Torquay.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galway (Ireland)</td>
<td>16,786</td>
<td>Mr. MacSwinney</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gateshead (Durham)</td>
<td>33,587—mort. 26</td>
<td>See Newcastle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glasgow (Scotland)</td>
<td>446,639</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glossop (Derby)</td>
<td>19,126</td>
<td>Dr. J. Cockburn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gloucester</td>
<td>16,512—mort. 22</td>
<td>Dr. Gwillim</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Names of Homoeopathic Practitioners:

- None.
- Dr. Stewart.
- Dr. Walter.
- Dr. J. Cockburn.
Grantham (Lincoln), pop. 11,121—mort. 19.

Gravesend (Kent), pop. 18,782—mort. 23.
A watering-place on the Thames, 24 miles from London.

Great Grimsby (Lincoln), pop. 15,060
A port on the Humber.

Greenwich (Kent), pop., including Deptford, 139,436—mort. 24.

Guernsey, pop. 28,000

Guildford (Surrey), pop. 8020—mort. 19.

Halifax (Yorkshire, W. R.), pop. 37,014—mort. 24.
Manufacturing town.

Hanley (Stafford), pop. 31,953

Harrogate (Yorkshire)
Harrogate is beautifully situated in West Yorkshire, 16 miles from Leeds, nearly midway between the German and Atlantic Oceans, at an elevation of 450 feet above the level of the sea.

The soil is dry and the air bracing and salubrious. An eminent authority declares "No place can boast of a purer or better air than Harrogate." It possesses valuable springs of pure chalybeate, saline chalybeate, mild sulphur, and strong sulphur waters. All of these, under judicious care, are useful in many skin diseases and derangements of the digestive organs.

The season for visitors to Harrogate extends from May to November, and a month or six weeks will be a fair period in which to prove the efficacy of its various

Names of Homœopathic Practitioners.
None. (A good opening.) [Nottingham.]

Dr. Waters.

None. [Hull or Lincoln.]

None. [Blackheath.]

Dr. Edgeelow.

None. [St. Catherine's Hill.]

Mr. Waite.

None. [Stoke-upon-Trent.]

Dr. J. H. Ramsbotham.
medicinal springs. The best time for this is from the middle of July to the end of September. (J.H.R.)

**Hartlepool (Durham), pop. 12,245—mort. 22.**

A coal-port, 20 miles from Durham.

**Hartlepool West (Durham), pop. 12,603—mort. 22.**

**Hastings (Sussex), includes St. Leonard's, pop. 22,910—mort. 18.**

A sea-bathing place and good winter resort. Less warm than Torquay, it is also less relaxing and has far less rain. The number of "rainy days" is less, and hence the invalid at Hastings and St. Leonard's will be less confined to the house. The variety of climates is one of the attractions to Hastings, there being a very considerable range from the complete shelter of Hastings itself to the more exposed and bracing situations on the hills and the open but still mild terraces and houses at St. Leonard's, and extending back into the open country. The long marine-drive and parade, extending from St. Leonard's to the extremity of Hastings, affords abundant exercising ground to both equestrian and pedestrian. The vicinity of Hastings to the metropolis is not the least of its attractions. The rate of mortality is probably lower than that of any other town in England of equal size and population.

**Hereford, pop. 15,585—mort. 21.**

None. [Ross.]

**Heywood (Lancashire), pop. 12,824.**

None. [Rochdale.]

**Huddersfield (Yorks., W. R.), pop. 34,377—mort. 22.**

Manufacturing town.

None. [Sunderland.]

**Dr. Hale, St. Leonard's.**

**Dr. Croucher, St. Leonard's.**

**Mr. Shaw, do.**

**Dr. Cameron.**

**Dr. Scott.**
HULL (Yorks., E. R.), pop. 97,661—
mort. 25.
Seaport and manufacturing
town. Damp, but very free from
phthisis. (T. W.)

HUNSLET (Leeds, Yorks.), mort. 24.
HYDE (Cheshire), pop. 13,722 .
HYTHE (Kent), pop. 21,367 .
ILFRACOMBE (Devon), pop. 3034—mort.
18.

A favorite sea-bathing place
on north coast of Devonshire.
Mild and bracing in summer, but
subject to high winds. In winter
boisterous, but very healthy.

IPSWICH (Suffolk), pop. 37,950—mort.
22.

A manufacturing and agricul-
tural town.

ILKLEY WELLS (Yorks.), mort. 20 .
A favorite Hydropathic resort.
The air is bracing and very ex-
hilarating.

JERSEY, pop. 30,000 .
KEIGHLEY (Yorks., W. R.), pop. 15,005
KENDAL (Westmoreland), pop. 11,829
—mort. 19.
At the foot of the Lake Dis-
trict.

KIDDERMINSTER (Worcester), pop.
15,339—mort. 21.

KING'S LYNN (see LYNN REGIS), mort.
22.

LANCASTER, pop. 16,005—mort. 23.
LEANAMINGTON (Warwick), pop. 17,958—
mort. 21.

A favorite inland health-resort.
Cooler in summer, but colder in
winter, than Cheltenham, it is suit-
able for a similar class of cases.
The medicinal waters of Lean-
amington are of three classes—the
sulphur, the saline, and the chaly-

Names of
Homoeopathic Practitioners.

Mr. FRASER.
Dr. PYBURN.
Dr. WILSON.

Mr. Booth.
None. [Ashton.]
None. [Canterbury.]
None. (A good open-
ing.) [Exeter.]

Dr. ROCHE.
Dr. W. ROCHE.

Dr. HARRISON.

None. [Guernsey.]
None. [Bradford.]

Mr. Spencer Hall.

None. [Worcester.]

Dr. LADE.
Dr. REED.

None. [Blackburn.]
Dr. COLLINS.
Dr. SUTHERLAND.
Leamington (Warwick)—continued.
beate. The country round is less
hilly than that of Bath and
Cheltenham, but has a quiet
sylvan beauty that is very attrac-
tive.

Leeds (Yorks.), pop. 230,000—mort. 28.

Leek (Stafford), pop. 10,045 . .
Leicester, pop. 68,056—mort. 25
Manufacturing town.
Leigh (Lancaster), pop. 10,621 .
Leyton (Essex). . . .
Lincoln, pop. 20,999—mort. 20
Cathedral city.
Liverpool, pop. 448,988—mort. 33
The second port in England.

Llanelly (Carmarthen), pop. 11,446—
mort. 20.
Llandudno (Carnarvon), pop. 2113—
mort. 18.

A very favorite watering-place
in North Wales; excellent sea-
bathing. The air is very bracing,
the town lying open to north and
east.

Loughborough (Leicester), pop. 10,830
—mort. 23.
Louth (Lincoln), pop. 10,560—mort. 20.

Lowestoft (Suffolk), pop. 10,663—
mort. 20.

A very favorite and fashionable
sea-bathing place on the east
coast.

It is one of the most bracing of

Names of
Homoeopathic Practitioners.

Dr. Clare.
Dr. J. H. Ramsbotham.
Dr. S. H. Ramsbotham.
Mr. Wadsworth.

None. [Stoke.]
Mr. Elliott.
Dr. Gutteridge.
None. [Bolton.]
Mr. Cutting.

None.
Dr. Drysdale.
Dr. Hayward.
Dr. Hudson.
Mr. Moore.
Dr. J. M. Moore.
Mr. Proctor.
Dr. Simmons.

None. [Cardiff.]

None. [Penmaenmaur,
in summer.]

None. [Leicester.]
None. [Lincoln.]
Mr. J. C. Bell (two days
in the week).
LOWESTOFT (Suffolk) continued.
our eastern bathing-places, peculiarly fitted for those of relaxed habit, and for the scrofulous and anemic.

**Luton (Beds.), pop. 15,329—mort. 20.**

Manufacture of straw plait.

**Lynn Regis (Norfolk), pop. 16,170—mort. 22.** See King’s Lynn.

**Macclesfield (Chester), pop. 36,101—mort. 25.**

A manufacturing town, 15 miles from Manchester.

**Maidstone (Kent), pop. 25,016—mort. 23.**

Dry chalk soil. Dyspepsia and biliary disorders the most prevalent forms of disease. The neighbourhood very healthy.

**Malvern Wells (Worcester).**

**Malvern, Great, pop. 6000—mort. 18.**

The purest water in England. A very healthy town, celebrated for its Hydrotherapeutic establishments. The air is very pure, dry, and bracing. In the winter it is very cold. The temperature is frequently several degrees higher than that of the surrounding and lower districts. In the summer it is greatly resorted to, and is cool and invigorating. Its high reputation for healthiness is rapidly increasing its attraction as a place of residence.

Prevailing diseases: bronchocele, verminous affections, and insomnia on first arrival.

**Manchester, pop. 357,979—mort. 31.** (With Salford, 529,245)

Names of Homœopathic Practitioners.

None. [Dunstable.]

Dr. Lade.

Dr. Reed.

None. [Stockport.]

Dr. Shuldham.

Dr. Blundell.

Mr. Croke.

Dr. Marsden.

Mr. Blackley.

Mr. Coghlan.

Mr. Cox.

Dr. Drummond.

Dr. Fleury.
Names of Homoeopathic Practitioners.
Dr. Hutchinson.
Mr. MacMillan.
Dr. Moir.
Dr. Mathews.
Dr. Phipps.
Dr. Rayner.
None. [Canterbury.]

MA
c
ge
ter—continued.

MARGATE (Kent), pop. 8874—mort. 21.
A favorite sea-bathing place. Air specially suited to scrofulous
patients. It is situated on the chalk; and between this town and
Broadstairs and Ramsgate the open chalk downs undulate, forming very
exposed but healthful and bracing drives and walks.

MATLOCK BRIDGE HYDROPATHIC ESTA-
Blishment.

MERTHYR-TYDVIL (Glamorgan), pop.
83,875—mort. 29.

MIDDLESBOROUGH (York), pop. 18,992.
Iron manufactures.

MORPETH (Northumberland), pop.
13,794—mort. 19.

NEWARK (Notts), pop. 11,515—mort.
20.

NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYNE (Stafford),
pop. 12,938—mort. 23.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, pop. 109,108
—mort. 27.

NEWPORT (Monmouth), pop. 23,249—
mort. 22.

NORTHAMPTON, pop. 32,818—mort. 25
Dry and cold. Affections of
respiratory organs predominate.

NORWICH, pop. 74,891—mort. 25

NOTTINGHAM, pop. 74,693—mort. 27
Very healthy.

OLD BURY (Worcester), pop. 15,615

None. [Birmingham.]
OLDHAM (Lancashire), *pop. 94,344—mort. 25.*
6 miles from Manchester.

OVER DARWEN (Lancashire), *pop. 14,327.*

OXFORD, *pop. 27,560—mort. 21.*
University and cathedral town.

PEMBROKE, *pop. 15,071—mort. 19.*

PENMAENMAUR (N. Wales).

PENZANCE, *pop. 9414—mort. 21.*
The mildest winter climate in England, and also the most equable. It is extremely moist and relaxing, but it is well suited to those cases where a sedative climate is required; consumptive patients of sanguino-nervous temperament, and suffering from irritability of the mucous membrane are benefited by a residence in Penzance, whose climate has not inaptly been compared with that of Rome and Pisa, but it is probably less liable to sudden daily changes from heat to cold, and vice versa, than either of these cities. Still, there is less sun and more wind and rain in Penzance than in the Italian cities.

PETERBOROUGH (Northampton), *pop. 11,785—mort. 20.*

PLYMOUTH (Devon), *pop. 62,599—mort. 24.*
Refer also to DEVONPORT.

PORTSMOUTH, *pop. 94,799—mort. 23.*
PRESTON (Lancashire), *pop. 82,985—mort. 27.

RAMSGATE, *pop. 11,865—mort. 21.*
A very favorite sea-bathing place, 3 miles from Margate; sands excellent. The climate of Ramsgate is less bracing than that of Margate and Broadstairs, but more so than that of our south-

Names of Homoeopathic Practitioners.

None. [Rochdale, Manchester, or Stockport.]

None. [Blackburn.]

None. [Reading.]

None. [Cardiff.]

Dr. Norton.

None. (A good opening.)

None. [King's Lynn, Cambridge, or Northampton.]

Mr. Battye.

Mr. Blake.

Mr. Denham.

None. (A good opening.) [Blackburn.]

None. [Canterbury.]
RAMSGATE—continued.

coast health-resorts. It is sheltered from the north and lies open to the south-east, and is well suited for invalids who cannot bear rough and exposed situations, and nevertheless require a bracing air. Patients suffering from dyspepsia and those who are scrofulous derive great benefit from this air.

READING (Berks.), pop. 30,000—mort. 22. Dr. RUDDOCK.

The climate is temperate and dry. The higher parts bracing. The lowest part of the town is 120 feet above London. The water is obtained from the Kennet and is well filtered. It is remarkable for its purity and softness.

REDCAR (Yorks.), pop. 2500 . . Dr. J. HORNER.

A sea-bathing place, where is a Hydropathic establishment, conducted by Dr. Horner.

REDDHILL (Surrey), pop. 1200—mort. 17. Dr. KELSALL.

Near Reigate; very salubrious.

RICHMOND (Surrey), pop. 7443—mort. 20. Dr. HARMER.

RIPON (Yorks.), pop. 15,000 . . None. [Harrogate and York.]

ROCHDALE (Lancaster), pop. 38,164—mort. 24. Dr. HAYLE.

A manufacturing town.

ROCHESTER (Kent), pop. 16,863—mort. 23. None. [Canterbury.]

ROSS, pop. 3715—mort. 20. Dr. STRONG.

RUGBY (Warwick), pop. 7818—mort. 19. Dr. SHARP.

Very healthy; celebrated for its public schools.

RUNCORN (Chester), pop. 10,434— None. [Chester.]

Ryde (Isle of Wight), pop. 9269— Dr. LOWDER.

A delightful watering-place;
RYDE (Isle of Wight)—continued.
very salubrious. Is well drained
and has an excellent water supply
from chalk hills three miles distant.
The Registrar-General reports the
Isle of Wight to be the healthiest
part of Great Britain. The winter
is very mild.

ST. CATHERINE’s HILL (near Guildford)
St. HELEN’s (Lancashire), pop. 18,396.
SALFORD (Lancaster), pop. 102,449—
mort. 26.
SALISBURY (Wilts), pop. 12,278—
mort. 24.
SANDBURY AND DEAL (Kent), pop.
13,750.
SCARBOROUGH, pop. 18,377—mort. 21.
A favorite and fashionable
watering-place; air very bracing,
and bathing excellent. The summer
and autumn are the seasons in
which Scarborough is most fre-
quented, but the early winter is
mild, and throughout the winter
Scarborough, being sheltered on the
north and north-east, possesses,
perhaps, the best climate on the
east coast. It is said that up to
the end of January the climate is
about four degrees warmer than
in London.

SHEERNESS (Kent), pop. 12,015—mort.
23.
SHEFFIELD, pop. 185,172—mort. 28.
Hardware manufactories.
SHREWSBURY (Shropshire), pop. 22,163
—mort. 25.
SOUTHAMPTON (Hants), pop. 46,960
—mort. 24.
Beneficial climate for affection
of the chest and digestive system,
especially when occurring in elderly
people.

Dr. MALAN.
None. [Liverpool.]
See MANCHESTER.

SALISBURY See MANCHESTER.
None. [Bath, Devizes,
or Southampton.]
None. [Dover.]

Dr. CRAIG.

None. [Canterbury.]
Mr. PEARSON.
Dr. RYAN.
Dr. CARTWRIGHT.

Dr. COOPER.
SOUTHPORT (Lancashire), pop. 16,000. Said to possess the clearest air in Lancashire. It is very open and bracing, with a large expanse of sand.


SPALDING . . . .

STAFFORD, pop. 12,532—mort. 22.
STALYBRIDGE (Chester), pop. 24,921.
STOCKPORT (Chester), pop. 54,681—mort. 26.

STOCKTON, pop. 13,357—mort. 22.

STRATFORD (Essex), pop. 15,994.
STROUD (Gloucester), pop. 35,617—mort. 22.

SUNDERLAND (Durham), pop. 85,797—mort. 25.

SWANSEA (Glamorgan), pop. 41,606—mort. 20.

SWINDON . . . .

TAMWORTH (Stafford), pop. 10,192—mort. 20.

TAUNTEN (Somerset), pop. 16,476—mort. 20.

TENBY (Pembrokeshire), mort. 19. Is a very favorite and fashionable little watering-place. Its chief attractions are in its admirable sands, which extend on either side of the promontory on which Tenby is built; hence it is possible to obtain shelter from whatever quarter the wind blows. The bathing is excellent, and the country round is rich in excursions. The air is mild, but less relaxing than at many places on the west coast.

TIVERTON (Devon), pop. 10,447—mort. 21.

Names of Homoeopathic Practitioners.

Dr. Harvey.
Dr. Stokes.

Dr. O'Brien.

Mr. J. Mansell (for the present only).
None. [Wolverhampton.]
None. [Ashton.]
Dr. Rogerson.
None. [Redcar.]
Dr. Moore.

None. [London.]
None. [Cheltenham.]
Mr. Potts.

None. [Cardiff.]
Dr. Marston (once a month).
None. [Birmingham.]

Dr. Blake.
None.

None. [Exeter, or Taunton.]
Todmorden (Lancashire), pop. 11,797
Torquay (Devon), pop. 16,419 — mort. 18.

A favorite winter resort for delicate invalids. The advantages of Torquay as a winter residence are comprised in its comparatively high winter and spring temperature; this it shares in an equal degree with Queenstown and Penzance, but it possesses a drier winter climate than either. The average number of days in winter and spring during which rain falls at Torquay are 65, while in London they are 91 and in Penzance 90. The great growth of Torquay evidences the estimation in which it is held, and the invalid will find every possible provision for his comfort and enjoyment. The air is less bracing than that of the Isle of Wight or Hastings, but it is also far less irritating. In common with the whole of South Devon, it is relaxing to some constitutions, but to such patients as require a mild climate and a quiet sedative air, Torquay presents many advantages.

Truro (Cornwall), pop. 11,337 — mort. 20.

Tunbridge Wells (Kent), pop. 17,500 — mort. 20.

Possesses chalybeate springs, and is situate in the garden of Kent. The air is bracing and healthy. Cold in winter and spring, but more equable and liable to less extreme variations than London. It is peculiarly suited to cases of anaemia, and to those forms of dyspepsia characterised by a generally atonic condition.

Names of Homoeopathic Practitioners.

None. [Rochdale.]
Dr. Ayerst.
Mr. Gillow.
Dr. Mackintosh.

None.
Dr. Batchelour.
Dr. Smart.
Dr. Walker.
Twickenham.  Tynemouth (Northumberland), pop. 34,021—mort. 23.
Wakefield (Yorks.), pop. 35,739—mort. 24.
Walsall (Stafford), pop. 37,760—mort. 26.
Warrington (Lancaster), pop. 26,947—mort. 24.
Warwick, pop. 10,570—mort. 21.  Within 2 miles of Leamington.
Wednesbury (Stafford), pop. 15,298.
West Bromwich (Stafford), pop. 17,024—mort. 24.
West Hartlepool (Durham), pop. 12,603—mort. 22.
Weston-super-Mare (Somerset), pop. 12,000.

Death-rate only 11.33 per thousand; much resorted to for sea-bathing, and specially suitable for scrofulous and delicate children.

Weymouth, pop. 11,388—mort. 18.
A very healthy sea-bathing place, on the Dorsetshire coast. The climate is mild and comparatively equable, and is resorted to in winter as well as in summer.

Whitby (Yorks.), pop. 12,051—mort. 20.
A very healthy and charming sea-bathing place. Belongs essentially to the summer resorts, and the air is pure, strong, and bracing.

Whitehaven (Cumberland), pop. 18,842—mort. 23.
Wigan (Lancaster), pop. 37,658—mort. 27.
Windsor (Berks), pop. 9500—mort. 20.
WINCHESTER (Hants), pop. 14,776—
mort. 20.
Celebrated for its cathedral and
public schools.
WOLVERHAMPTON (Staffordshire), pop.
150,000—mort. 28.
Dry; on a red sandstone rock.
WOODBRIDGE (Suffolk), pop. 5000—
mort. 20.
WORCESTER, pop. 31,227—mort. 23.
WORTHING (Sussex) . . .
YARMOUTH (Norfolk), pop. 34,810—
mort. 25.
A port, an important fishery, and
a fashionable sea-bathing town to
the families of Norfolk and the
Eastern Counties. It is very
bracing, but the water is brackish,
and often causes slight diarrhoea
during the first few days. It is
fully exposed to the east winds.
YEOVIL . . . .
Names of
Homoeopathic Practitioners.
Dr. Wilde.
Mr. Blake.
Mr. Moore.
Mr. Millin.
Dr. Hanson.
None. (A good open-
ing.) [Norwich.]
Dr. Tudge.
Mr. Nankivell.
THE

LONDON

HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL,

Founded by the British Homœopathic Association, 10th October, 1849.

Total Number of Patients received to 31st December, 1866 } .......................... 59,138.
PUBLIC

HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITALS.

LONDON HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL,
GREAT ORMOND STREET, W.C.

Patroness.—Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge.

Vice-Patron.—His Grace the Duke of Beaufort.

President.—The Right Hon. the Earl of Wilton, G.C.H.

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Right Hon. the Earl of Albemarle.
Right Hon. the Viscount Sydney.
The Viscount Malden.
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Lieut.-Col. Lord Alfred Paget, M.P.
Right Hon. the Lord Gray of Gray.
Right Hon. Lord Kinnaird.
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Right Hon. Lord Leconfield.
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Union Bank of London, Argyll Place, Regent Street, W.

Chaplain.—Rev. John Rodgers.

Hon. Solicitor.
William Watkins, Esq. (Messrs. Watkins and Hooper),
11, Sackville Street.

Clerk.
Mr. John R. Warren.

Collector.—Mr. William Budd, 14, High Street, Pimlico.

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J. B. Cramp, Esq.       C. Trueman, Esq.
The Hon. W. Warren Vernon.

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The Lady Radstock.    Mrs. Papengouth.
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Miss Kindersley.      Miss Loring.
Miss A. Alexander.    Miss Temple.

Miss Rudall.
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London.

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Dr. George Newman (Bath).  Dr. John Ryan (Sheffield).
Dr. George Dunn (Doncaster).  Dr. W. B. B. Scriven (Dublin).

Dr. W. Bayes (Bath).

Medical Officers.

Consulting Physician.—Dr. Quin.

Physicians.

Dr. J. H. Mackenzie.—Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays,
at 10 o’clock a.m.

Dr. A. Markwick.—Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays,
at 3 o’clock p.m.

Surgeons.

Dr. Stephen Yeldham.—Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays,
at 9 o’clock a.m.

Dr. Vaughan Hughes.—Mondays and Wednesdays, at 9 o’clock a.m.,
and Fridays, at 3 o’clock p.m.

Physician and Surgeon Accoucheur.

Dr. W. V. Drury.—Tuesdays, at 3 o’clock p.m.

Dr. T. R. Leadam.—Tuesdays and Fridays, at 3 o’clock p.m.

Assistant Physicians.

Dr. G. M. Carfrae.—Wednesdays, at 3 o’clock p.m.

Dr. A. O. Jones.—Thursdays, at 3 o’clock p.m.
Assistant Surgeons.
R. S. Tate, Esq.—Thursdays, at 3 o’clock p.m.
C. G. Watson, Esq.—Wednesdays, at 3 o’clock p.m.
W. H. Watts, Esq.—Saturdays, at 3 o’clock p.m.

Assistant Medical Officer.
J. Dixon, Esq.—Saturdays, at 3 o’clock p.m.

Resident Medical Officer.
Dr. J. Jones.

Honorary Chemists.
Messrs. Leath and Ross.

Housekeeper.
Miss Keeling.

EXTRACTS FROM THE LAWS OF THE HOSPITAL.

GOVERNMENT AND MANAGEMENT.

The direction of the affairs of the Hospital is entrusted to the Board of Management, composed of twenty-one Governors, or Subscribers of One Guinea and upwards.

QUALIFICATIONS AND PRIVILEGES OF GOVERNORS, ETC.

Benefactors consist of Annual Subscribers of Ten Guineas and upwards, and of Donors of Fifty Guineas and upwards, who, in addition to the privileges hereinafter mentioned, are eligible, by virtue of their contributions, to be elected Vice-Presidents of the Hospital.

Every Subscriber of Three Guineas or upwards is an Annual Governor; and every individual making a donation of Thirty Guineas or upwards is a Life Governor.

Every firm or company, paying the Subscription or Donation required to constitute an Annual or a Life Governor, may appoint a member of the firm or company, who shall stand in the position of an individual Governor.

It shall be lawful for the Board of Management to appoint any person a Life Governor in consideration of services rendered to the Hospital, or to appoint as a Life Governor the Executor of any benefactor by will.

Contributors are entitled to privileges according to the following scale, and subject to the Laws for the admission of Patients:

1. An Annual Subscription of Ten Guineas, or a Donation of
Fifty Guineas, entitles the Subscriber or Donor to have one inpatient always in the Hospital, and ten out-patients every month, and to have ten votes; and so on for every further Annual Subscription of Ten Guineas, or Donation of Fifty Guineas.

2. An Annual Subscription of Three Guineas, or a Donation of Thirty Guineas, entitles the Subscriber or Donor to have three in-patients every year, and three out-patients every month, and to have three votes; and so on in the same proportion.

3. An Annual Subscription of Two Guineas, or a Donation of Twenty Guineas, entitles the Subscriber or Donor to have two in-patients every year, and two out-patients every month, and to have two votes; and so on, &c.

4. An Annual Subscription of One Guinea, or a Donation of Ten Guineas, entitles the Subscriber to have one in-patient annually, and one out-patient always on the books of the Hospital, and to have one vote.

5. A Donation of Five Guineas entitles the Donor to the privileges, for seven years, of an Annual Subscriber of One Guinea.

6. Any Clergyman or Minister who shall make or permit collections to be made in his Church or Chapel, for the benefit of the Hospital, shall be entitled to the privilege of recommending annually one in-patient, and monthly two out-patients, residing in his parish, or belonging to his congregation, for every Ten Guineas collected.

7. Any person collecting small sums to the amount of One Guinea and upwards shall be entitled, for every Guinea collected, to privileges according to the following regulations:

The right of election of the several officers of the Hospital Medical Staff is vested in the Governors and Subscribers.

All votes are to be taken by ballot, under the direction of the Board, if a poll is demanded. Ladies, Peers, Members of Parliament, as also Governors and Subscribers prevented by certified illness from attending the Meeting, or residing, or being at the time of the Meeting, more than ten miles from the Hospital, shall be entitled to vote by proxy, such proxies being delivered by a Governor or Subscriber at the time of voting, under the signatures of the parties granting them.

No person shall be entitled to vote at any Election or General Meeting who has not been a Subscriber at least three months previously to such Election or General Meeting.

ADMISSION OF PATIENTS.

All necessitous persons presenting letters filled up and signed by a Governor or Subscriber entitled to give a letter of recommendation, are admissible as in-patients, and shall be admitted every Tuesday morning at nine o'clock, if, after due examination by the Medical Board, they shall be reported as proper objects to be received into the Hospital, and the House Committee shall think fit to admit them.
In the case of persons living at a distance, or unable to undergo the fatigue of personal attendance at the Hospital, for the purpose of being examined, a Medical Certificate must be sent, with the letter of recommendation from a Governor or Subscriber, addressed to the Honorary Secretary, in time to be laid before the House Committee and Medical Officers at their Weekly Meeting, for such directions as they may think fit to give for their admission or otherwise.

All poor persons, with or without a letter of recommendation from a Governor or Subscriber, applying at the Hospital on any other day, and at any other hour than the above, for relief from accidents or diseases of extreme urgency, shall be admissible as in-patients, provided there are vacant beds, on a certificate signed, after due examination, by the Resident Medical Officer.

When there shall be no room for all persons recommended at one time by the Medical Board, those only shall be admitted whose cases shall appear to be the most urgent and suitable; and the other applicants, if considered to be proper objects, may be postponed, and prescribed for as out-patients until they can be taken into the Hospital.

No one who is capable of paying for medical attendance, and no person being in a state of confirmed consumption, or having, or suspected to have, the smallpox or itch, shall be admissible; and no person shall be admitted, or permitted to remain, as an in-patient, who is capable of receiving equal benefit as an out-patient, or is merely requiring such rest and attention as a workhouse can supply.

Previously to the admission of any in-patient, a guarantee, according to a prescribed form approved by the House Committee, shall be signed by a respectable householder.

Patients, except in cases of extreme destitution, are required, when admitted into the Hospital, to bring with them a change of linen and a towel, also a cup, saucer, and spoon, and a knife and fork, which articles will be returned to them on their discharge.

Out-patients presenting themselves for the first time are required to attend half an hour before the time fixed for the attendance of the Medical Officers, for the purpose of having their names registered.
BATH HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY,
CHAPEL ROW, QUEEN SQUARE.

Committee.

G. Cruickshank, Esq.  |  S. Provis, Esq.
E. M. Harris, Esq.    |  J. S. Randell, Esq.
S. Morgan, Esq., M.D. |  E. G. Smith, Esq.
H. B. Pierrepont, Esq. |  Lt.-Colonel Western.

Colonel Wynch.

Medical Officers.—Dr. G. Newman, Dr. S. Morgan.

Chemist.—Edmund Capper.

THE BIRMINGHAM HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL,
11, OLD SQUARE.

Trustees.


Treasurer.—Henry Christian, Esq., Harborne Park.

Committee.

Mr. T. Adams.  |  Mr. B. Hudson.
,, E. Bullock.  |  ,, W. F. James.
,, E. A. Butler. |  ,, J. Jefferys.
,, B. H. Cadbury.  |  G. Lloyd, Esq., M.D.
,, John Cadbury.  |  Mr. Josiah Mason.
,, H. Christian.  |  Mr. R. Sanders.
,, Chas. Felton.  |  ,, J. Suffield.
Rev. W. Gover.  

Consulting Surgeon.—J. Lawrence, Esq.

Physician.—Dr. J. Gibbs Blake.

Surgeons.—H. Robertson, Esq.; E. Wynne Thomas, Esq.; H. R. Irwin, Esq.

House Surgeon.—F. Flint, Esq.

Honorary Secretary.—Mr. Charles Corfield.

Chemists.—Messrs. Corfield and Perry.
ST. JAMES'S HOSPITAL, DONCASTER,
FOUNDED 1852 BY DR. DUNN.

Physician.—Dr. Dunn.
Surgeon.—Dr. H. Nankivell.

For the reception of accidents and acute diseases. Out-patients are received three days a week. Of these there were during the past year 479. Since the opening of the Institution 7866 cases have been admitted.

LOWER TOTTENHAM INFIRMARY FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

Trustees.
E. Ellis, Esq.           Theodore Howard, Esq.

Treasurer.—W. Booker, Esq.
Hon. Secretary.—M. Lason, Esq., M.D.
Consulting Physicians.—Dr. Joseph Kidd; Dr. Edward Phillips.

Physician.—Dr. Laseron.
Surgeon.—Dr. Kenny.

Number of beds 20.

This Infirmary is in connection with the Girls' Industrial Orphan Home, an Institution for the maintenance of 120 orphan children. Also in connection with it is the Evangelical Protestant Deaconesses' Institution for training nurses to be sent out, when sufficiently educated in their duties, to hospitals and private families in need of their services.

Eighteen deaconesses have been in training during the past year. Application for the services of the deaconesses is to be made to the Physician.

THE BLACKHEATH HOME FOR GENTLEWOMEN.

This Institution has been established to provide a home for ladies in sickness or in health, whose means are too limited to enable them to secure the comfort and accommodation their condition may require. Board, lodging, and medical attendance are supplied for a monthly payment proportioned to the means of those received.

In the case of invalids, a medical certificate is required; no
ladies being admitted who are suffering from insanity or any infectious disorder.

Patron.—Wm. Leaf, Esq.

Chaplain.—The Rev. Edward Ellis, LL.D.

Honorary Surgeon.—R. M. Theobald, Esq.

Donations and Subscriptions to be paid in to the Treasurer of the Blackheath Home for Gentlewomen, North Kent Bank, Blackheath and Greenwich, or their London Agents, Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, and Co., Lombard Street, E.C.

Further particulars will be given by the Foundress, Miss Brent, 45, Blessington Road, Lee, Kent, S.E.

HASTINGS CONVALESCENT HOME.

A Clergyman and his Sister have appropriated some rooms in a house in Hastings for the purpose of affording the advantages of sea-air, rest, and Homoeopathic medical treatment, to a few respectable women out of health.

The class it is proposed to benefit are Shopwomen, Dressmakers, National Schoolmistresses, Mission Women, &c., who will be received for one month, and have board, lodging, and medical advice, on the payment (in advance) at the rate of 10s. 6d. per week.

In each case a medical certificate will be required, and a recommendation from two respectable persons, and, if possible, from a clergyman.

A Subscription of One Guinea will enable the Subscriber to send a patient for four weeks, at a charge of seven shillings per week.

All inquiries to be addressed to Miss Kingsbury, 10, Warrior Square, Hastings; or to the Lady Superintendent, at the Home, 1, Carlton Terrace, Hastings.
PUBLIC HOMŒOPATHIC DISPENSARIES.

BLACKHEATH HOMŒOPATHIC DISPENSARY.

Committee.

Chairman.—Major-General Clarke.
F. Bennoch, Esq. W. Smith, Esq.

Treasurer.—W. Capper, Esq.
Secretary.—Rev. B. Waugh.

Medical Officers.
Chemist.—Mr. Urell.

BRIGHTON HOMŒOPATHIC DISPENSARY.

Committee.

H. Coke, Esq. Henry James, Esq., Capt. R.N.
Henry Hill, Esq. E. C. Tainsh, Esq.

Treasurer.—Henry Hill, Esq.
Honorary Secretary.—Henry James, Esq., Capt. R.N.
Assistant Secretary, Dispenser, and Collector.
Mr. Joseph Ockenden.

Consulting Physicians.
Dr. Henry R. Madden. | Dr. George Hilbers.

Physicians in Ordinary.
Dr. Richard Hughes. | Dr. Henry Woodgates.

Surgeon.—John Ockenden, Esq.
BRIGHTON HOMŒOPATHIC INSTITUTION FOR DISEASES OF CHILDREN,
148, WESTERN ROAD.

Supported by Voluntary Contributions.

Attendance.—Tuesdays and Fridays, at 9.30 a.m.
Consulting Physician.—Dr. E. Acworth.
Physician.—Dr. R. Tuthill Massy.
Chemist.—A. Headland.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISPENSARY
(Conducted on Homœopathic principles),
JESUS LANE, CAMBRIDGE, 1866.

Committee.
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Mr. J. Death, Jesus Lane. Rev. W. Martin, Granchester.
Mr. J. Flack, 9, Bridge Street. Mr. J. Matthew, Trinity Street.
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Side.

Treasurer.—Isaac Johnson, Esq.

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Chemist.—Mr. T. R. Bryant
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LONDON.

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Vice-President.—Capt. P. Campbell, R.N.

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Mr. Humm, 37, Turnes’s Road, Bow Common.
Mr. Sawkins, 85, St. George’s Street, E.
Mr. Thornton, 111, Dempsey Street, Stepney.

Mr. Coster, 91, Broad Street, Ratcliff.
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Hon. Secretary.—Mr. W. Pettit, 2, Crombie’s Row, Commercial Road.

Physician.—Dr. McConnell Reed.

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QUEEN STREET.

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Hon. Treasurer.—W. Cotton, Esq.

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Rev. R. Dunn.
G. C. Holroyd, Esq.
H. Northcote, Esq.
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John Gordon, Esq.
Rev. Canon Lee.
J. W. Sillifant, Esq.

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W. T. Smith, Esq.
Lieut.-Col. Stafford.
Frederick Smith, Esq.
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Mr. Jos. Wippell.
Rev. R. Wilkins.
Rev. W. Wippell.

Medical Officer.—Boughton Kyngdon, Esq.

Secretary and Dispenser.—Mr. J. Rendall.
HULL HOMŒOPATHIC DISPENSARY,
30, WHITEFRIARGATE.

Committee.
President.—Daniel Sykes, Esq.
Vice-President.—E. A. D. Brooshooft, Esq.
Treasurer.—W. T. Dibb, Esq.
Hon. Secretary.—J. L. Seaton, Esq.

Wm. Croft, Esq. J. F. Norwood, Esq.

T. R. Runton, Esq.

Medical Officers.—Dr. James Pyburn and Evan Fraser, Esq.

LEAMINGTON DISPENSARY FOR THE HOMŒOPATHIC
TREATMENT OF CHRONIC DISEASE,
8, PORTLAND PLACE, LEAMINGTON, AND JURY STREET, WARWICK.

Consulting Physician.—Dr. J. Stuart Sutherland.
Physician.—Dr. Collins.

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HARDMAN STREET.

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Consulting Surgeon.—J. Moore, Esq.
Physician.—Dr. Hayward.
Surgeon.—E. L. Hudson, Esq.
Non-Resident Stipendiary Medical Officer.—Dr. J. M. Moore
House Surgeon.—P. Proctor, Esq.
MANCHESTER HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY,
Bloom Street, Piccadilly.

Patron.
The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Wilton.

Committee.
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Mr. R. B. Brierley.
Colonel Hamilton.
Mr. Joseph Heron.
Mr. Robert Longdon.
Mr. F. Midwood.
Mr. John Rigby.
Mr. James Syddall.
Mr. Councillor J. Thompson.
Mr. Councillor Waterhouse.
Mr. Alderman Willert.

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C. H. Blackley, Esq.
W. Harris Cox, Esq.
Dr. J. Drummond.
Dr. T. L. Mathews.
Dr. T. Rayner.
Dr. Hutchinson.

House Surgeon.—Dr. C. Fleury.
Dispenser.—Mr. W. B. Horner.
Honorary Secretary.—Mr. John Duffield.

MANCHESTER HOMEOPATHIC INSTITUTION FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST,
28, Lower Byrom Street.

Medical Officers.
Dr. Phipps. | W. B. Coghlans, Esq. | Dr. Moir.

NEWCASTLE HOMEOPATHIC DISPENSARY,
23, Northumberland Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Treasurer.—Mr. John Noble.
Honorary Secretary.—The Rev. J. F. Bigge.
Physician.—Dr. Matheson.
NORTH WILTS DISPENSARY,
Devizes.

Committee.

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Sir R. H. Pollen, Bart. Mr. Chas. Sloper.
Lieut.-Colonel Wallington. Dr. Marston.
Lieut.-Colonel Salmon. W. Watson, Esq.
J. Stratton, Esq. Mr. Ed. Simpson.

Mr. T. B. Fox.

Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.—Mr. C. Sloper, 14, Brittox,
Devizes.

Physician.—Dr. C. H. Marston.
Chemist.—Mr. J. C. Madge.

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Abingdon Street, Northampton.

Surgeon.—A. C. Clifton, Esq.

Number of patients treated last year, 995.

PLYMOUTH, DEVON, AND CORNWALL HOMEOPATHIC
DISPENSARY,
George Street, Plymouth.

Medical Officer.—J. N. Blake, Esq., M.R.C.S.

Number of patients treated last year, 757.

READING HOMEOPATHIC DISPENSARY,
42, London Street.

Established April 6th, 1858.

Physician.—Dr. Ruddock.

SOUTHAMPTON HOMEOPATHIC DISPENSARY.

Patrons.
Rev. Canon Wilson, D.D., Holyrood.
Spencer Smith, Esq., Bursledon.
W. H. Richardson, Esq., Chessel House, Bitterne.
Patrons—Continued.

R. J. Gilman, Esq., Bishopstoke.
Captain Day, Portswood Park.
F. L. Wollaston, Esq., Shirley Warren.
Rev. T. D. Bolton, Alma Road, Southampton.
Henry Piusent, Esq., Portswood.
Consulting Physician.—Dr. William Gwynn.

Consulting Surgeon.—John Wilde, Esq.
Medical Officer—Dr. Robert T. Cooper.
Dispenser and Treasurer.—Mr. Charles Rendall.

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Committee.

G. H. Bromilow, Esq.       Dr. Drysdale.
J. R. Stephenson, Esq.      Dr. A. Stokes.
F. Millson, Esq.            Dr. Harvey.

Treasurer.—T. R. Stephenson, Esq.
Secretary.—J. J. Banning, Esq.
Physician.—Dr. A. Stokes.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS AND WEST KENT PUBLIC
HOMEOPATHIC DISPENSARY,
OPPOSITE CHRIST CHURCH, HIGH STREET.

President.—The Hon. and Rev. E. V. Bligh.
Vice-President.—John Field, Esq., J.P.

Committee.

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J. D. Bourdillon, Esq.              J. Trueman, Esq.
J. Gurdon, Esq.                     C. Wilkinson, Esq.
J. E. Huxley, Esq.                  E. O. Wollaston, Esq.
J. Isard, Esq.                      Captain Wood, J.P.
W. C. Morland, Esq., J.P.           Mr. Brackett.
F. Norman, Esq.                     Mr. Scholes.
J. D. Cramer Roberts, Esq.          Mr. Stephens.

Treasurer.—G. L. Martin, Esq.

Physician.—Dr. Smart.

Secretary and Dispenser.—Mr. Cheverton.
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Carey Place.
Committee.
T. Carew, Esq.          Mr. Burton.
A. Hurst, Esq.         De Castro F. Lyne, Esq.
T. Markland, Esq.        Mr. Bodley.
Treasurer.—E. Wynne Gribble, Esq.
Physician.—Dr. C. H. Mackintosh.
Surgeon.—William Gillow, Esq.

WIGAN HOMŒOPATHIC DISPENSARY,
Wallgate, Wigan.
Patron.—Lord Lindsay.
Secretary and Treasurer.—The Rev. F. F. Fergie.
Physician.—Dr. Galloway.

WINCHESTER HOMŒOPATHIC DISPENSARY.
Committee.
Mr. Newton.          Mr. G. H. Pointer.
Mr. Pamplin.      Dr. Wylde.
Mr. Hugh Wyeth.
Secretary.—Mr. G. H. Pointer, Cheesehill Street.
Treasurer.—Mr. Pamplin, Jewry Street.
Physician.—Dr. Wilde.
Dispenser.—Mr. Murrell.

WOLVERHAMPTON HOMŒOPATHIC DISPENSARY,
8, Darlington Street.
(Branches at Dudley, Wellington, and Walsall.)
Consulting Physician.—Dr. J. Gibbs Blake.
Consulting Surgeons.—Joseph Lawrence, Esq.  E. Wynne Thomas, Esq.
Medical Officer.—Edward T. Blake, Esq.
Dispensing Chemist and Collector.—F. F. Flint.
PRIVATE HOMŒOPATHIC DISPENSARIES.

The following Institutions are (so far as the Editor has been able to ascertain) solely under the management of their Medical Officers:

**ASHTON HOMŒOPATHIC DISPENSARY,**
Wood Street, Ashton-under-Lyne.

*Medical Officer.*—C. Thompson, Esq.

**BELFAST HOMŒOPATHIC DISPENSARY,**
23, Church Street, Belfast.

*Physician.*—Dr. Gardiner.

**BRISTOL HOMŒOPATHIC DISPENSARIES,**
75, Castle Street, Old Market.

*Surgeon.*—J. Millard, Esq.

17, Nicholas Street.

Dr. Shepherd.

**BROMLEY HOMŒOPATHIC DISPENSARY,**
High Street.

Dr. A. O. Jones.

**BROMPTON HOMŒOPATHIC DISPENSARY,**
68, Fulham Road, S.W.

*Physician.*—Dr. Neville Wood.
CHELTENHAM HOMOEOPATHIC DISPENSARY,
1, Promenade Place.
Medical Attendants.
Dr. Guinness.    |    Dr. Gwillim.

CLIFTON HOMOEOPATHIC DISPENSARY,
The Triangle, Queen's Road.
Medical Officers.
J. Pritchard, Esq.    |    C. Wolston, Esq.

DEVONPORT HOMOEOPATHIC DISPENSARY,
Catherine Street.
Surgeon.—W. Battye, Esq.

HACKNEY HOMOEOPATHIC DISPENSARY,
Triangle, Hackney.
Surgeon.—R. Roberts, Esq.

GLASGOW HOMOEOPATHIC DISPENSARY,
280, George Street.
Physician.—Dr. John Thompson.

GUILDFORD HOMOEOPATHIC DISPENSARY,
30, Portsmouth Road, Guildford.
Physician.—Dr. Malan.

GUERNSEY HOMOEOPATHIC DISPENSARY,
2, Clifton Street, Peter-Port.
Physician.—Dr. Edgelow.

HASTINGS HOMOEOPATHIC DISPENSARY,
52, Robertson Street.
Consulting Physician.—Dr. R. D. Hale.
Physician.—Dr. Croucher.
HULL (COLEMAN STREET) HOMEOPATHIC DISPENSARY,
65, COLEMAN STREET.
Dr. Wilson.

IPSWICH HOMEOPATHIC DISPENSARY,
26, ST. NICHOLAS STREET.
Physician.—Dr. Roche.

ISLINGTON HOMEOPATHIC DISPENSARY,
114, PENTONVILLE ROAD.
Physician.—Dr. Chepnell.

LEEDS HOMEOPATHIC DISPENSARIES.
16, ST. PAUL'S ST.
Dr. S. H. Ramsbotham.
28, SOMERS STREET.
Dr. W. Clare.

LEICESTER HOMEOPATHIC DISPENSARY,
2, EAST STREET.
Physician.—Dr. Gutteridge.

MANCHESTER (ANCOTES) HOMEOPATHIC DISPENSARY,
CARROWTHER STREET.
Medical Officer.—S. S. Macmillan, Esq.

MARYLEBONE HOMEOPATHIC DISPENSARY,
25, EDFWARE ROAD.
Physician.—Dr. Wylde

NORTH LONDON HOMEOPATHIC DISPENSARY,
87, ESSEX ROAD, ISLINGTON.
Physician.—Dr. Morgan.
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE HOMEOPATHIC DISPENSARY,  
St. Peter's Church Walk.  
Physician.—Dr. Bradshaw.

RICHMOND HOMEOPATHIC DISPENSARY,  
1, George Street, Richmond.  
Physician.—Dr. Harmer.

SALFORD HOMEOPATHIC DISPENSARY,  
33, St. Stephen's.  
Physician.—Dr. Rogerson.

SCARBOROUGH HOMEOPATHIC DISPENSARY,  
Vernon Place.  
Physician.—Dr. Craig.

SYDENHAM, NORWOOD, AND FOREST HILL HOMEOPATHIC DISPENSARY,  
9, Kirkdale, Sydenham.  
Physician.—Dr. Ransford.

TAUNTON HOMEOPATHIC DISPENSARY,  
North Street, Taunton.  
Physician.—Dr. J. D. Blake.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS HOMEOPATHIC DISPENSARY,  
The Parade, Tunbridge Wells.  
Medical Officer.—Dr. Walker.

WESTBOURNE GROVE HOMEOPATHIC DISPENSARY,  
2, Hereford Road.  
Physician.—Dr. Markwick.
WESTON SUPER-MARE HOMŒOPATHIC DISPENSARY,
Gas Street.
Physician.—Dr. Cochran.

WINDSOR HOMŒOPATHIC DISPENSARY,
20, RupeLL Street.
Physician.—Dr. Harper.

WOOLWICH HOMŒOPATHIC DISPENSARY,
60, Powis Street, Woolwich.
Medical Officer.—W. Rowbotham, Esq.

WORCESTER HOMŒOPATHIC DISPENSARY,
Taglin Lane, Worcester.
Medical Officer.—E. H. Millin, Esq.

YORK HOMŒOPATHIC DISPENSARY,
Stonegate, York.
Surgeon.—J. H. Nankivell, Esq.
HOMŒOPATHIC SOCIETIES.

THE BRITISH HOMŒOPATHIC SOCIETY,

Instituted on the 10th of April, 1844.

President.—Dr. Quin.

Vice-Presidents.

Dr. Madden. | Dr. Metcalfe.

Treasurer.—Dr. Hamilton.

Honorary Secretary.—Dr. J. H. Mackechnie.

Council.

Dr. V. Bell, Mr. Cameron, Dr. Drury, and Dr. Leadam.

Vice-President, Treasurer, and Honorary Secretary (ex officio).

The Meetings of this Society are held at the London Homœopathic Hospital, Great Ormond Street, Bloomsbury, on the first Thursday of every month during the Session, for the reading and discussion of papers and communications by members. There is an annual assembly in the month of April, May, or June of each year. Extraordinary Meetings may be convoked at any time by an order of the President and Council.

The Society has for its objects the advancement and extension of the principles of Homœopathy. It is divided into Fellows, and Ordinary, Honorary, Corresponding, and Inceptive Members. The officers of the Society consist of a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, Council, and an Honorary Secretary, all of whom are elected annually, but are eligible for re-election. Ordinary Members
must be medical men residing in the United Kingdom, and members
of some recognised University, College of Surgeons, or Licensing
Body, whose knowledge of Homœopathy, and experience of its
principles and practice, enable them to treat their patients homœo-
pathically. Every person desirous of becoming a candidate for
election must be proposed by two members, and the name of the
candidate be suspended in the Society’s Hall during two meetings.
All elections are conducted by ballot.

The transactions of the Society are published quarterly in a
journal entitled ‘Annals of the London Homœopathic Hospital and
British Homœopathic Society.’

An asterisk (*) prefixed to a name indicates a Fellow; a cross (†),
that the member is deceased.

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<th>Name</th>
<th>Year</th>
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<tr>
<td>*Dr. Quin, London</td>
<td>1844</td>
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<td>*Hugh Cameron, Esq., London</td>
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<td>*Dr. Partridge, London</td>
<td>1844</td>
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<td>†Dr. Mayne, London</td>
<td>1844</td>
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<td>*Dr. Massol</td>
<td>1845</td>
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<td>†J. C. Charles, Esq.</td>
<td>1845</td>
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<td>†Dr. Dunsford</td>
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<td>†W. Wood, Esq.</td>
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<td>†Dr. J. Rutherford Russell</td>
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<td>†Dr. Chapman</td>
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<td>†Dr. Goodshaw</td>
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<td>Dr. Irving, Nelson, New Zealand</td>
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<td>Dr. Dunn, Doncaster</td>
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<td>Dr. Hilbers, Brighton</td>
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<td>Dr. Chepmell, London</td>
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<td>†Dr. Ozaime</td>
<td>1847</td>
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<td>*Dr. Hamilton, London</td>
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<td>*Dr. Metcalfe, London</td>
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<td>Dr. J. Kidd, London</td>
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<td>Dr. Gully, Malvern</td>
<td>1848</td>
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<td>Dr. Hale, London</td>
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<td>*Dr. Leadam, London</td>
<td>1848</td>
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<td>†Dr. G. Calvert Holland, Sheffield</td>
<td>1849</td>
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<td>John Moore, Esq., Liverpool</td>
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<td>H. Reynolds, Esq., London</td>
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<td>Dr. Yeldham, London</td>
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<td>†Dr. Atkin</td>
<td>1849</td>
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<td>†W. Watson, Esq.</td>
<td>1850</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dr. Mackechnie, London</td>
<td>1850</td>
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<tr>
<td>†T. G. Young, Esq.</td>
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The Royal College of Surgeons of
Edinburgh . . . . .
The Faculty of Physicians and Sur-
geons, Glasgow . . . .
The Universities of Aberdeen and Edin-
burgh . . . . . . . .
The Universities of Glasgow and St.
Andrew's . . . . . .
The King and Queen's College of Phy-
sicians in Ireland .
The Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland
The Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland .
The University of Dublin .
The Queen's University in Ireland .

Dr. William Sharpey,
Dr. Edmund Alexander Parkes,
Dr. Richard Quain,
Henry Wyldborne Rumsey, Esq.
Dr. Robert Christison,
Dr. William Stokes,

Dr. Risdon Bennett.
Cesar Henry Hawkins, Esq.
George Cooper, Esq.
Dr. Henry Wentworth Acland.
Dr. George Edward Paget.
Dr. Dennis Embleton.
Dr. John Storrs.

Dr. Alexander Wood.
Dr. Andrew Wood.

Dr. John Gibson Fleming.
James Syme, Esq.

Dr. Allen Thomson.

Dr. Aquilla Smith.
William Hargrave, Esq.
Dr. Charles Henry Leet.
Dr. James Apjohn.

Sir Dominic John Corrigan, Bart.

Nominated by Her Majesty, with the
advice of her Privy Council.

Treasurers of the General Council,
DR. WILLIAM SHARPEY, | DR. RICHARD QUAIN.

Registrar of the General Council,
DR. FRANCIS HAWKINS.

Registrar of the Branch Council for Scotland,
DR. WILLIAM ROBERTSON.

Registrar of the Branch Council for Ireland,
DR. WILLIAM EDWARD STEELE.

Clerk of the General Council,
MR. ROBERT BELL.

Clerk of the Branch Council for England,
Mr. John Crosse Roope.

OFFICE—32, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON, W.
MEDICAL LEGISLATION.

THE MEDICAL ACT.

This Act, passed in 1858 to Regulate the Qualifications of Practitioners in Medicine and Surgery, is now sufficiently well known to render the annual publication of all its Clauses needless. Some there are with which the practitioner ought to be thoroughly familiar, and to which he should have a ready means of reference. These we re-print.

XIV. It shall be the Duty of the Registrars to keep their respective Registers correct in accordance with the Provisions of this Act, and the Orders and Regulations of the General Council, and to erase the Names of all registered Persons who shall have died, and shall from Time to Time make the necessary Alterations in the Addresses or Qualifications of the Persons registered under this Act; and to enable the respective Registrars duly to fulfil the Duties imposed upon them it shall be lawful for the Registrar to write a Letter to any registered Person, addressed to him according to his Address on the Register, to inquire whether he has ceased to practise, or has changed his Residence, and if no Answer shall be returned to such Letter within the Period of Six Months from the sending of the Letter it shall be lawful to erase the Name of such Person from the Register; provided always, that the same may be restored by Direction of the General Council should they think fit to make an Order to that Effect.
XV. Every Person now possessed, and (subject to the Provisions hereinafter contained) every Person hereafter becoming possessed, of any One or more of the Qualifications described in the Schedule (A.) to this Act, shall, on Payment of a Fee, not exceeding Two Pounds, in respect of Qualifications obtained before the First Day of January One thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and not exceeding Five Pounds in respect of Qualifications obtained on or after that day, be entitled to be registered on producing to the Registrar of the Branch Council for England, Scotland, or Ireland, the Document conferring or evidencing the Qualification or each of the Qualifications in respect whereof he seeks to be so registered, or upon transmitting by Post to such Registrar information of his Name and Address, and Evidence of the Qualification or Qualifications in respect whereof he seeks to be registered, and of the Time or Times at which the same was or were respectively obtained: Provided always, that it shall be lawful for the several Colleges and other Bodies mentioned in the said Schedule (A.) to transmit from Time to Time to the said Registrar Lists certified under their respective Seals of the several Persons who, in respect of Qualifications granted by such Colleges and Bodies respectively, are for the Time being entitled to be registered under this Act, stating the respective Qualifications and Places of Residence of such Persons; and it shall be lawful for the Registrar thereupon, and upon the Payment of such Fee as aforesaid in respect of each Person to be registered, to enter in the Register the Persons mentioned in such Lists, with their Qualifications and Places of Residence as therein stated, without other Application in relation thereto.

XVII. Any Person who was actually practising Medicine in England before the First Day of August One thousand eight hundred and fifteen shall, on Payment of a Fee to be fixed by the General Council, be entitled to be registered on producing to the Registrar of the Branch Council for England, Scotland, or Ireland, a Declaration according to the Form in the Schedule (B.) to this Act signed by him, or upon transmitting to such Registrar Information of his Name and Address, and enclosing such Declaration as aforesaid.

XXIII. In case it shall appear to the General Council that an Attempt has been made by any Body, entitled under this Act to grant Qualifications, to impose upon any Candidate offering himself
for Examination an Obligation to adopt or refrain from adopting the Practice of any particular Theory of Medicine or Surgery, as a Test or Condition of admitting him to Examination or of granting a Certificate, it shall be lawful for the said Council to represent the same to Her Majesty’s most Honorable Privy Council, and the said Privy Council may thereupon issue an Injunction to such Body so acting, directing them to desist from such Practice; and in the event of their not complying therewith, then to order that such Body shall cease to have the power of conferring any Right to be registered under this Act so long as they shall continue such Practice.

XXVI. No Qualification shall be entered on the Register, either on the First Registration or by way of Addition to a registered Name, unless the Registrar be satisfied by the proper Evidence that the Person claiming is entitled to it; and any Appeal from the Decision of the Registrar may be decided by the General Council, or by the Council for England, Scotland, or Ireland (as the Case may be); and any Entry which shall be proved to the Satisfaction of such General Council or Branch Council to have been fraudulently or incorrectly made may be erased from the Register by Order in Writing of such General Council or Branch Council.

XXVII. The Registrar of the General Council shall in every Year cause to be printed, published, and sold, under the Direction of such Council, a correct Register of the Names in alphabetical Order, according to the Surnames, with the respective Residences, in the Form set forth in Schedule (D.) to this Act, or to the like Effect, and Medical Titles, Diplomas, and Qualifications conferred by any Corporation or University, or by Doctorate of the Archbishop of Canterbury, with the Dates thereof, of all persons appearing on the General Register as existing on the First Day of January in every Year; and such Register shall be called “The Medical Register;” and a Copy of the Medical Register for the Time being, purporting to be so printed and published as aforesaid, shall be Evidence in all Courts and before all Justices of the Peace and others that the Persons therein specified are registered according to the Provisions of this Act; and the Absence of the Name of any Person from such Copy shall be Evidence, until the contrary be made to appear, that such Person is not registered according to the Provisions of this Act: Provided always, that in the Case of any Person whose Name
does not appear in such Copy, a certified Copy, under the Hand of
the Registrar of the General Council or of any Branch Council, of the
Entry of the Name of such Person on the General or Local Register
shall be Evidence that such Person is registered under the Provisions
of this Act.

XXVIII. If any of the said Colleges or the said Bodies at any
Time exercise any power they possess by Law of striking off from
the List of such College or Body the Name of any One of their
Members, such College or Body shall signify to the General Council
the Name of the Member so struck off; and the General Council
may, if they see fit, direct the Register to erase forthwith from the
Register the Qualification derived from such College or Body in
respect of which such Member was registered, and the Registrar
shall note the same therein: Provided always, that the name of no
Person shall be erased from the Register on the Ground of his having
adopted any Theory of Medicine or Surgery.

XXIX. If any registered Medical Practitioner shall be convicted
in England or Ireland of any Felony or Misdemeanor, or in Scotland
of any Crime or Offence, or shall after due Inquiry be judged by the
General Council to have been guilty of infamous Conduct in any
professional respect, the General Council may, if they see fit, direct
the Registrar to erase the name of such Medical Practitioner from
the Register.

XXXI. Every Person registered under this Act shall be entitled
according to his Qualification or Qualifications to practise Medicine
or Surgery, or Medicine and Surgery, as the case may be, in any
Part of Her Majesty’s Dominions, and to demand and recover in
any Court of Law, with full Costs of Suit, reasonable Charges for
professional Aid, Advice, and Visits, and the Cost of any Medicines
or other Medical or Surgical Appliances rendered or supplied by
him to his Patients: Provided always, that it shall be lawful for any
College of Physicians to pass a Byelaw to the effect that no one of
their Fellows or Members shall be entitled to sue in manner aforesaid
in any Court of Law, and thereupon such Byelaw may be pleaded
in Bar to any Action for the purposes aforesaid commenced by any
Fellow or Member of such College.
XXXII. After the First Day of [January] July One thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, no Person shall be entitled to recover any Charge in any Court of Law for any Medical or Surgical Advice, Attendance, or for the performance of any Operation, or for any Medicine which he shall have both prescribed and supplied, unless he shall prove upon the Trial that he is registered under this Act.

XXXIV. After the First Day of [January] July One thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, the Words "legally qualified Medical Practitioner" or "duly qualified Medical Practitioner," or any Words importing a Person recognised by Law as a Medical Practitioner or Member of the Medical Profession, when used in any Act of Parliament, shall be construed to mean a Person registered under this Act.

XXXV. Every Person who shall be registered under the Provisions of this Act shall be exempt, if he shall so desire, from serving on all Juries and Inquests whatsoever, and from serving all corporate, parochial, Ward, Hundred, and Township Offices, and from serving in the Militia, and the Name of such person shall not be returned in any List of Persons liable to serve in the Militia, or in any such Office as aforesaid.

XXXVI. After the First Day of [January] July One thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, no Person shall hold any Appointment as a Physician, Surgeon or other Medical Officer either in the Military or Naval Service, or in Emigrant or other Vessels, or in any Hospital, Infirmary, Dispensary, or Lying-in-Hospital, not supported wholly by Voluntary Contributions, or in any Lunatic Asylum, Gaol, Penitentiary, House of Correction, House of Industry, Parochial or Union Workhouse or Poorhouse, Parish Union or other Public Establishment, Body, or Institution, or to any Friendly or other Society for affording mutual Relief in Sickness, Infirmity, or old Age, or as a Medical Officer of Health, unless he be registered under this Act: Provided always, that nothing in this Act contained shall extend to repeal or alter any of the Provisions of the Passengers’ Act, 1865.

XXXVII. After the First Day of [January] July One thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, no Certificate required by any Act now in force, or that may hereafter be passed from any Physician,
Surgeon, Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery, or other Medical Practitioner, shall be valid unless the Person signing the same shall be registered under this Act.

XXXVIII. Any Registrar who shall wilfully make or cause to be made any Falsification in any Matters relating to the Register, shall be deemed guilty of a Misdemeanor in England or Ireland, and in Scotland of a Crime or Offence punishable by Fine or Imprisonment, and shall, on Conviction thereof, be sentenced to be imprisoned for any Term not exceeding Twelve Months.

XXXIX. If any person shall wilfully procure or attempt to procure himself to be registered under this Act, by making or producing or causing to be made or produced any false or fraudulent Representation or Declaration, either verbally or in Writing, every such Person so offending, and every Person aiding and assisting him therein, shall be deemed guilty of a Misdemeanor in England and Ireland, and in Scotland of a Crime or Offence punishable by Fine or Imprisonment, and shall, on Conviction thereof, be sentenced to be imprisoned for any Term not exceeding Twelve Months.

XL. Any Person who shall wilfully and falsely pretend to be or take or use the Name or Title of a Physician, Doctor of Medicine, Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery, Bachelor of Medicine, Surgeon, General Practitioner or Apothecary, or any Name, Title, Addition, or Description implying that he is registered under this Act, or that he is recognised by Law as a Physician, or Surgeon, or Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery, or a Practitioner in Medicine, or an Apothecary, shall, upon a summary Conviction for any such Offence, pay a Sum not exceeding Twenty Pounds.
SCHEDULE (A.)

1. Fellow, Member, Licentiate, or Extra Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

2. Fellow, Member, or Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh.

3. Fellow or Licentiate of the King and Queen's College of Physicians of Ireland.

4. Fellow or Member or Licentiate in Midwifery of the Royal College of Surgeons of England.

5. Fellow or Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh.

6. Fellow or Licentiate of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow.

7. Fellow or Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland.


10. Doctor, or Bachelor, or Licentiate of Medicine, or Master in Surgery of any University of the United Kingdom; or Doctor of Medicine by Doctorate granted prior to passing of this Act by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

11. Doctor of Medicine of any Foreign or Colonial University or College, practising as a Physician in the United Kingdom before the First Day of October, 1858, who shall produce Certificates to the Satisfaction of the Council of his having taken his Degree of Doctor of Medicine after regular Examination, or who shall satisfy the Council, under Section Forty-five six of this Act, that there is sufficient Reason for admitting him to be registered.
VACCINATION ACT, 1867.

This Act, passed during the last Session of Parliament, and coming into operation January 1st, 1868, requires the most attentive study of all practitioners. It runs as follows:

CAP. LXXXIV.

An Act to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Vaccination.

[12th August, 1867.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the Statutes relating to Vaccination in England: Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, as follows:

1. From and after the Day when this Act shall come into operation as hereinafter provided, the Statute of the Third and Fourth Years of the Reign of Her Majesty, Chapter Twenty-nine, that of the Fourth and Fifth Years of the same Reign, Chapter Thirty-two, that of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Years of the same Reign, Chapter One hundred, the Seventh Section of the Statute of the Twenty-first and Twenty-second Years of the same Reign, Chapter Twenty-five, the Second Section of the Statute of the Twenty-first and Twenty-second Years of the same Reign, Chapter Ninety-seven, and the Statute of the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Years of the same Reign, Chapter Fifty-nine, shall be repealed,—

Except in regard to the Divisions and Districts of Unions and Exceptions, Parishes previously made, and to all Contracts under the said Statutes then in force, and to all Acts and Proceedings duly com.
menced under the same, and not then completed, and except in regard to all Liabilities and Responsibilities incurred under the same, all which shall remain in as full Force as if the same Statutes had not been repealed, unless they be in any respect inconsistent with the Provisions herein contained.

2. The Guardians of every Union or Parish where the same shall not have been divided into Districts for the Purpose of Vaccination shall, unless such Union or Parish respectively shall be of so limited an Area as not to require Subdivision, in which Case the same shall be treated as a Vaccination District within the Meaning hereof, forthwith divide the Union or Parish for which they act into Districts for the Performance of Vaccination; and when the Poor Law Board shall by their Order require any Districts for the Time being to be consolidated or otherwise altered, the Guardians shall proceed to consolidate or alter the same, and they shall in every such Case of Division, Consolidation, or Alteration report their Proposal to the Poor Law Board for their Approval, which Board shall approve or disapprove of the same as they see fit; and the Guardians of every Union or Parish may, with like Approval, from Time to Time as they shall find it requisite, alter the Districts heretofore formed or hereafter to be formed for the Purpose of Vaccination.

3. If the said Board disapprove of the Proposal the Guardians shall forthwith proceed to prepare another, and submit the same to the said Board for Approval, and so on from Time to Time as shall be requisite until their Proposal shall be approved, and when the said Board shall have approved of the same, the Guardians shall enter into a Contract with some duly registered Medical Practitioner for the Performance of Vaccination of all Persons resident within each District; and every such Medical Practitioner shall be termed the Public Vaccinator of the District; and as and when the Contracts now existing shall determine, the Guardians shall enter into others, with such Modifications as the Circumstances shall render necessary, subject to the like Approval of the Poor Law Board as aforesaid.

4. No Person shall be appointed a Public Vaccinator, or act as Deputy for a Public Vaccinator, who shall not possess the Qualification heretofore prescribed by the Lords of Her Majesty’s Council,
or such as shall be from Time to Time hereafter prescribed by them, except when such Lords shall upon sufficient Cause sanction any Departure from their Directions; and all such Regulations as the said Lords have heretofore made or shall hereafter make, which they are hereby authorized to make, to secure the efficient performance of Vaccination or the Provision and Supply of Vaccine Lymph by the Public Vaccinator, and all such Directions or Regulations as the said Lords acting under any Act for the Prevention of Diseases may issue in relation to Smallpox, shall be duly observed by the several Persons to whom they apply; and the said Lords may from Time to Time cause such inquiries to be made relating to the Observance of such Regulations and to the Execution of this Act as to them shall seem fit, and shall direct how any Money hereafter to be provided by Parliament for or towards defraying the Expenses of the National Vaccine Establishment, or otherwise providing for the Supply of Vaccine Lymph, shall be applied.

5. On Reports made to the Lords of Her Majesty’s Council with regard to the Number and Quality of the Vaccinations performed in the several Vaccination Districts of England, or any of them, the said Lords may from Time to Time, out of Monies provided by Parliament, and under Regulations to be approved by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty’s Treasury, authorize to be paid to any Public Vaccinators, in addition to the Payments received by them from Guardians or Overseers, further Payments not exceeding in any Case the Rate of One Shilling for each Child whom the Vaccinator has successfully vaccinated during the Time to which the Award of the said Lords of the Council relates.

6. Every such Contract for Vaccination shall provide for Payment in respect only of the successful Vaccination of Persons, and so that the Rate of Payment for primary Vaccinations shall be not less than the following: that is to say, for every such Vaccination done at an appointed Station situated at or within One Mile from the Residence of the Vaccinator, or in the Workhouse of the Union or Parish, not less than One Shilling and Sixpence; and for every such Vaccination done at any Station over One Mile and under Two Miles distant from his Residence, not less than Two Shillings; and for every such Vaccination done at any Station over Two Miles
distant from his Residence, not less than Three Shillings; such Distance being measured according to the nearest public Carriage Road; but in respect of successful Vaccinations performed elsewhere than at a Station or in the Workhouse as aforesaid, the Payment shall be according to the Terms specified in the Contract as approved of by the Poor Law Board.

7. The Guardians shall, with the Consent of the Poor Law Board, make Stipulations and Conditions in their Contracts to secure the due Vaccination of Persons, the Observance of the Provisions of this Act with regard to the Transmission of the Certificate of successful Vaccination, and the Fulfilment of all other Provisions of this Act on the Part of the Public Vaccinator, and shall provide all Stations at which the Vaccination shall be appointed to be performed other than the Surgery or Residence of the Public Vaccinator.

8. The Provisions of the Contracts entered into before this Act comes into operation shall not after the Thirty-first Day of December next apply to the Cases of Persons who having been previously successfully vaccinated shall be re-vaccinated, but if the Lords of Her Majesty’s Council shall have issued or shall hereafter issue Regulations in respect of the Re-vaccination of Persons who may apply to be re-vaccinated, which such Lords are hereby authorized to do, the Guardians shall pay in respect of every Case of successful Re-vaccination performed in conformity with such Regulations under such Contracts or under new Contracts entered into after the Date hereof a Sum amounting to Two Thirds of the Fee payable upon each Case of successful primary Vaccination.

9. No Contract for Vaccination entered into under the Provisions of this Act shall be valid until the same shall have been approved of by the Poor Law Board, and such Board may, at their Discretion, upon the Application of the Lords of Her Majesty’s Council or otherwise, at any Time after the same shall have been approved of by them, determine it either forthwith or at a future Day.

10. No Payment in respect of Vaccination shall be made out of the Common Fund of any Union, or out of the Poor Rate of any Parish, or out of any other public or parochial Fund, where the Poor Law Board shall not have approved of a Contract for the Par-
formance thereof, or after they shall have determined any such Contract; and every Payment made contrary hereto shall be disallowed by the Auditor in the Accounts of every Board of Guardians, or of the Overseers, or of any Officer who shall have made the same.

11. Where a District shall have been or shall be assigned to a Vaccinator, he shall not be entitled to be paid a Fee in respect of the Vaccination or Re-vaccination of any Child or other Person resident out of his District, except in case of a Vacancy in the Office of Vaccinator in any adjoining District, or of the Default of the Vaccinator therein, of which Default Notice shall have been given to him in Writing by the Guardians, or when a Relieving Officer of his Union or Parish shall in Writing refer any Child to him for Vaccination.

12. The Guardians may with the Consent of the Poor Law Board provide in Districts where the Population is scanty or much scattered, or where some peculiar Circumstances may render it expedient for them to do so, for the attendance of the Public Vaccinator at the appointed Places after Intervals exceeding Three Months; and if by reason of such Intervals the Vaccination of any Child cannot be performed within the respective Periods herein prescribed, no Parent or other Person who would otherwise be liable shall be liable to any Penalty in respect of a Neglect to procure the Vaccination during any such Period; but every such Parent or other Person shall be bound to procure such Vaccination to be performed at the Time and Place so appointed before the Commencement of the next Interval, unless it be otherwise performed by a Medical Practitioner as herein provided, or unless the Child shall be certified to be then in an unfit State for or insusceptible of Vaccination.

13. When the Guardians make any Alteration in a Vaccination District, or otherwise in the local Arrangements for Vaccination, they shall give public Notice of such Alteration by printed Papers to be affixed in the Districts affected by such Alteration for One Month prior to the Alteration taking effect.

14. The Registrar General for England and Wales shall, when he shall deem it necessary, from Time to Time as Occasion shall require, after the passing of this Act, frame and provide appropriate Books,
Forms, and Regulations for the Use and Guidance of the Registrars in the Exercise of their Duties therein prescribed, and also such Forms as shall be required for the Use of the Public Vaccinators and the Signature of the Medical Practitioners under the Provisions of this Act, and shall transmit the same to all Registrars of Births and Deaths, who shall retain such as relate to themselves, and distribute among the Vaccinators within their respective Districts such as relate to them without any Fee or Reward.

15. The Registrar of Births shall, on or within Seven Days after the Registration with him of the Birth of any Child not already vaccinated, give a Notice, according to the Form in the Schedule hereto annexed marked A., or to the like Effect, to the Parent, or, in the event of the Death, Illness, Absence, or Inability of the Parent, to the Person having the Custody of such Child, if known to him, requiring such Child to be duly vaccinated according to the Provisions of this Act, and specifying the Days, Hours, and Places where the Public Vaccinator of the Vaccination District wherein such Child resides, or the Vaccinator of any Station duly authorized by the Lords of Her Majesty's Council, will attend for the Purpose of performing the Operation, to which Notice Forms according to those in the said Schedule marked B., C., and D., and also the Address of the Registrar giving the Notice, shall be attached in such Form as the Registrar General shall deem most convenient.

16. The Parent of every Child born in England shall within Three Months after the Birth of such Child, or where, by reason of the Death, Illness, Absence, or Inability of the Parent, or other Cause, any other Person shall have the Custody of such Child, such Person shall, within Three Months after receiving the Custody of such Child, take it or cause it to be taken to the Public Vaccinator of the Vaccination District in which it shall be then resident, according to the Provisions of this or any other Act, to be vaccinated, or shall within such Period as aforesaid cause it to be vaccinated by some Medical Practitioner; and the Public Vaccinator to whom such Child shall be so brought is hereby required, with all reasonable Despatch, subject to the Conditions hereinafter mentioned, to vaccinate such Child.

17. Upon the same Day in the following Week when the Operation shall have been performed by the Public Vaccinator such
Parent or other Person, as the Case may be, shall again take the Child or cause it to be taken to him or to his Deputy that he may inspect it, and ascertain the Result of the Operation, and, if he see fit, take from such Child Lymph for the Performance of other Vaccinations; and in the event of the Vaccination being unsuccessful such Parent or other Person shall, if the Vaccinator so direct, cause the Child to be forthwith again vaccinated and inspected as on the previous Occasion.

18. If any Public Vaccinator or Medical Practitioner shall be of opinion that the Child is not in a fit and proper State to be successfully vaccinated he shall forthwith deliver to the Parent or other Person having the Custody of such Child a Certificate under his Hand according to the Form in the Schedule hereto annexed marked B., or to the like Effect, that the Child is then in a State unfit for successful Vaccination, which Certificate shall remain in force for Two Months, and shall be renewable for successive Periods of Two Months until a Public Vaccinator or Medical Practitioner shall deem the Child to be in a fit state for successful Vaccination, when the Child shall, with all reasonable Despatch, be vaccinated, and the Certificate of successful Vaccination duly given if warranted by the Result.

19. At or before the End of each successive Period the Parent or such Person as aforesaid shall take or cause the Child to be taken to some Public Vaccinator or Medical Practitioner, who shall then examine the Child, and give the Certificate according to the said Form B., so long as he deems requisite under the Circumstances of the Case.

20. If any such Public Vaccinator or Medical Practitioner shall find that a Child whom he has three times unsuccessfully vaccinated is insusceptible of successful Vaccination, or that a Child brought to him for Vaccination has already had the Smallpox, he shall deliver to the Parent or other Person as aforesaid a Certificate under his Hand according to the Form in the Schedule hereunto annexed marked C., or to the like Effect, and the Parent or such Person as aforesaid shall thenceforth not be required to cause the Child to be vaccinated.

21. Every Public Vaccinator who shall have performed the Operation of Vaccination upon any Child, and have ascertained that the
same has been successful, shall, within Twenty-one Days after the
Performance of the Operation, transmit by Post or otherwise a Cer-
tificate according to Form D. in the said Schedule, or to the like
Effect, certifying that the said Child has been successfully vaccinated,
to the Registrar of Births and Deaths in the District within which
the Birth was registered; but if such District be not known to him,
or if the Birth of the Child shall not have been registered, to the
Registrar within whose District the Operation shall have been per-
formed, and upon Request shall deliver a Duplicate thereof to the
Parent or other Person as aforesaid.

22. No Fee or Remuneration shall be charged by the Public
Vaccinator to the Parent or other Person for any such Certificate
or Duplicate Certificate as aforesaid, nor for any Vaccination done
under his Contract, nor shall he be entitled to Payment under his
Contract for any Vaccination in respect of which he shall have been
paid by the Parent or other Person for whom or on whom it is per-
formed; and if he should have received Payment under his Contract
he shall not be entitled to recover Payment for the Vaccination from
any other Person.

23. Where the Vaccination shall be successfully performed by a
Medical Practitioner not being a Public Vaccinator, the Parent or
other Person as aforesaid causing the Child to be vaccinated shall
submit a Certificate according to the said Form marked D. to such
Medical Practitioner, to be filled up and signed by him, and shall
within Twenty-one Days after the Performance of the Operation
transmit the same so signed, by Post or otherwise, to the Registrar
of the District where the Birth of such Child was registered, or if
such Child shall not have been registered, or the District of the
Registration shall not be known to such Parent or other Person, to
the Registrar of the District in which the Operation shall have been
performed.

24. Every Registrar shall keep a Book in which he shall enter
Minutes of the Notices of Vaccination given by him as herein
required, and also register the Certificates transmitted to him as
herein provided, and shall at all reasonable Times allow Searches to
be made therein, and upon Demand give a Copy under his Hand or
under that of his Deputy of any Entry in the same, on Payment of
a Fee of Sixpence for each Search and Threepence for each Copy;
and every Registrar shall receive a Fee of One Penny in respect of every Child whose Birth he shall have registered, and in respect of whom he shall give the Notice as aforesaid, and another Fee of Threepence in respect of every such Child whose Certificate he shall have registered as herein provided, and he shall receive a Fee of One Penny in respect of each Child whose Certificate he shall have registered without having registered the Birth: Provided that no Fee shall be charged for any Search made by a Public Vaccinator, or any Officer of the Guardians, authorized by them to make such Search, or any Inspector appointed by the Poor Law Board or the Lords of Her Majesty’s Council.

25. The Registrar shall make out an Account of the Fees to which he shall be entitled under this Act at the usual Quarter Days of the Year, and submit the same to the Guardians of the Union or Parish for which he acts, and they shall, after examining the same and comparing with the Register of successful Vaccinations kept by him and finding the Account to be correct, forthwith pay the Amount of the same out of the Funds in their Possession.

26. It is hereby declared, That the Vaccination, or the Surgical or Medical Assistance incident to the Vaccination, of any Person in a Union or Parish, heretofore or hereafter performed or rendered by a Public Vaccinator, shall not be considered to be Parochial Relief, Alms, or charitable Allowance to such Person or his Parent, and no such Person or his Parent shall by reason thereof be deprived of any Right or Privilege, or be subject to any Disability or Disqualification.

27. The Registrar of each District shall, within One Week after the First Day of January and the First Day of July in each Year, make a List of all Cases in which certificates of Vaccination have not been duly received by him during the last preceding Half Year, and shall submit the same to the next meeting of the Guardians of the Union or Parish wherein he acts, and the said Guardians shall forthwith make Inquiry into the Circumstances of the Cases contained in the List, and if they find that the Provisions of the Act have been neglected shall cause Proceedings to be taken against the Persons in default.
28. The Guardians of any Union or Parish may pay out of their Funds all reasonable Expenses incurred by them in causing Notices to be printed and circulated as to the Provisions of this Act, and in and about Inquiries and Reports as to the State of Smallpox or Vaccination in their Union or Parish, and in taking Measures to prevent the Spread of Smallpox and to promote Vaccination upon any actual or expected Outbreak of that Disease therein, and may pay any Officer appointed by them to prosecute Persons charged with Offences against this Act, or otherwise to enforce its Provisions.

29. Every Parent or Person having the Custody of a Child who shall neglect to take such Child or to cause it to be taken to be vaccinated or after Vaccination to be inspected, according to the Provisions of this Act, and shall not render a reasonable Excuse for his Neglect, shall be guilty of an Offence, and be liable to be proceeded against summarily, and upon Conviction to pay a Penalty not exceeding Twenty Shillings.

30. Every Public Vaccinator, Parent or Person, as the Case shall require, who shall neglect to transmit any Certificate required of him by the Provisions of this Act completely filled up and legibly written to the Registrar within the Time herein specified, and every Public Vaccinator who shall refuse to deliver the Duplicate to the Parent or other Person, on request, and every Medical Practitioner who shall refuse to fill up and sign the Certificate of successful Vaccination when submitted to him as aforesaid, shall be liable to pay upon a summary Conviction a Penalty not exceeding Twenty Shillings; and every Person who shall wilfully sign a false Certificate or Duplicate under this Act shall be guilty of a Misdemeanor, and punishable accordingly.

31. If any Registrar, or any Officer appointed by the Guardians to enforce the Provisions of this Act, shall give Information in Writing to a Justice of the Peace that he has reason to believe that any Child under the Age of Fourteen Years, being within the Union or Parish for which the Informant acts, has not been successfully vaccinated, and that he has given Notice to the Parent or Person having the Custody of such Child to procure its being vaccinated, and that this Notice has been disregarded, the Justice may summon such Parent or Person to appear with the Child before him at a certain Time and Place, and upon the Appearance, if the Justice
shall find, after such Examination as he shall deem necessary, that
the Child has not been vaccinated, nor has already had the Smallpox,
he may, if he see fit, make an Order under his Hand and Seal
directing such Child to be vaccinated within a certain Time; and if
at the Expiration of such Time the Child shall not have been so
vaccinated, or shall not be shown to be then unfit to be vaccinated,
or to be insusceptible of Vaccination, the Person upon whom such
Order shall have been made shall be proceeded against summarily,
and, unless he can show some reasonable Ground for his Omission to
carry the Order into effect, shall be liable to a Penalty not exceeding
Twenty Shillings:
Provided that if the Justice shall be of opinion that the Person
is improperly brought before him, and shall refuse to make any Order
for the Vaccination of the Child, he may order the Informant to
pay to such Person such Sum of Money as he shall consider to be a
fair Compensation for his Expenses and Loss of Time in attending
before the Justice.

32. Any Person who shall after the passing of this Act produce
or attempt to produce in any Person by Inoculation with Variolous
Matter, or by wilful Exposure to Variolous Matter, or to any Matter,
Article, or Thing impregnated with Variolous Matter, or wilfully by
any other Means whatsoever produce, the Disease of Smallpox in
any Person, shall be guilty of an Offence, and shall be liable to be
proceeded against summarily, and upon Conviction to be imprisoned
for any Term not exceeding One Month.

33. The Statute of the Eleventh and Twelfth Victoria, Chapter
Forty-three, except Section Eleven, shall apply to all Proceedings to
be taken under this Act; and the Justices for the County, City,
Borough, or other Place where the Offence shall have been com-
mittied shall have Jurisdiction to hear and determine the Complaint,
and where a Union or Parish shall be comprised in several Juris-
dictions the Complaint as to any Matter arising in such Union or
Parish may be heard and determined in any One of such Jurisdictions;
and all Prosecutions undertaken by the Guardians or their Officers
or any Registrar under this Act shall be deemed to be within the
Operation of the Seventh and Eighth Victoria, Chapter One hundred
and one, Section Fifty-nine, and the Union Chargeability Act of
1865, Section Nine.
34. In any Prosecution for Neglect to procure the Vaccination of a Child, it shall not be necessary in support thereof to prove that the Defendant had received Notice from the Registrar or any other Officer of the Requirements of the Law in this respect; but if the Defendant produce any such Certificate as hereinbefore described, or the Register of Vaccinations kept by the Registrar as hereinbefore provided, in which the Certificate of successful Vaccination of such Child shall be duly entered, the same shall be a sufficient Defence for him, except in regard to the Certificate marked B., when the Time specified therein for the Postponement of the Vaccination shall have expired before the Time when the Information shall have been laid.

35. The Word "Parent" shall include the Father and Mother of a legitimate Child and the Mother of an illegitimate Child; "Medical Practitioner" shall mean a registered Medical Practitioner; and the several Words herein contained shall be construed, except where any Inconsistency would ensue from such Construction, in the same Manner as in the several Acts for the Amendment of the Law for the Relief of the Poor.

36. The Seventh Section of the Public Health Act, 1858, shall apply to all the Proceedings and Acts of the Lords of Her Majesty's Council herein authorized.

37. This Act shall come into operation on the First Day of January next, and may be cited as "The Vaccination Act of 1867."
SCHEDULE OF FORMS.

A.

I, the undersigned, hereby give you Notice to have the Child (insert Name), whose Birth is now registered, vaccinated within Three Months from the Date of its Birth, pursuant to the Provisions and Directions of the Vaccination Act; and that in default of your doing so you will be liable to the Penalties thereby imposed for Neglect of those Provisions.

If you intend to apply to the Public Vaccinator of your district, I have to inform you that he will attend at

on

at the Hour of

You are required to produce to the Public Vaccinator or Medical Practitioner who may be applied to the Forms herewith supplied for him to fill up and sign; and if the Operation be performed by a Medical Practitioner who is not the Public Vaccinator, you must transmit to me by Post or otherwise the Certificate signed by him within Twenty-one Days after the Performance of the Operation, or you will be liable to a Penalty of Twenty Shillings, to be recovered on a summary Conviction.

Dated this Day of 18.

(Signed) C.D.

Registrar of Births and Deaths for the Sub-District of in the Union or Parish.
B.

I, the undersigned, hereby certify, That I am of opinion that the Child of in the Parish or Township of is not now in a fit and proper State to be successfully vaccinated. I do hereby postpone the Vaccination until the Day of .

Dated this Day of 18 .

(Signed) A.B., Public Vaccinator of the Union or Parish.

or A.B., of Medical Practitioner (i.e. M.D., L.A.C., or F.R.C.S., or otherwise, as the Case may be).

Mem.—This is to be kept by the Parent or other Person to whom it is given.

(a) This must not exceed Two Calendar Months from the Date of the Certificate.

C.

I, the undersigned, hereby certify, That I have Times unsuccessfully vaccinated the Child of in the Parish or Township of in the County or Borough of [or that the Child has already had Smallpox, as the Case may be,] and I am of opinion that such Child is insusceptible of successful Vaccination.

Dated this Day of 18 .

(Signed) A.B., Public Vaccinator of the Union or Parish.

or A.B., of Medical Practitioner (i.e. M.D., L.A.C., or F.R.C.S., or otherwise, as the Case may be).

Mem.—This is to be kept by the Parent or other Person to whom it is given.
D.

I, the undersigned, hereby certify, That
the Child of aged of in the
Parish or Township of in the County or Borough of has been successfully vaccinated by me.

Dated this Day of 18 .

(Signed) A.B.,
Public Vaccinator of the Union
or Parish.
or A.B.,
Medical Practitioner (i.e. M.D., L.A.C., or
F.R.C.S., or otherwise, as the Case may be).

NOTICE.—This Certificate is to be transmitted within Twenty-one Days from the Performance of the Operation by the Public Vaccinator to the Registrar of the District in which the Birth was registered, or, if that be not known to him, to the Registrar of the District in which the Operation was performed. A Duplicate is to be given to the Parent, or other Person procuring the Vaccination, if requested.

When the Vaccination is performed by a Medical Practitioner, not the Public Vaccinator of the District, he is to fill up and sign this Certificate, and the Parent or such other Person is within the same Time to transmit it to the Registrar with whom the Birth was registered, or, if this District be not known to such Parent or other Person, to the Registrar of the District in which the Operation was performed.

The Transmission may be by Post or otherwise.

In each Case the Vaccination Act of 1867 imposes a Penalty of Twenty Shillings for Default.
AN ABSTRACT

OF THE

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

OF

'THE BRITISH JOURNAL OF HOMŒOPATHY,'
'THE MONTHLY HOMŒOPATHIC REVIEW,' AND
'THE ANNALS OF THE BRITISH HOMŒOPATHIC SOCIETY,'

FOR THE YEAR 1867.

It is the intention of the following abstract to present, in as concise a form as possible, the recorded clinical experience of the year, the scientific progress, and the tendency of public Homeopathic opinion. Where it has been found difficult to condense a paper, the Editor has contented himself by stating any new views advocated by the writer, and in some instances has only generally described the scope of the essays, giving the name of the journal in which they will be found, and the page on which they appear.
ABSTRACT

OF THE

HOMŒOPATHIC PRACTICE OF MEDICINE

FOR THE YEAR 1867.

1. On the (so-called) Unity of Disease. By Dr. H. R. Madden ('Annals B. H. S.,' No. xxvi., p. 132).—In this paper Dr. Madden argues that though, on comparing diseases together, we see mutual resemblances which seem to group them naturally, yet it is impossible to ascribe these resemblances to the existence of any real unity among them. These mutual resemblances he traces to,—

"1st. The mutual dependence of all the parts of the body being so perfect, that when one member suffers, all the members suffer with it.

"2ndly. The fact, now universally acknowledged, that all pathology is aberrant physiology, involves the conclusion, that when any organ is diseased, its functions can be disturbed in certain ways only; for the laws of physiology are never broken. Consequently, a time must arrive in every chronic disease when, first, all the functions must be more or less manifestly affected; and, secondly, the symptoms arising in connection with each function must have a certain resemblance in every patient."

"We," as Homœopathists, Dr. Madden remarks, "are specially distinguished by our belief in specific medication; but all ideas of unity of disease would necessarily induce uniformity of treatment, and thus entail a miserable routine practice, obstructive to all progress. Hahnemann sagely tells us to look upon every
case of disease as unique, and upon every drug as unique; and he urges us to the most laborious and painstaking comparison between the two, so that we may apply to each case that drug which most closely corresponds to the totality of its symptoms. How utterly subversive to all this is the doctrine of 'unity of disease'! Instead of all diseases being traced up to one cause, and linked together as mere varieties, we are told to subdivide and subdivide when we come to the selection of our drug, until we reach the point at which our particular case differs from every other case to which it has a general resemblance; and this very difference is to be considered as the characteristic guide to the treatment of that case."

In practice, says Dr. Madden, there are three expositions of our law of cure:—

"(1) The crudus similis, where purgatives are considered homeopathic to diarrhoea, astringents to constipation, diuretics to diuresis, &c.; and where local irritants, as Nitrate of Silver, &c., are considered homeopathic to local inflammation and its consequences. Even this interpretation of our law will lead to very happy results; but, at best, it only merits the name given to it some years ago by Dr. Drysdale, who called it 'Precisionized Allopathy.'

"(2) The similius, where elective affinity is looked for, and where there is not merely the apparent similarity of action, but, over and above this, a special affinity between the drug and the diseased organ. In this case it will not be deemed sufficient to give any purgative for every kind of diarrhoea; but the source of the over-activity of the bowels will be traced to the colon, small intestines, &c., as the case may be; and that purgative selected which exerts its action upon the same portion of the mucous tract. In short, those who practise after this fashion, determine, as far as possible, the pathological condition of the case in hand, and apply to it the drug which most nearly represents this condition in its pathogenesis. And I am perfectly willing to admit, that when pathology and pathogeny are both fully developed sciences, nothing more will be needed. Nay, more, I am quite content to be guided, as far as our present knowledge extends,
by this rule; and I can safely affirm, that I never prescribe with more confidence, and have never felt more satisfied with my results, than in those cases where the pathological condition has been accurately detected, and a well-proved drug, capable of causing the same morbid change, has been employed for its cure. In fact, I will go one step further, and say that if, of two remedies, one was strongly indicated symptomatically, while the other presented the essential pathological picture of the case, and failed in showing any marked symptomatic relationship, I should undoubtedly employ the pathological simile in the first instance, and only have recourse to 'symptom-covering' when other indications had failed me.

"(3) There is the similimum. Those who seek to apply rigidly this interpretation of our law are, at present, reduced to the necessity of what is called 'symptom-covering;' and, at the very outset, I will express my conviction that this plan is often absolutely necessary. Much, very much, may be said against it; and the force of some of the objections cannot be denied. Nevertheless, when all has been said, the fact remains, that we often do succeed in diagnosing the proper remedy in this way, when we have utterly failed in all our previous attempts.

"At the present stage of development of the complementary sciences of pathology and pathogenesey, there often exists no other method of tracing an exact resemblance. All recent advances in physiology tend to prove that every different series of phenomena must imply a corresponding difference in their source; but wherein these differences consist we are, as yet, unable to say. The 'pathological' guide, therefore, in these instances is not yet possible, and the 'symptomatic' is the only available index."

2. "One Day of my Practice." By Dr. Watzke ('B. J. H.', vol. xxv., p. 279).—This essay, by a recently deceased Austrian Homœopathic physician of high reputation, is deeply interesting and full of sound practical instruction. In it the author makes each case visited by him, on a given day, the subject of clinical observations, embracing points of pathology, diagnosis, and treatment. These again are illustrated by details of similar cases that
had occurred to him previously. It is one of the most useful papers published during the year.

3. The Thermal Waters of Bad-Gastein; their Pathogenetic and Therapeutic Actions. By Dr. Gustavus Pröll, of Nice and Bad-Gastein (‘M. H. R,’ vol. xi., p. 217).—In this article Dr. Pröll points out the pathogenetic effects of these waters, and shows that it is in forms of diseases similar to those that the waters are of greatest value.


5. Interlaken for Invalids (‘B. J. H.,’ vol. xxv., p. 642).—In this article Dr. Tuthill Massy gives an interesting account of a visit to the Mölken-Kuren or whey cure, describing the mode of treatment and the cases in which it is held in repute.

6. The Abuse of Stimulants in the Allopathic Practice of Medicine (‘M. H. R.,’ vol. xi., p. 513).—The writer protests against the indiscriminate manner in which alcoholic stimulants are prescribed in nearly every form of disease by allopathic practitioners. This stimulating method of treatment he shows to be based upon an erroneous view of the nature of disease, and to be followed in inappropriate cases by physical and moral evils of a very grave character.

Alcohol as a remedy, it is argued, has its own proper sphere, one in which it is most useful,—one in which it has no superior. But this sphere is a limited one. He defines its chief use to be in “low forms of fever in which the nervous centres are depressed, extreme debility from sudden shocks to the vital powers, and convalescence from acute diseases. In these cases, and in those where the exhaustion of the nervous system proceeds from long-continued anxiety, excitement, or study, alcoholic stimulants are, in doses that many physicians would regard as small, often directly curative, and at any rate materially abbreviate illness. But even here it is a remedy which should be suspended at the earliest possible moment, and one that may very generally
find a beneficial substitute in rest and change of air. Alcohol is also an indispensable medicine in cases of chronic disease of the brain and heart in persons advanced in life. Here cure is out of the question; and as a palliative and restorative, an alcoholic stimulant has, under such conditions, no superior.

7. Etiology versus Demonology ('M. H. R.,' vol. xi., 449).—An article showing that diseases, the origin of which is traced to demoniacal influence, can, when the circumstances are known under which the "demon" is supposed to appear, be traced to hygienic errors.

8. The Subcutaneous Injection of Homœopathic Medicines. By Dr. Kafka, of Prague ('B. J. H.,' vol. xxv., p. 353. Translated from the Allg. Hom. Zeitung, Bd. lxxiv., No. 14).—Dr. Kafka relates two very interesting cases showing the rapidity with which a homœopathically indicated medicine will act when injected under the skin by the hypodermic syringe. The first was a case of severe spasmodic gastralgia. Various means of cure had been tried; morphia, atropine, and quinine had been subcutaneously injected without any benefit. Dr. Kafka then says:—

"March 10th, 1866, I again met Dr. Ott for the purpose of a subcutaneous injection. The pitiable sufferer lay crouching, moaning, and groaning in bed. On my questioning her she complained of burning and pressure in the stomach and spine, dryness of the mouth, insatiable thirst, and paroxysms of fainting. Pulse small and quick, urine considerably diminished. With such pregnant symptoms I proposed injecting the third dilution of Arsen., which was executed by Dr. Ott with the utmost readiness, and with manifest interest on his part. The result was literally like magic; even in one hour the above-mentioned symptoms were all gone, the pain perfectly removed! In order to guard thoroughly against a return of the pains, though there were no fresh indications present, another injection with Arsen. was performed the next day. The fits of pain stayed away from that day forth entirely, and have never since returned."

The second was a case of violent tetanus dependent on meningitis, 5 drops of Cicuta Virosa, 2 with 5 drops of tepid water were injected, with the most rapidly satisfactory results.
In this paper the author advocates the use of teaspoonful doses every ten or fifteen minutes of a solution of one grain of Morphia in six ounces of water, in cases where pain is severe, and to which the physician cannot at once find a homeopathic or specific remedy.

10. "Contraria Contrariis." By Dr. Madden ('B. J. H.,' vol. xxv., p. 450.)—In this article the author endeavours to show,—1st, that we frequently apply our drugs enantiopathically, or that at least the evidence is as strong in favour of the "contrary" as of the "similar" action. 2nd, that remedies given enantiopathically are capable of curing disease, tuto, cito et jucunde; and 3rdly, that the difference between the two methods, viz., "contraria contrariis" and "similia similibus," is much more apparent than real.

After adducing evidence in favour of his proposition, Dr. Madden says,—

"In conclusion, let us hold fast what we really have proved, namely, that there must exist a specific elective affinity between the drug and the diseased organ before direct medication is possible. And until such time as we know more about the real meaning of the formule 'similia similibus' and 'contraria contrariis' let us hold ourselves free to utilize either whenever they appear suited for our purpose."

These papers form a portion of an elaborate and comprehensive series of essays, the publication of which in the German journal is still being continued.

Dr. Hirsch regards such diseases as are caused by a diminished, sunken, functional activity of the ganglionic nerves as requiring medicine in low dilutions, and indeed in what we may, he says, term "massive doses."

"The case is different with those organs within the domain of the ganglionic sphere, when their motor or motorio-sensific nervous fibres are in a state of morbid excitement. When this
is the case there is usually a remarkable increase of the susceptibility to irritation, and hence we shall have to resort to much smaller doses of the medicine that exactly corresponds to the special case of disease, in order to effect a cure with greater certainty."

In determining the suitable dose we are to consider the kind, the nature of the illness; "particular attention must also be given to the constitution, the condition of the body, the diversity of susceptibility for medicinal stimuli, and to the age of the organism affected by any disease. Finally, in settling the size of the dose, we have to consider the healing factor, the medicine itself, in reference to its innate strength and power of action. There are thus three points which must serve as the natural basis for the homoeopathic posology, and these are—

"(1) The individuality of the case of disease considered by itself.
"(2) The individuality of the organism affected by any illness.
"(3) The individuality of the healing agent, the medicine."

The first point having been considered by Dr. Hirsch, in previous essays, he proceeds to examine the last two.

"The individuality of the organism affected by any disease shows us the greatest variety of degrees of susceptibility for medicinal stimuli, according as the constitution is stronger or weaker, more or less developed, according as the organism, in virtue of the peculiar congenital character of its temperament, is capable of offering more or less resistance to the great variety of external impressions."

"The individuality of the medicine is of such great moment in determining its dose, that we cannot avoid a careful consideration of it."

After some remarks on the specific action of medicine, Dr. Hirsch says, that the remarkable peculiarity of a specific medicine lies in the fact that but minute atoms of it are required in order to alter morbid actions and abnormal processes.

Insisting on the necessity of exercising the greatest care in selecting a remedy, he makes the following observation on symptoms:—

"A symptom is merely a word, and it is only the totality of the symptoms that constitutes the speech of the morbidly affected organs; and yet in order to be able to appreciate properly this totality of the symptoms, they require a careful
scrutiny, in which the first requisite is to separate carefully the primary from the secondary morbid symptoms, and especially to ascertain the characteristic points of the former. This refers as well to the morbid symptoms of the disease to be cured as to the pathogenetic symptoms of the drug on the healthy organism. The correct selection of the remedy depends on the appropriate and rational conception of what is really characteristic in the symptoms, presented on the one hand by the physiologically proved medicine, on the other by the case of disease to be cured, and in the agreement, or at all events the greatest possible similarity, of these two thoroughly ascertained characteristics. The homeopathic practitioner who neglects, when making his selection of a remedy, to bear this maxim constantly in mind, and who, without profound study of the effects of the medicines, prefers the much easier plan of selecting what appears an appropriate remedy by mechanically covering the symptoms with the help of a repertory, will frequently commit grievous mistakes, and have to bear the blame of an entirely wrong selection of a remedy."

While the specific character of the medicine determines so far the size of the dose, its individuality must also be recognised in settling it.

Dr. Hirsch next considers the most suitable dose for individual medicines, giving under each some valuable practical hints as to their therapeutic action. *Viola tricolor*, *Sambucus*, and *Chamomilla*, manifest, he says, their greatest efficacy in infusion; *Sarsaparilla* in decoction. *Nux juglans* he has found act best in low dilutions, or the undiluted tincture. *Cannabis sativa* will not, he thinks, prove satisfactory in a diluted, still less in a highly diluted form, especially in cases of urethritis.

*China* and especially *Sulphate of Quinine*, he has often been obliged to reject in the higher dilutions, and to administer in the lowest numbers.

*Cina* as a vermifuge he gives in doses of one or two drops of the tincture two or three times a day, but when vascular irritability is present he prescribes the 3rd or 6th dilution.

*Croton oil* appears to him to be more suited to the indirect, rather than the direct attacks in disease. He says:—

"On looking over the numerous cases whose cure I effected
wholly or chiefly by the external employment of Croton oil, I find that they are principally affections which had long been treated without satisfactory result by Allopathic and even Homeopathic medicines. It was their peculiar obstinacy that led me to try this derivative method, whereby either a cure was effected or such improvement produced that the remainder of the disease was easily removed by the internal employment of the remedy indicated. Among the cases there was a very considerable number of different, usually chronic, affections of the eye, of catarrhal, rheumatic, scrofulous, and gouty character, some of which, as every practitioner knows, come on with great violence, and are very difficult to cure by internal remedies, or even by the ordinary Allopathic external means. . . . My mode of procedure in these cases was to select a space of from five to six inches long and two to three broad on the skin of the back of the chest, rub this with a bit of flannel, and as soon as redness appeared gently rub on for one or two minutes, by means of a small leather ball filled with cotton, a few drops of pure Croton oil. If, after the lapse of from six to eight hours no papular elevations are perceptible on the portion of skin that had been rubbed, then it is necessary to apply the Croton oil again, but without the preliminary rubbing with flannel.

"Experience has shown me that everything seems to depend on the peculiar character of the derivative irritant, for I have often seen a rapid cure from Croton oil after an Allopathic doctor had in vain employed for a length of time, and repeatedly, a perpetual blister behind the ear."

Camphor is another remedy requiring to be given in large doses in order to effect curative results.

Clematis erecta is best given in the 3rd or 6th dilution; and so also is Veratrum album.

The remainder of this very valuable essay will, it is hoped, appear during 1868.


1st. The history of the dose question, describing HAHNEMANN’S doctrine and experience, the practice of the earlier and that of modern homeopaths.
2nd. *The present aspect of the dose question.* He shows that high attenuations do act, that they are to be preferred in both chronic and acute cases, and that in exceptional cases low attenuations are required.

3rd. Alleged objections to high attenuations are considered. These are the opposition of Allopathic and Homœopathic practitioners, and of the general public.

13. *Rheumatic Fever* (‘M. H. R,’ vol. xi., p. 355).—A severe case of this disease, with some endocarditis, is reported by Dr. Bayes, in which Bryonia and Spigelia were the medicines used. The painful parts were wrapped in cotton wool, and the patient placed between blankets. The case was cured in eight days, or, counting the period of convalescence, in fifteen days. From the remarks appended by Dr. Bayes the following are selected:—

"The 18th dilution of *bryonia* appeared to me to act far better than the 1st, I mean more decidedly. The 12th and the 6th seemed to act as well as the 18th.

"The action of the *spigelia* was very decided. The *cotton wool* to the affected parts was of immense comfort, and so also was the *placing the patient between blankets.*"

14. *Purpuric Fever* (‘M. H. R,’ vol. xi., p. 576).—Regarding the treatment of this disease, Dr. Drury offers the following suggestion:—

"The occipital headache, the spinal petechiae, prostration, point, I think, to *Secale* as a suitable remedy, which in a disease of such rapidity should be given in frequently repeated doses—say every half-hour or hour."

15. *Quotidian Fever with Ascites and General Ödem* (‘B. J. H.,’ vol. xxv., p. 511. Extracted from the New England Medical Gazette).—A case is reported by Dr. Whitney, of Boston, in which Arsenicum 30 was curative after the 12th dilution of the same remedy had failed to have any influence.

(1) Simple glandular enlargements.
(2) Cystic growths.
(3) Vascular enlargements.

He regards as the most active cause of the 1st or simple goitre the use of hard spring water, water impregnated with a large quantity of the salts of lime and magnesia.

"Next to the drinking of hard water, the most active cause of goitre is puberty and the approach of menstruation. From my own observations it is just before menstruation that the enlargement of the thyroid most frequently comes on. In adult women also it is found that obstructed menstruation frequently causes enlargement of the thyroid gland, especially in the hysterical temperament."

"In the treatment it is essential to advise the use of soft water. Rain water is the best of all, and when filtered is most agreeable. If rain water cannot be obtained, the ordinary water should be boiled, allowed to cool, and then filtered for drinking."

Of simple goitre three cases are appended:—

The first cured by minute doses of Iodine when larger doses aggravated. One drop of the 1st dec. morning and evening.

The second cured by full doses of Iodine when small doses failed. Five drops of the pure tincture three times a day.

The third cured by medium doses without any ill effect on general health. Six drops of the 1st dec. three times a day.

Dr. Kidd insists strongly on the necessity of ascertaining the correct dose in individual cases, "for in every case there is a true dose, it may be a small one or a large."

In the 2nd class, Thyroid cysts, "the internal use of medicine seems all but powerless to cure."

"The best treatment of those cysts in the thyroid is to empty them by letting out the fluid by means of a very fine trocar, and then immediately inject about two drachms of pure Tincture of Iodine mixed with as much warm water; thus, in fact, to substitute an irritating fluid for the natural fluid of the cyst, so as to set up a subacute or active irritation, instead of the passive or languid irritation of the serous membrane."

Dr. Kidd gives a report of a case of cystic disease of thyroid cured by injection of iodine after the unavailing use of this drug,
both internally and externally, for two years, and of \textit{Spongia usua} for six months.

3rd. "\textit{Vascular enlargement of the thyroid gland} is sometimes called exophthalmic goitre, from the distended appearance of the eyelids. It is much more dangerous than simple goitre, and much less frequent. It is intimately dependent upon disease of the heart (usually hypertrophy with dilatation), and upon disturbance of the sympathetic nerves distributed to the heart, and to the blood-vessels of the neck and head. Indeed, a partially paralysed condition of the sympathetic seems to precede the dilatation of the heart and blood-vessels."

In such cases Dr. Kidd has prescribed \textit{Belladonna} with admirable effect. An interesting case, cured with this remedy given in the 1st dec. dilution, is reported.

17. \textit{Bronchocele.} By Dr. Collins, of Leamington (\textit{M. H. R.}, vol. xi., p. 298).—A paper on this disease read before the Midland Homoeopathic Medical Association. The author describes it as more prevalent in women than in men, and further observes that "for all practical purposes we may classify bronchocele in three separate divisions. In the first may be placed those cases occurring in patients of decidedly scrofulous constitutions, with or without functional disorder of the reproductive system."

"In the second division I will group those cases occurring in females of healthy constitutions, but in whom the bronchocele is connected simply with ovarian or uterine derangement."

"In the third division I am disposed to place those rare forms of bronchocele arising from errors of nutrition connected with an impoverished or diseased state of the blood, and functional disturbance of the moving power of the circulation. Exophthalmic goitre would come within this category."

With regard to treatment Dr. Collins says:—"Be the cause of this disease what it may, there can be little doubt but that remedies exercise a decidedly curative action in recent cases; in those of long standing, with very few exceptions, no benefit is derived from medicines administered in accordance with the law of \textit{similia similibus}, or any other law."

The medicine Dr. Collins has found most useful is the \textit{Iodide of Mercury}, both internally and externally. He also expressed
an opinion that our principal remedies for bronchocele will be found in those drugs which have Iodine as their base.

18. Bronchitis. By Dr. R. Hughes (‘Annals B. H. S.’, No. xxvii., p. 194).—After briefly noticing the pathological characteristics of bronchitis as met with in the, otherwise, healthy adult, in childhood and in old age, the author, under each head, examines the medicinal remedies which, from a study of their pathogenetic effects, combined with clinical experiments, he has proved to be most efficient in its treatment.

In acute adult bronchitis Dr. Hughes has found the maximum of advantage from Aconite and Bichromate of Potash; and points out the sphere of Ipecacuanha as one “midway between bronchitis and asthma, half neurosis, half phlogosis.” In children Phosphorus has, in Dr. Hughes’ experience, sustained its well-earned reputation for curing broncho-pneumonia. In aged people the virtues of Tartar Emetic are extolled.

Other remedies are referred to as indicated by special and occasionally occurring conditions.

19. Asthma (‘B. J. H.,’ vol. xxv., p. 523. Extracted from the Medical Record).—Dr. Monsell, who had been a sufferer from spasmodic asthma for fifteen years, thus details a successful method of cutting short a paroxysm:—“While labouring severely for air, the thought occurred to me to cease breathing for a few seconds. I did so, and after several trials I felt some relief. I then expired all the air that it was possible to, after which I determined not to inspire again until I found it absolutely necessary. I succeeded in waiting several seconds, then inspiration was carried to its fullest capacity, and retained with great effort for many seconds. This act of forced expiration, waiting, thorough inspiration, and again waiting, was continued for some fifteen minutes, and to my delight the spasm was perfectly relieved. I have since relieved several similar attacks, by the same method, in less than two minutes.”

20. Hypertrophy and Dilatation of the Heart; Insufficiency of the Mitral and Aortic Valves (‘B. J. H.,’ vol. xxv., p. 631).—Dr. Meyhoffier of Nice reports a case of this very formidable disease
in a most minute and careful manner. Great relief was derived from **Phosphorus**. Upon the action of this remedy Dr. Meyhoffer makes the following remarks:—"We possess no remedy which arrests the tumultuous action of the heart as quickly as **Phosphorus**, when it proceeds from a mechanical obstacle either in the heart itself or the lungs, or from some alteration of the blood. It is by regulating the influence of the pneumogastric nerves and of the ganglionic system on the heart and lungs in the first place, and in the second by stimulating the vitality of the muscular fibre of the heart and the elasticity of the capillaries threatened with atony from defective nutrition, that this medicine often dissipates so rapidly venous pulmonary congestion and bronchitis, while it increases at the same time the plasticity of the blood. This is the reason that **Phosphorus** is frequently of such great efficacy in fatty degeneration of the heart."

21. *The Homeopathic Treatment of Indigestion* (‘M. H. R.,’ *vol. xi.*, pp. 536, 611, 692) is well displayed in a series of cases by Dr. Marston, published as a practical reply to a statement made by Dr. Chambers in a recent work on *The Indigestions*, to the effect that the failure of Homoeopathy in the cure of disorders of the digestive function is very conspicuous.

22. *Gastrodynia* (‘B. J. H.,’ *vol. xxv.,* p. 502).—Mr. Harmar Smith reports several cases of this painful affection, illustrating the sphere of action of **Bismuth**, **Argenti Nitratus**, **Nux Vomica**, and **Arsenic**.

23. *Homœopathy and Cholera in Liverpool*. By Mr. Proctor (‘Brit. Journ. Hom.,’ *vol. xxv.,* p. 87).—A well-written report of the epidemic of cholera, as it appeared in Liverpool during the months of August, September, and October, based upon cases which came under the notice of the author when performing the duties of house surgeon at the Liverpool Homœopathic Dispensary. There were 156 cases of choleraic diarrhœa, which yielded to the first or second prescription of **Ars.** 2 or **Ver.** 1. No case went into developed cholera; 83 cases of choleraic spasms of the stomach that were met by **Camphor**, occasionally, however, recurring, and requiring **Verat.** to effect their removal; and 14 cases of choleraic vomiting, for which **Cup. Acet.**, 1st or 2nd trit., was specific.

Of fully developed cholera, with rice-water evacuations and
more or less collapse and cramp of the extremities, Mr. P. attended 99 cases, of whom 14 died and 85 recovered. Of the value of Camphor (Rubini’s was the preparation used) Mr. Proctor says:—“The impression I received from its operation was that it is a more efficacious preparation than the weaker solution hitherto used, and that it is invaluable in the initial shock to the system when the chill, the prostration and giddiness, set in; that it is also extremely valuable for the abdominal spasms at the same early period of the attack, but that when vomiting and purging supervene it is of little or no use. So far from alleviating the sickness, it brought on a fit of vomiting almost as often as it was repeated, and seemed to distress the patient, who asked for cold water instead.”

Of Veratrum, “it was suitable when the vomiting and purging had commenced, the indications for it being a degree of violence of the vital actions, profuse vomiting and purging, and severe cramps in the abdomen and limbs. It seemed unsuited to the quieter and more oppressed cases where the choleraic poison, if poison it be, crushed out all reaction.” The pure tincture of veratrum was found to present better results than either the 1st or 2nd dilution. Five drops were added to a teacupful of water, and tea-spoonful doses were given every fifteen or twenty minutes.

Arsenic, given in the first triturate, was found “most useful in those cases marked by the gravity of the attack and a want of resistance, utter prostration, rapidly approaching collapse, and diffused pains or spasms over the abdomen, not localized as in the Veratrum cases.” Cuprum Aceticum also used in the 1st triturate was esteemed the most reliable medicine in collapse, but did not appear to control the purging. In this respect phosphorus was of great service. It was given in the 1st dilution.

Aconite was useful in the first dilution in 3 cases of reactionary fever. It seemed to have some influence in restoring the urinary secretion, which certainly returned after it had been given for a few hours.

and Homœopathic, of cholera, are reviewed; the conclusion arrived at being that we know very little about cholera, and that what knowledge we have is meagre and unsatisfactory.

25. On the Remedies for Hæmorrhoids. By Dr. R. Hughes (‘Brit. Journ. Hom.,’ vol. xxv., p. 426).—In this paper Dr. Hughes distinguishes the various forms under which hæmorrhoids appear, so far as it is necessary to assign to the medicines considered their precise sphere and mode of action:

1st. In hæmorrhoids depending on portal congestion, Podophyllum is the medicine generally indicated.

2nd. When abdominal plethora is the causa morbi, Sulphur and Nux given in alternation surpass all other medicines.

3rd. In those arising from pelvic congestion, cases necessarily more frequently met with in women than men, the most homœopathic remedy is Aloes. Recently Aloes has found a rival in this sphere in the form of one of the indigenous American medicines, the Collinsonia Canadensis. Dr. Hughes prefers this remedy when, in cases of pelvic congestion, hæmorrhoids are connected with constipation.

4th. In cases of piles, traceable wholly to constipation, Sulphur is a good medicine, though in Dr. Hughes’ experience it rarely cures these cases. He believes that they find their best remedy in Esculus hippocastanum.

5th. In piles that are idiopathic, a true varicosis, sometimes associated with the same morbid condition of the veins elsewhere, Hamamelis Virginica in the 2nd cent. dilution is the remedy.

Aconite is regarded as indispensable in acute hæmorrhoidal attacks, i.e., when the piles become much inflamed. When they project externally, its local application has been found to give much relief.

26. Strangulated Hernia (‘M. H. R.,’ vol. xi., p. 535).—Dr. Yeldham details a case received into the London Homœopathic Hospital, in which the usual operation appeared to be imperatively called for; this was not proceeded with, but instead the patient was directed to lie flat on his back, low down in the bed, so that his legs might hang over the foot of the bed, and a couple of porters were ordered to lift the bedstead from the foot,
nearly to a right angle with the floor. The taxis was then steadily applied for about thirty-five minutes, and Dr. Yeldham had the satisfaction of feeling the bowel gradually recede, and ultimately return into the abdominal cavity.

27. **Hernia ("Brit. Journ. Hom.," vol. xxv., p. 660).**—Dr. George Moore reports a case of strangulated hernia, in which reduction was secured by applying the taxis while the patient was lying in a slanting position, with the head downwards.

28. **On Albuminuria ("M. H. R.," vol. xi., pp. 14, 72, 139, and 200).**—Dr. Meyhoffer concludes the very valuable series of papers on this condition commenced in the previous volume of this Journal. He points out the **Relation between Dropsey and Albuminuria**, the presence of haemorrhage, of amaurosis and amblyopia in some cases, the tendency to gangrene, and the extent to which uremia is a cause of some complications. He then considers its **course, diagnosis, prognosis, and treatment**. Of the prognosis Dr. Meyhoffer writes:—

"In acute diseases albuminous urine will excite no apprehension, when the increase or diminution of albumen follows the phases of the malady; should it persist for some time during convalescence it becomes of more serious import, as it is then habitually connected with alterations in the urinary glands. In plethora, or during rich albuminous nutrition, it may exist for a long time without any anatomical lesions in the secretory organs; the same is the case in pregnancy, its continuance, however, after confinement for more than six weeks or two months, would create a strong presumption of a local lesion. Gouty albuminuria, as also that of other diathetic affections, derives its importance from the concomitant symptoms. Acute exudative nephritis presents under homoeopathic treatment, as a rule, a favorable prognosis; the reason for this will be evident if we remember that the impoverishment of blood, which particularly characterises this disease, is increased by the habitual allopathic practice of bleeding; we have already seen that by taking blood from the vein in Bright's disease, the albumen is maintained in nearly normal proportion in the serum; the quantity of the blood corpuscles, on the contrary,
sinks far below the physiological mean: this is no doubt the cause of the frequent transition from the acute form to the chronic, and of the complications of pleurisy, pericarditis, peritonitis, and pneumonia, which either bring life to a premature end, or by deteriorating the organism prevent entire recovery. It is evident that the previous state of health or constitution, diathesis, scrofulosis, &c., exercise hereby a predisposing influence.

"Chronic albuminuria depending on granular kidney is of more serious import, as it generally terminates fatally in the course of time, its duration being longer or shorter in different cases. Circumstances, however, and treatment may also here arrest the progress of the morbid process; and obtain a permanent cure more often than is usually admitted."

After alluding to the dangers induced by the complications arising from the kidney degeneration, he thus concludes:—

"In resuming, we may conclude that our prognosis will depend on the nature of the morbid cause, the duration of the accidents, the gravity of the urinary disorders, the degree of degeneration of the kidney, the cachectic state, and various complications."

In discussing the treatment Dr. Meyhoffer says that he has always found that Aconite, "administered every half hour in a low dilution, induced perspiration in a few hours, and with it a diminished frequency of the pulse, and less pain in the kidneys; the more quiet the patient keeps in his bed, the sooner abundant perspiration breaks out and relieves him; and the general as well as local symptoms have from that moment a milder and less rapid course. This circumstance is of great importance, as then the exudation into the tubuli uriniferi is of slower progress, thus allowing other medicines to be prescribed with more effect."

He goes on to observe that, "As soon as the violence of the fever is arrested, we have in most cases given merc. sol. or even corrosivus, of the former one grain of the 2nd or 3rd trituration, every two hours; of the latter the 4th or 5th trit. in similar dose and intervals. Scanty urine containing a great quantity of blood-corpuscles, moist skin, and soft but still frequent pulse, pain in the kidneys, were the leading symptoms which determined the choice of this mineral: we gave merc. corrosiv. the preference where blood was in very large proportion in the urine."
Not only does mercury correspond to the state of the blood in acute diseases where the first storm of fever is over, but by its direct action on the kidneys it is the most adequate medicine in the beginning of the second stage of acute nephritis; its beneficial influence is soon manifested by a more copious diuresis and the presence of a large number of fibrinous cylinders in the urine; it evidently favours the exfoliation of the latter, by diminishing the congestion of the secretory glands, increasing thereby their secretion. By its continued administration the whole inflammatory process ended favorably, without exception, in from seven to ten days. Occasionally a few doses of bella-donna, before or during the use of mercury, were necessary, to relieve the pain in the kidneys more promptly, or the congestive symptoms of the head."

Of the Iodide of Potassium he says, "We have employed it with advantage in chronic cases when albuminuria was connected with scrofulosis, the renal excretion scanty, but containing albumen in large proportion, and with incipient dropsy; in a few days the diuresis became abundant, and the albumen was diminished in direct proportion, not only relatively, but absolutely, and every trace of anasarca disappeared."

Of Arsenic, when the disease threatens to become chronic, "there is no remedy which presents a greater similitude to the general as well as local pathological condition than arsenic; in that case we have no longer a mere local affection—if ever it was one—but a general state characterised by deficient nutrition. Dilatation of the left ventricle, weak pulse, oedema pulmonalis, tendency to serous effusions in the closed cavities, impress the more on us the necessity of the administration of this mineral. When the dropsical symptoms increase and become permanent, complicated or not with functional or organic affections of the heart, no medicine will equal arsenic in its beneficial effects; its influence on the spinal and ganglionic system, on digestion, nutrition, plastic functions, and the skin, make it invaluable in this disease. But if arsenic is to produce a durable effect, it must be methodically employed for a certain time, till another remedy becomes more homoeopathic to the pathological state. We usually begin with one of the higher dilutions, gradually descending the scale to the lowest; giving
one dilution for five or six days. Before having recourse to another, we omit all medicine for several days. We do so more particularly where the oedema is very extensive, and where pleuritic, pericardial, or peritoneal effusions, or oedema of the lungs are present. If, notwithstanding the use of arsenic, weakness should continue great, and the contractions of the heart remain incomplete, also in cases of stenosis and insufficiency of the valves with great dilatation of the ventricles, the arseniate of quinine of the 1st—3rd trit., from ¼—1 grain, ter die, will generally prove of great service. If there be any possibility of improvement, it will be obtained after a few days' use of this preparation. Scilla maritima will often be useful as an intermediate remedy in advanced dropsy.”

Turpentine and Lycopodium Dr. Meyhoffer thinks useful in the albuminuria following Scarletina. The special circumstances indicating the need of digitalis, phosphorus, phosphoric acid plumbum, acetium, china, belladonna, and some other remedies of importance, are also pointed out. Some judicious observations on diet, the use of mineral waters, bathing, and climate, follow, the author concluding by remarking that if the influence of southern climes has hitherto been considered by the profession as chiefly beneficial to chest affections, a residence in the south may also not only benefit, even in a higher degree, but save the lives of many individuals who would otherwise inevitably fall victims to chronic nephritis.

29. On Irritable Prostate. By Dr. V. Hughes (‘Annals B. H. S.,’ No. xxvi., p. 124).—After a brief description of the structure and function of the prostate, a minute account of the pathological condition known as “irritable prostate,” with its causes, and of the long train of nervous and functional symptoms it induces, Dr. Hughes details that mode of surgical treatment he has found most successful in practice. His method is illustrated by the histories of three interesting cases. The medicinal remedies he advises are phosphorus, iron, nux vomica, and the mineral acids. The general health having been attended to, and every invigorating measure we can select from dietetic, hygienic, and remedial agents being enforced, he says, “Having lessened the irritability of the mucous membrane of the urethra, and removed all excess
of urinary deposit, I should proceed to pass a smooth graduated sound, patiently waiting for the spasm to cease in my progress. After passing the instrument every three or four days during a fortnight, the parts are so prepared that you can pass without difficulty, and with a sense of relief, a special instrument charged with lard, pure and tasteless, which is deposited only within the prostate, when it is allowed to melt and run into the prostatic ducts, vasa deferentia, and vesiculae seminales, which it effectually plugs, and thus stops the weeping-away of the secretions, and, of course, giving immediate and perceptible comfort. The urine, at its next evacuation, does not irritate or cause spasm in the gland. Thus we may proceed for three or four weeks, or more, being guided by the tolerance of the part to bear anything stronger. When the irritability and spasm have entirely subsided in the prostatic urethra—which may be known by the patient being quite indifferent as to whether you pass the instrument or not—and the cessation of all sense of pungency when the lard is deposited on the prostate, and when the urine is next passed after each charge, no irritation is felt;—I say, when we have arrived at this stage of our treatment, we may proceed with the next—viz., we order the patient to have his rectum emptied, and to evacuate the bladder; then we introduce the same instrument charged with the lard, very intimately combined with one grain of Chloride of Zinc to the ounce; and so we go on, week by week, until we gradually increase this to four grains, or the first centesimal: and here we must rest content if we would not bring the complaint back in all its intensity. At this strength we must confine ourselves to an application once a week, fortnight, or month, as the case may be. It will cure now, or not at all. Should it fail—which it seldom does—then we must resort to Lallemand's application of the Nitrate of Silver—a very powerful remedy in experienced hands; but which, in my experience, fails one very often if employed before the general health and the peculiar condition of the prostate gland, is prepared to receive it. It is a very violent and painful means of securing, with but doubtful success, the ends which my plan accomplishes by the gentlest measures, and with more certain success; being more permanent, and therefore more satisfactory. Besides, there is the gratifying truth that the
treatment is carried out on scientific and homoeopathic principles.

“Nothing is easier than proving the specific action of the Chloride of Zinc on the prostate. By rubbing up ten grains of the chloride to one ounce of lard, and applying a dose of this to the healthy prostate, you will bring about a set of symptoms strongly resembling those I have detailed.”

30. Gonorrhœa (‘Brit. Journ. Hom.,’ vol. xxv, p. 508).—Mr. A. C. Pope reports a case in which Aconite was rapidly curative.

31. On Myalgia. By Dr. Madden (‘Brit. Journ. Hom.,’ vol. xxv, p. 77).—In this paper Dr. Madden illustrates, by several well-reported cases, the frequency with which pains arising from weakness of individual muscles, depending either upon general debility or arising from over exertion, simulate serious inflammatory disease.

32. Diaphragmatic Myalgia (‘Brit. Journ. Hom.,’ vol. xxv, p. 493).—Dr. Madden details the symptoms which marked a long-continued state of ill health in his own person, referring particularly to a pain in the region of the diaphragm, which resisted all treatment, even after the re-establishment of a fair degree of good health. Circumstances leading to a reconsideration of the nature of this pain, it was regarded as Myalgia, and Actaea racemosa selected as the remedy, as possessing an action on the nervous system and on the muscles. Its effect was rapidly and permanently curative.

33. Rheumatic Ophthalmia (‘M. H. R.,’ vol. xi, p. 607).—Dr. Bayes thus describes the treatment he has found most advantageous in this disease:—“In rheumatic ophthalmia I have seen the best results from mercurius: some cases seem to require low dilutions, while others have done remarkably well with the higher. I have generally prescribed mercurius corrosivus in these cases, in the 3rd decimal, with great advantage, giving a dose of the 30th at bed-time. The use of a weak warm lotion of vinum opii and rose water or elder-flower water is a
great comfort to the patient; I usually prescribe it with 30 or 40 drops to the half-pint. The patient should remain in a darkened, well-ventilated room. I have generally prescribed belladonna in a low dilution, in alternation, in severe cases of this very painful and acute disease, and have kept the patient on a non-irritating diet, denying him all stimulants, and all solid meat.”

34. On the Communicability of Parasitic Disease of the Skin ('Brit. Journ. Hom.,' vol. xxv, p. 394).—On this subject Dr. Hirsch makes the following observations. He says he should be glad to see obsolete “the notion that the spores of microscopic fungi are to be regarded as the sole cause of so many chronic skin diseases, and even of some affections of the mucous membrane of the buccal cavity and fauces; and, moreover, that vegetable and animal parasites are to be regarded as the causes and propagators of typhus and diphtheria. When, in reference to the minute fungi found in favus, Hebra says, ‘The cause is usually uncleanliness—as a consequence of which, when favoured by rest, warmth, and air, and a putrefying fermenting substance, this vegetable growth can develop itself;’—I can quite agree with him. But, when speaking of the propagation of the minute fungus, he alleges that contact of the spores for a considerable time with the epidermis, or the introduction of a growing favus into a hair-follicle beneath the epidermis, will suffice to produce infection, I will just take the liberty to add a small sentence,—to wit, under certain conditions. In the case of a perfectly sound body, with a perfectly sound epidermis, and a perfectly sound hair-follicle, I believe the experiment would not succeed: for this vegetable parasite can only take root in a thoroughly suitable soil, and such a suitable soil is furnished by the organism when morbidly affected in a peculiar manner, whose abnormal crasis, which shows itself on the surface of the body, permits the propagation of the minute fungus, if it do not primarily produce it. I would as soon expect to meet with Arnica growing in a peaty moss, or with Ledum on a dry hill-side, for every vegetable requires its peculiar and appropriate soil—and such is also the case with the vegetable parasites of the human organism.”
35. Abscess and Carbuncle ('M. H. R.,' vol. xi, p. 347).—Dr. Bayes makes the following observations on their treatment. Of whitlow he says, “The treatment I have adopted has been to give the 6th tinture in frequently repeated small doses at first (from one-third of a drop to a drop); then, if the relief is not speedy, I go to the lower triturations, the 2nd cent. or 3rd dec., giving it in grain doses. At the same time I use a poultice of one-third linseed meal and two-thirds bread crumbs, and add a teaspoonful of the following lotion to each poultice—B. Hepar sulph., 3rd dec., gr. viii.; aq. dist. 3 iv. Ft. lotio. I am speaking here of whitlow seen in an early stage, uncomplicated by faulty treatment.

"Abscess now and then occurs near the anus. In old school practice it is the rule (or was the rule in my allopathic days) to open these abscesses early, for fear of fistula. I have seen several of these abscesses since I first practised homeopathy, and they have done well under the following treatment:—I give hepar sulph., as in whitlow, but if there is great pain, give arnica in alternation for the dull bruised pain, or if the pain is burning, arsenicum. I apply the linseed meal and bread crumb poultice, moistened with the hepar lotion. Sometimes carbunculous boils occur in this situation. These may be treated, constitutionally, in the same way; but locally, I have found a solution of the chloride of lime act better than the hepar lotion. A teaspoonful of chloride of lime may be added to half a pint of water (it will not wholly dissolve, but this is of no moment). From a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful of this solution may be added to each poultice. It allays the pain, and appears to exert an influence in converting a threatening carbuncle into a simple boil or abscess. In carbunculous boils other remedies sometimes demand our attention, viz., apis, silica, phosphoric acid, &c. I have seen admirable results from silica in carbuncle of the thigh occurring in an old man, and also in carbunculous boils of the back and neck.

36. Varicose Ulcers. Mr. Nankivell, of York ('M. H. R.,' vol. xi., p. 269), gives the following as his method of treating this form of disease. The medicine given is a course of sulphur 30, followed by nux vom. 3; and the following directions as
to the position of the affected limb or limbs:—"Confine yourself strictly to bed until the wounds are quite healed; have a piece of wood placed so as to form an inclined plane at the bottom of the bed, lay on this a pillow, and then place the limb on it, so that the foot shall be considerably above the level of the body; by day remove the bedding from over the wounds and expose the latter to the action of the air; or if the weather is cold, let one blanket, raised on hoops, be stretched across the limb. After having once cleansed the wound from any greasy applications which may have been used, or from any other impurity, the patient is to sponge over the wounds—in fact, to irrigate them (not allowing the sponge to touch the parts)—with a lotion of calendula tincture, 5 drops to an ounce of water, and afterwards allow it to dry off, and the wounds to have nothing but what I call the 'air dressing.'" Under this simple treatment I have in many cases seen very rapid cicatrization of this most intractable form of ulcer; indeed, if there is any recuperative power in the system at all, it has, under these circumstances and conditions, a fair chance of playing its part.

37. A New Prophylactic Method for Variola. Dr. Norman Johnson ('Brit. Journ. Hom.,' vol. xxv, p. 340, extracted from the 'Am. Hom. Obs.') describes a method of protecting a person against an attack of variola by administering one grain of the 1st decimal trituratum of the cow-pox virus internally. He found that each child was affected with a definitely marked fever, and also in each a development of pocks in the mouth and upon the lips. He himself took the contents of a tube of cow-pox lymph, and within sixty hours was prostrated by fever. The tonsils and salivary glands were swollen; vesicles developed in the mouth and throat, and a few on the face. On the seventh or eighth day Dr. Johnson vaccinated, from the vesicles on his face, two children and an adult woman, and transmitted some lymph from the same source to an Indian settlement, where with it a number of Indians, young and old, were vaccinated in a similar way.

In his own case the symptoms increased in violence, and simulated very markedly one of the worst forms of small-pox. He was relieved rapidly by two grains of the 6th dec. trituration of lachesis.
1. *Aconite in Pneumonia.* By Dr. Yeldham (‘Annals B. H. S.,’ No. xxvi, p. 167).—"Aconite has a striking and distinct relation to the general constitutional disturbance which commonly ushers in an attack of pneumonia. It is important to allay this disturbance as speedily as possible, since its continuance tends to exhaust the patient’s powers, and renders him less able to cope with the local disease. This end Aconite effects more certainly than any other medicine. It is, therefore, generally found useful to administer it alone, in doses repeated every few hours, for the first twenty-four or thirty-six hours of the disease. This—the fever of accession—is the proper period for the use of Aconite. It may also be given in the later stages of the disease, to allay febrile excitement; but its action is then much less marked than in the early stages."

2. *Agaricus muscarius.*—Dr. Simmons (‘M. H. R.,’ vol. xi, p. 30) has seen the most marked benefit from this medicine in the delirium of typhus when it is constant, and attended with attempts to get out of bed, with a tremulous propulsion of the tongue and general tremor of the body. His formula is,—

\[ \text{R. Tinct. Agar. Musc., 5ss.} \]
\[ \text{Aq. Dist., 3vj.} \]

A dessert-spoonful to be taken every three hours.
3. Ailanthus.—On the Physiological and Therapeutic Actions of the Ailanthus glandulosa. By Alfred C. Pope, Esq. (‘M. H. R.,’ vol. xi, p. 286).—In this paper the author points out the marked similarity between the poisonous effects of the seeds and juice of this tree, and the conditions present in some cases of malignant scarlatina usually rapidly fatal. The cases of poisoning cited are those detailed by Dr. Wells of Brooklyn, in the American Homœopathic Review.

4. Antimonium. By Drs. Madden and Hughes (‘B. J. H.,’ vol. xxv, p. 189).—A carefully worked out and most useful study of the three salts of this metal with which medicine is concerned, viz.:—the Potassio tartrate, or tartar emetic; the Antimonium crudum, a black sulphide; and the golden or precipitated penta-sulphide. The physiological and therapeutic actions of these salts are fully examined.

5. Apis melifica.—Writing of this medicine (‘M. H. R.,’ vol. xi, p. 275), Mr. Nankivell, of York, says,—“In simple renal anasarca from congestion of the kidneys in consequence of a cold, and even where there has been sudden and entire suppression of the catamenia, I have been highly gratified with the potent action of this remedy. The following case is one of several which did well with this medicine only:—

“Ruth S., aged 51, was exposed to a violent storm of wind and rain, and took cold. She has a distressing feeling of sickness, but does not vomit; has a dead stinging in the feet, and there is a puffy oedematous appearance of the face and hands; there is some headache; urine sanguineous, and highly charged with albumen, giving an appearance, according to the patient’s words, of ‘boilt brine.’ She rapidly recovered under the influence of apis mel.”

6. Arnica (‘M. H. R.,’ vol. xi, p. 702).—Mr. E. Blake reports two cases of erysipelas arising from the external application of Arnica. In one the eruption is thus described:—“On the left shoulder and under the left armpit the patches were about as large as the hand, and consisted of vesicles varying from the size of a hemp-seed to that of a pea, and filled with clear serum,—the
larger with a depressed umbilicus resembling the cow-pox vesicle, the smaller were very globular and prominent; these were thickly scattered over a smooth erythematous surface."

This rash was promptly relieved by a weak lotion of liquor carbonis detergens.

7. Arsenic.—Dr. Bayes (‘M. H. R.’, vol. x, p. 20) says,—“In some forms of disease of the mucous membranes, I have seen arsenic act admirably; especially where there is a red and irritated tongue which feels heated and rough to the patient, as if scalded; this state may exist with either constipation or relaxation, and often with a form of indigestion in which there is a burning pain at the epigastrium or a little above it, sometimes with an acid taste in the mouth; sleeplessness is a common accompaniment of this irritation of the mucous membrane and is relieved by the arsenicum. These cases usually are best treated by dilutions, varying from the 6th to the 30th. The 12th, on the whole, has done me most service.” “The agues in which I have found arsenic most useful have been those in which the three stages of the disease have not been marked with definite regularity, cases in which one or other of the three phases of the disease has greatly predominated over the others, or in which one or other of its usual stages has been wanting. There is usually, too, a red, irritated tongue, a dry, hot mouth, pains in the bowels of a burning character, sometimes vomiting with prostrating pain, and sometimes a tendency to dysentery. Also cases where the prostration is a well-marked symptom, and where the disease shows a decided tendency to degenerate into remittent fever. The 3rd centesimal dilution was chiefly used, but the other dilutions from 1st to 30th were used in certain cases.”

“In chronic bronchitis in the aged, I have seen brilliant results from arsenicum 3rd, 6th, and 12th.

“On the cough succeeding pneumonia, arsenicum in the medium and higher dilutions often completes a cure which would otherwise prove lingering.

“In certain cases characterised by a feeble action of the heart, a small pulse, often slow, a pale skin, flabby state of the muscles, especially in stoutish people, with difficult breathing in going up-stairs or up-hill, arsenicum, in a course of ascending dilutions
from 3rd decimal to 30th, is often of great service. I have seen many of these obscure cases wonderfully improved in health and strength by arsenic."

8. Baptisia Tinctoria.—Dr. Bayes (‘M. H. R.,’ vol. xi, p. 25) finds no medicine more serviceable in gastric fever with typhoid symptoms; one of the strongest indications for its use being that in whatever position the patient lies, the parts rested upon feel sore and bruised. In chronic dyspepsia, with great sinking at the epigastrium and a dry brown tongue in the morning, it is also useful.

9. Belladonna (‘Brit. Jour. Hom.,’ vol. xxv, p. 623).—In a paper entitled *Cases Illustrative of the Pathogenesis of Belladonna, with Clinical Remarks*, Mr. Harmar Smith gives the details of cases exhibiting the sphere of action of this remedy in infantile convulsions, in odontalgia, prosopalga, gasterdynia, laryngismus stridulus, and chronic bronchitis. Fourteen cases are reported. In a case of prosopalga (case 10), the differential diagnosis between *belladonna* and *nux vomica* is described. *Belladonna*, in this instance, gave no relief, while it was promptly obtained from *nux vomica*. The character of the pain was different. In the cases cured by *belladonna* it was *throbber*; in that when *nux vomica* was successful it was described "as if the tooth were dislocated." The period when the pain was most severely felt was also different. In the *belladonna* cases it was most severe at night. In that relieved by *nux vomica* it was relieved by lying down, and ceased on going to bed; while its period of greatest severity was in the morning. This forms a good clinical confirmation of one portion of the provings of the two medicines.

10. Belladonna.—“Does belladonna produce a rose-red rash?” (‘M. H. R.,’ vol. xi, p. 413). In this article the writer adduces evidence in the affirmative in reply to Dr. Fuller, who, in the *Lancet* of June 8, had denied such an eruption to be excited by *belladonna*. At p. 480 of the same volume, further evidence, extracted from the *Lancet* of the 6th of July, is adduced in support of the same position.
11. *Belladonna.*—Dr. Bayes (‘M. H. R.,’ vol. xi, p. 28) has found this medicine indicated in intermittent neuralgia, whether of the head or epigastrium, when there is a recurrence of an attack in the afternoon, generally at five p.m.

In colic, attended with heat and redness of the face, with straining, especially in children, Dr. Bayes has seen belladonna act well. Also in infantile diarrhoea, when the child turns very red in the face before and during each motion. The motion is expelled with great force as from a syringe.

12. *Bismuth* (‘Brit. Journ. Hom.,’ vol. xxv, p. 516, extracted from the Allg. Hom. Zeit., Monatsblatt, April, 1867).—Dr. Th. Plagge describes the mode of preparation of, and the method of detecting adulterations in, the *basic nitrate of bismuth.* He has seen it act not only as a palliative, but as radically curative in all cases where erosion or follicular ulceration of the mucous membrane of the gastro-intestinal canal was present.

The dose he gives is three grains thrice a day.

13. *Bismuth.* Dr. Bayes (‘M. H. R.,’ vol. x, p. 30) gives the following clinically confirmed indications for this medicine in gastralgia. In a case of chronic indigestion, the chief symptom of which was severe gastralgia, coming on towards evening, or brought on by fatigue or exertion at any time during the day; countenance pale and drawn, and the lips somewhat puckered; at times waterbrash, and at other times flatulence, were also prominent symptoms. Many medicines were given with partial effect, but a few doses of the 3rd decimal trituration of *bismuth,* taken dry, on the tongue, gave immediate relief and rapid cure. All acute pain disappeared after the first dose.

14. *Bryonia in Pneumonia.* By Dr. Yeldham (‘Annals B.H.S.,’ No. xxvi, p. 168).—The proper sphere of *Bryonia* is in those cases of pneumonia which are complicated with pleurisy, and in which there is a firm, jerking, incompressible pulse, with hot, dry skin, and a bilious temperament. I am persuaded that we should obtain more decided effects from lower dilutions of this and other vegetable products, than are ordinarily administered. With the loss of material quantity by dilution, they may also, in
an equal degree, lose medicinal power. I seldom or never now prescribe Bryonia in a higher dilution than the first decimal.

15. Bryonia in Constipation. Dr. Bayes (M. H. R., vol. x, p. 82) has observed that the cases of chronic constipation benefited by bryonia are characterised by extremely difficult expulsion of the faeces.

16. Bryonia—Vienna experiments on Animals with Bryonia (B. J. H., p. 21).—A translation of a paper in the Austrian Journal of Homeopathy, detailing experiments by Herr Löewy of Vienna, and Dr. Mayrofer of Kremsmünster, upon rabbits, dogs, and oxen. The experiments, in the case of the rabbits and dogs, were followed by carefully made post-mortem examinations. They displayed especially the inflammatory action set up by Bryonia in the serous membranes, some portions of the mucous surfaces, and the parenchyma of the lung.

These experiments are both valuable and interesting.

17. Calcarea Phosphorica (M. H. R., vol. xi, p. 547).—Dr. Cooper, of Southampton, in a short but very interesting paper, well illustrated by several apposite cases, points out the value of the 3 dec. of this medicine, in cases of enlarged tonsils in delicate children.

18. Camphor in its Relation to Cholera. By Mr. Pope (M. H. R., vol. xi, p. 159).—In this article the writer examines some of the reported cases of poisoning by Camphor, and deduces from them the symptoms which indicate the necessity for this medicine in a case of cholera.

19. Cantharis. Dr. Bayes (M. H. R., vol. xi, p. 86) has found this medicine of great value in cases of hysteria, marked by “a sense of soreness in the throat on waking, with relief after the expectoration of a little reddish mucus; previously to the attack, the suppression or partial suppression of urine for many hours, followed by the excretion of large quantities of urine, deficient in urates. This condition is often accompanied by irritation, more or less troublesome, of the mucous surface and skin of the genitals.”
He adds,—

"Burning in the soles of the feet at night is sometimes met with in hysterical women, probably from deficient excretion of urea, and is greatly relieved and generally cured by cantharis 2."

20. Capsicum. Dr. Bayes (‘M. H. R.,’ vol. xi, p. 86) thus describes the form of intermittent fever in which capsicum is indicated:—"It is by no means severe in its attack, but is characterised by fulness in the forehead; an unbearable feeling of distension in the head, with ringing or humming in the ears; with cold hands, cold feet, and a general sense of chilliness during the whole attack, except that the head or perhaps the face and ears are hot; a sense of mental confusion and temporary loss of memory; a qualmishness at the stomach, and fulness at the epigastrium, yet the power to eat. A few doses of capsicum 1st to 2nd, sometimes even the first or second dose, will remove the chilliness and bring on perspiration in the forehead, rapidly relieving all the symptoms; and by a few days' course of capsicum the recurrence of the attack may be avoided."

21. Causticum. Dr. Bayes (‘M. H. R.,’ vol. xi., p. 86) has found this medicine useful in cases of constipation when the evacuation is very solid, is expelled with great difficulty and straining, and presents a shining appearance as if greased.

22. Chamomilla (‘B. J. H.’, vol. xxv, p. 394).—Dr. Hirsch advises a few drops every two or three hours, in a cup of tea made with three or four small flowers of Chamomilla, in cases of catarrhal cough in children, accompanied with hoarseness or mucuous rattle, or when especially troublesome at night. Chamomilla administered in this way is equally efficacious in the painful bowel complaints of children, and in the diarrhoea accompanying dentition.

23. Cheilonium majus (‘B. J. H.,’ vol. xxv, pp. 27, 205).—The translation of the elaborate proving of this drug, by Dr. Buchmann of Alvensleben, is continued.

149) gives the following among other indications for the use of this new American medicine:—

"In the cure of the pain in the splenic region, often connected with some functional uterine irregularities, and with constipation in females, cimicif. racem., 6th to 12th, holds a place of equal importance with aconite and pulsatilla. I think the cimicifuga is indicated, in preference to the other two medicines, when the pains are sharp and neuralgic in character, with intermissions of perfect ease.

"In rheumatic neuralgia and in lumbago, cimicif. 3rd decimal, acts well and promptly."

25. Cinchona. Dr. Bayes ('M. H. R.,' vol. xi, p. 147) thus describes the form of intermittent fever in which this medicine is indicated:—

"In intermittent fever the symptoms which most strongly indicate china are the chills; the hot stage and the perspirations are generally evenly and well marked, and there is a distinct intermission of comparative health. There is a loud rumbling in the head, sense of constriction from ear to ear over the vertex, great sensibility to currents of air, sinking at epigastrium, a feeling of emptiness without hunger, or of hunger easily appeased, contractive pain under the lower left ribs, sometimes a sense of fluttering, mental depression with irritability. The dose most serviceable, or rather, that which was so in the great majority of cases of chronic and dispensary cases, was the 3rd, but in some cases 6th, 12th, and 30th.

"In remittent fevers, when the remission is very distinctly marked, and where the prostration is very considerable, china or quinine are very serviceable, if the tongue is not deeply loaded. The pulse which indicates china, in these cases, is one in which there are great fluctuations: during the fever, flowing, fullish, but compressible; in the remission it is weak and thready."

26. Clematis ('B. J. H.,' vol. xxv, p. 659). Dr. Ransford reports a case of orchitis in which favorable results followed the use of clematis with marvellous rapidity.

27. Corallia rubra ('B. J. H.,' vol. xxv, p. 499). Dr. R.
Hughes reports a case of spasmodic affection of the upper part of the respiratory tube, characterised by a constant succession of short barking coughs, culminating towards evening in a violent spasmodic paroxysm. The patient was 13 years of age, of a nervous temperament. He gave a drop of Corallia rubra 30, three times a day, with complete and rapid success.

28. Cupri Acet. Dr. Bayes ('M. H. R.', vol. xi, p. 157) has seen very decided benefit in fatty degeneration of the heart, and in angina pectoris from cupri acet. 6, in half-drop to drop doses, three or four times a day. The only other medicine at all comparable to cupri acet. in these diseases is Phytolaccia decandra.

29. Ferri Iodidum ('Brit. Journ. Hom.,' vol. xxv, p. 497; extracted from the 'Phil. Journal of Homeop.,' vol. i). Dr. Preston reports a case of retroversio uteri, in which the persevering use of this medicine in the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd triturations was curative.

30. Gelseminum. Dr. Hastings ('M. H. R.,' vol. xi, p. 113) found this medicine promptly useful in the following case:—"A lady, æt. 38, full habit, pregnant with her twelfth child, some months gone, has during her last six pregnancies suffered from the following symptoms, generally commencing after the period of quickening:—Head hot, painful, giddy; light unpleasant to the eyes; aguish feelings all over her; bowels irregular; urine copious, but sometimes becomes as dark as coffee, with a very offensive odour.

"The anomalous symptoms are, almost sleeplessness, caused by a feeling as 'if ten thousand fleas or gnats were in every vein of the body, producing the most intolerable irritation; scratching or rubbing the skin only increases the horrid sensations. The skin is so irritable that the least touch causes a state of 'goose-skin,' and any one moving near her makes her shiver, causing a feeling as if the air were as cold as ice.'"

31. Iris Vers ('Brit. Journ. Hom.,' vol. xxv, p. 671). Dr. Sandford reports a case of colic in which this new remedy was used successfully. The patient was 65 years of age, the wife of a farmer.
Her state was as follows:—"I found her much prostrated, pulse frequent and feeble, with expression of great anguish in the face, much mental depression, frequent and violent efforts to vomit, resulting, however, at the time I saw her, in little more than enormous discharge of air, which seemed to roll off her stomach with great force. There was intense pain in the umbilical region, passing in successive shocks, like the effects of a galvanic battery, upward to the epigastric region, followed or accompanied by nausea, straining, and belching of wind. There was great comotion and rumbling of the bowels above the seat of pain; but little or none below, with no desire for stool. . . . I dissolved six or eight drops of the tincture in a half-tumbler of water, and gave a teaspoonful dose every ten minutes, until there was relief, gradually increasing the interval between the doses to one and two hours. I was not disappointed; the effects of the Iris were rapid, and wholly agreeable. In a short time my patient was entirely relieved of her severe pain; she had a comfortable night."

32. *Kali Chloricum*. Dr. Drysdale (‘Brit. Journ. Hom.,’ vol. xxv, p. 316) reports a case of paralysis of the *portio dura*, cured by this medicine. *Bell.* and *Rhus.* had been prescribed, neither with any material advantage, when "towards the end of the second week of the disease she began to feel tenderness to touch, first round the ear, then in the temple, and finally in all the paralysed side of the face. There was no pain *per se*, but the skin was very sensitive and painful to touch and pressure. This symptom indicates among a few others, *Kali Chloricum*, according to the repertory under "sensibility.” On referring to it, though there is no mention of paralysis, it seemed to correspond also to the painful affection first present, and, as they were possibly all connected in some way unknown to us, I gave it, in the dose of one grain of the first decimal trit., every six hours. In two or three days the tenderness subsided, and the power began to return, so that she could now wrinkle both sides of the forehead, and the mouth was little drawn in ordinary speaking, though still in laughing. The improvement made progress, so that at the end of another week nothing was left but the slight drawing of the mouth on laughing. No farther medicine was then given, and gradually the whole disorder went away, though for a time there was a tendency to
stiffness and slight drawing of the features on exposure to cold wind.”

33. Kali Chloricum (‘Brit. Journ. Hom.,’ vol. xxv, p. 518; extracted from the Allg. Hom. Zeit. Monatsblatt, April, 1867). Dr. Boscher describes a case of “cutaneous cancer” of the face, in which he resorted to this salt. He applied it “with compresses every two or three hours, dissolved in distilled water in the proportion of one to six, and afterwards, as it was almost entirely dissolved, one to twelve. The result was so startling that in eight days the healthy parts corroded by the caustic were almost healed; in fourteen days a clear demarcation was formed between the cancerous ulcer and healthy skin; in three weeks the cancerous base of the ulcer had completely sloughed off, and in five weeks a fair, smooth, white cicatrix had formed, without any suspicious hardness either in its depth or anywhere around it.” The cure was permanent.

34. Lycopodium (‘Brit. Journ. Hom.,’ vol. xxv, p. 500). Dr. Hutchinson reports a case of dyspepsia cured by Lycopodium and careful dietary. The chief symptoms were “pain under the ribs and all round the waist, with shooting pains up the shoulder-blades; pain across the stomach and straight down on each side of it, sometimes very severe across the bowels; nausea; the food often thrown up, with a sour and then a bitter taste; waterbrash; obstinate constipation; very painful hemorrhoids, with great loss of blood; coldness in the extremities; cramp in the legs and thighs; the action of the kidneys is undue and most disturbing at night.”

35. Lycopodii Pollen (‘M. H. R.,’ vol. xi, p. 479). Of this medicine Dr. Bayes writes:—“In porrigio favus I have seen lycopodium, 2nd trit., of great service.

“In chronic ulcerations in the throat, of the soft palate, tonsils, and pharynx, I have seen the best results from the administration of lycopodium, 3rd to 6th. The cases to which I allude occurred chiefly in young men, and the ulcerations were not deep, but had a tendency to spread; healing at one side, perhaps, and spreading on the other. In two of these cases, allopathic treatment by gargles, nitrate of silver, lotions, sarsaparilla, &c., given internally, had failed, while rapid cure followed the administration of lycopodium 6th internally.
“In chronic congestions of the liver, *lycopodium* 6th often acts well; also in consolidation of the lungs.”

36. *Mercurius* (‘M. H. R.’ vol. xi, p. 600). In the course of an article on the therapeutic properties of this medicine, Dr. Bayes testifies to the advantage he has seen follow its use in the nightly itching which occurs in hepatic disease (6th dil.); in vesicular, papular, and pustular eruptions, where pressure on the reddish blush surrounding them, renders the skin coppery in colour until the blood returns to the surface. (Mercur. Corr., 30 at night, 3 and 3rd dec. during the day.) In sleeplessness from embarrased portal circulation (3rd and 6th). Compressive and constrictive headache, sometimes partial, and then in the right side, eyes yellowish and slightly congested, corresponds to mercurius. In acute and chronic catarrhs, when the discharge is muco-purulent, Dr. Bayes prefers *Merc. Iod.* 2nd and 3rd dec. in grain doses, alternated with *Can.*, 1 or A, according to the severity of the case. Chronic and effusive otitis, with swelling of the parotid glands. In Parotitis (Merc. Corr., 3rd dec., to 12th), in aphthous ulceration of the mouth, with a moist furred tongue, and some swelling of both gums and cheeks; in sore throat with ptalism; in congestive conditions in jaundice, in diarrhoea with clay-coloured stools; in dysentery, Merc. corr. in a low dilution; in superficial ulcerations about the genitals; in leucorrhoea; catarrhal cough with muco-purulent expectoration, and bone pains.

37. *Natrum Carbonicum* (‘M. H. R.’ vol. xi, p. 685). Dr. Bayes describes the following form of dyspepsia as one in which the 3rd or 6th dilution of this remedy gives rapid relief. “The tongue is red, and the mucous surface smooth and shining; there is a burning pain and tension from the pit of the stomach through to between the scapulae; a sense of contraction at the pit of the stomach, often with colicky pains, soon after eating, with mucous relaxation of the bowels.”

38. *Natrum Muriaticum* (‘M. H. R.’ vol. xi, p. 687). The condition, writes Dr. Bayes, which is to be cured by *Natrum Muriaticum* is “one of hypochondriacism of a passive kind; a sort of despairing hopeless feeling about the future, accompanied by dry-
ness in the mouth, irritable mucous membrane, often with sore tongue and slight ulcerations, and almost invariable chronic constipation, with hard stool.”

39. *Nux juglandis* (‘Brit. Journ. Hom.,’ vol. xxv, p. 398). Dr. Hirsch details two cases of acne pustulosa, the patients being girls of between 16 and 18 years of age, in which Nux juglandis, 3, in 5-drop doses night and morning, was rapidly curative.

40. *Permanganate of Potass*. By Dr. Allen (‘B. J. H.,’ vol. xxv, 343, extracted from the ‘Am. Hom. Obs.’ 1866). A physiological proving of this salt. Of its principal use Dr. Allen says, “It appears to be best adapted to that malignant type of diphtheria, with extensive swelling of the throat and cervical glands; pseudo-membranous deposit, partially or completely covering the entire fauces; profuse salivation; deglutition difficult, or altogether obstructed; a thin, sometimes sanious muco-purulent discharge from the nares, excoriating the parts with which it comes in contact; speech thick and obstructed, and breath very offensive. In fact, the more offensive the breath, the more promptly its action appears to be manifested. There is no remedy in our *Materia Medica*, with which I am acquainted, that will so rapidly and surely remove the offensive odour of the diphtheritic breath as the *Permanganate*. The *Chlorate of Potassa* approaches its action in this respect more nearly than *any other remedy*.”

41. *Permanganate of Potash*, by Dr. Drummond (‘M. H. R.,’ vol. xi, p. 617).—In this paper the value of this salt in febrile perspiration of the feet, in follicular tonsillitis, malignant disease of the uterus, in mercurial condition of the mouth, and in nasal caries, is strikingly illustrated by details of cases in which the author has used it.

42. *Phosphorus* (‘B. J. H.,’ vol. xxv, p. 520; extracted from Med. ‘Times and Gaz.,’ April 13, 1867). A case of poisoning by this drug which illustrates it as “a cause, first, of acute jaundice, with degeneration of the liver; secondly, as producing intense exhaustion of the power of the vaso-motor nerves; thirdly, as
including somnolence and coma, like uremic poisoning; and, lastly, as constituting one form of purpura hæmorrhagica."

43. Plantago major. Dr. Chamberlain (‘B. J. H.,’ vol. xxv, p. 319; extracted from the ‘Medical Investigator’[American], Jan., 1867) suggests that one drop of the first centesimal dilution of plantago major be given night and morning in cases of nocturnal enuresis, where this symptom is independent either of ascarides or inflammation of the neck of the bladder. Two cases are detailed in illustration of its utility.

44. Ranunculus acris (‘M. H. R.,’ vol. xi, p. 554). A short proving of the infusion of this plant by Dr. Lembke, of Riga. To the proving are appended some clinical illustrations of its value. Rheumatic pains in the joints appear to be rapidly influenced by it for the better.

45. Rhus (‘B. J. H.,’ vol. xxv, p. 661). A series of cases of rheumatic lameness, detailed by Dr. Bolle, are reported. The following are the practical conclusions drawn from them:—

(1) That Rhus was useful in strong muscular men.

(2) In rheumatism arising from,—

a. Getting wet and then taking cold when the body is in a state of perspiration and excitement; but also without physical exertion and without perspiration; or from—

b. Excessive exertion performed in an uncomfortable position of the limbs, as lifting, mis-stepping, and twisting the arm.

(3) The diseases originating from the causes named are characterised by a tightening, lameness, and stiffness, by tearing, drawing, bruise and sprain-like pain in the shoulders, wrist-joint, back, vastus, and in the hips, and not unfrequently from there down in the thighs to the feet, with occasional sensation of numbness.

(4) The pains were aggravated in the evening by exertion, when beginning to move the affected part after rest (as by rising from a chair and from the bed), in the cold, by immersing the parts in cold water (as by washing), in the wind, in the bed (feather bed), by change of weather, in sitting, by stretching the affected limbs, by bending over, by turning about in bed.
(5) The pains were lessened by dry heat (as by the hot stove), by gentle and continued motion of the affected part, and flexion of the limbs.

46. Santonine (‘B. J. H.,’ vol. xxv, p. 667). Dr. Madden reports a case of hydatids of the lung, in which the bringing up of two pints of shrivelled hydatids followed the use of santonine for three or four weeks, after which perfect restoration of health took place.

47. Sarsaparilla (‘B. J. H.,’ vol. xxv, p. 396). Dr. Hirsch describes an ulcer of the leg, about the size of half-a-crown, in a woman fifty years of age, suspected to have a venereal origin, in which, after the failure of a very searching allopathic treatment, with all sorts of external and internal remedies, pursued during a period of eighteen months, of nitric acid, hepar sulphuris, and other medicines, apparently indicated from a homeopathic point of view, and a course of Töplitz baths, a cup (night and morning) of a decoction of sarsaparilla brought about a complete cure within four weeks. The description of the ulcer is as follows:—“The ulcer, which was situated on the inside of the left leg below the calf, was about a line deep, and had a yellowish lardaceous surface, from which a thin serous fluid exuded. The form of the ulcer was roundish, and it was surrounded by a jagged everted border. The patient was quite well otherwise; she only complained of a dull pain in the ulcer which disturbed her night’s rest.”

48. Selenium. Dr. Drury (‘Annals B. H. S.,’ No. xxvi, p. 130) speaks of this as a valuable medicine in prostatic disease.

49. Senna (‘B. J. H.,’ vol. xxv, p. 657). Dr. Drysdale reports a case of azoturia greatly relieved by this remedy. The patient was a gentleman, thirty-five years of age, in a state of wretched health and spirits. On examining the urine it was found to contain oxalate of lime, and to have a specific gravity of 1·035. After having prescribed several medicines, guided by the subjective symptoms, but without any favorable result, Dr. Drysdale goes on to say, “In C. Müllier’s excellent paper on the
urine in this Journal, vol. xvii, p. 555, we find that *senna*, even in small doses, invariably causes increase of the urea, water, and earthy salts. This medicine also, as far as the scanty proving shows, had a good many of the abdominal symptoms, and in particular the copious stools. It ought, therefore, to be homoeopathic to the waste of tissue here going on and though I had no experience of its use in such cases, we have too imperfect a knowledge of its complete action on the healthy body to justify the choice with certainty. I gave it in the dose of four drops of the pure tincture twice a day. On the patient’s next visit, in about a week, there was a marked change in his countenance and a considerable improvement in his general health, and the specific gravity of the urine had sunk to 1·021. In about ten days more his improvement had made further progress, and his stools were nearly natural, once a day, and formed, which they had not been for long.”

50. *Veratrum viride* (‘B. J. H.,’ vol. xxv, p. 256). Dr. George Moore reports several cases of injury in joints, in which the topical application of this remedy was followed by the most satisfactory results.

51. *Zincum*. Mr. Nankivell, of York (‘M. H. R.’ vol. xi, p. 332), reports a case of asthma greatly relieved by Zincum 200, and alludes to another where benefit was derived from the same medicine in the 3rd and 12th dilutions.

In the same paper a case of severe neuralgic pains occupying the back and loins is reported cured by Zincum 200.

52. *Valerianate of Zinc* (‘B. J. H.,’ vol. xxv, p. 163). Dr. Hale, of Chicago, thinks that this drug will be found promptly curative when we meet with a group of symptoms which cannot be covered by either *zinc* or *valerian* singly, but can be so by the united pathogenesis of both. He illustrates his position by adducing several cases of neuralgia successfully treated with this preparation. One is of periodical hemicrania. Another where the most prominent symptom was a constant, severe, agonizing headache, with profound melancholy. A third in which the patient, a hard-working woman, about fifty-six years of age, tall,
thin, nervous, and asthmatical, would, after going to bed in her usual health, wake after two, four, or six hours' sleep, with an agonising headache.

"The pain was described as a bursting sensation, as if the head would fly in pieces, with such a pressure in the eyes as if they would fall out; she imagined she saw them falling out. The pain was sometimes sharp, shooting, and mostly on the top of the head; at times a sensation as of fire in the head, making it so intensely hot that she imagined a steam arose from it.

"During the attack there was great exaltation of the senses: she became very sensitive to sound, light, and heat; her mind became confused, and she 'felt wild' with almost uncontrollable anxiety, but no particular 'fear of death.'"

This case was cured by two grains of the 2nd dec. trituration taken every three hours. Another case brought forward, where attacks of violent headaches had recurred once or twice a week for nearly twenty years, is thus described:—

"The attacks were accompanied with an intense hyperesthesia of all the senses; she must lie in a dark, quiet room until the pain subsided. The least noise or light would sometimes make her feel 'beside herself.' The pain was described as agonising, and assuming every form and novelty of which discordant nerves are capable. Her age was 29; tall, thin, and pale in appearance; nearly all the time gloomy and despondent. The attacks rapidly diminished both in frequency and severity."
ABSTRACT OF LEADING ARTICLES,
AND OF THOSE ILLUSTRATING THE
GENERAL SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS OF
HOMŒOPATHY,
DURING THE YEAR 1867.

1. Reflections and Suggestions, 1866 and 1867 (‘M. H. R.,’ Jan.,
1867). A review of the principal incidents affecting homœo-
pathy during 1866. The cattle plague, the cholera, attacks on
homœopathy by Drs. Meryon, Wilks, and Markham, the more
liberal treatment of our system by the editor of Medical Mirror,
the state of our societies, the proposals by Drs. Acland and
Bennett and the British Medical Association to institute inves-
tigations into the physiological actions of medicines, and notices of
the gaps death had made in our own ranks, are severally brought
under notice. The writer sums up this part of the article as
follows:—

“Our retrospective survey conclusively shows, we think, that
homœopathy has advanced during 1866, not to the extent we
would that it had, or that we are convinced it will in time to
come; but this its progress has been steady, and when the un-
relenting and malevolent opposition it encounters at the hands
of ignorance and prejudice is duly estimated, will be found to
have been considerable and gratifying.”

He then refers to the possibility of a recurrence of cholera, and
the necessity of all being prepared to meet it; to the claims the
London Homœopathic Hospital has to a more liberal and general
support; and finally to the proposal once more to amend the
Medical Act of 1858.

2. London Homœopathic Hospital (‘M. H. R.,’ vol. xi, p. 572).
The report read at the annual meeting, held at the Hospital on
the 30th of April, Lord Ebury in the chair, shows that the total
number of patients treated in 1866 was 7,177, of whom 499
were in-patients, 6,678 out-patients: showing, as compared with
the returns of 1865, an increase of 120 in the number of in-
patients, and 1,090 in that of out-patients. . . . From the
opening of the Hospital in 1853, up to the close of 1866, 59,138
patients have been received—viz., 4,125 in-patients and 55,013
out-patients.

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<tr>
<td>Class II. — Sporadic or Non-Contagious Diseases:</td>
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<td>a. Dropy, Cancer, and other diseases of the Urectaneous and Variable seat</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>37</td>
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<td>b. Tubercular Diseases</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>37</td>
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<td>c. Diseases of Spinal Cord, Nerves, &amp;c.</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
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<td>4</td>
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<td>d. Diseases of the Heart and Blood-vessels</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>e. Diseases of the Lungs and other Organs of Respiration</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
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<td>39</td>
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<tr>
<td>f. Diseases of the Stomach, Liver, and other Organs of Digestion</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>36</td>
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<tr>
<td>g. Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, &amp;c.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>h. Diseases of the Organs of Reproduction</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>i. Rheumatism, Diseases of Bones, Joints, &amp;c.</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td>93</td>
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<tr>
<td>j. Diseases of the Eye, Ear, &amp;c.</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>k. Diseases of the Skin, Cellular Tissue, and Mucous Membrane</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class III. — Diseases from External Causes</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>17</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>499</td>
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</table>

3. Fancy Bazaar in aid of the Funds of the London Homeopathic Hospital (‘M. H. R.,’ vol. xi, p. 438). An account of the proceedings at the Bazaar held on the 31st May and 1st June in the Riding School of Knightsbridge Barracks. The amount realised at the bazaar was £1,350; by subsequent sales, together with an Art Union Subscription, this sum was increased to upwards of £2,000.

4. The Evils of Intolerance (‘B. J. H.,’ vol. xxv, p. 529). This very excellent article—one well worthy of being reprinted and widely distributed—examines the disadvantages which have arisen to the profession at large, to the sick, and to medical
science, from the absurd opposition which homœopathy has incurred at the hands of the majority of medical practitioners.

The writer divides the opponents of homœopathy into three classes:—

(1) Those who explain their illiberal conduct towards us by affecting to consider homœopathy as a system so unscientific, that to acknowledge it even as a method of treatment would be to endanger and invalidate their own claims to science.

(2) "Others unaccountably look upon us as professional rivals, who, by false pretences and unprofessional arts, seduce their patients from them, and take, as it were, the bread out of their mouths. Nothing can be more erroneous than this idea. We are colleagues, not rivals; and if we practise differently from our neighbours, we practise fairly and aboveboard, and would only be too happy were our colleagues to avail themselves of the improved methods we have adopted, which they are perfectly free to do."

(3) "Others of our opponents ground their opposition to homœopathy on their knowledge that homœopathy cures much more quickly and much more cheaply than any other method, thus cutting off in two directions the emoluments of medical practice. It is to be hoped that our opponents on this ground are few in number, but we fear they are not so few as we could wish for the honour of our profession."

The pressure put upon consulting physicians and surgeons to prevent their meeting homœopathic practitioners in consultation, instead of driving patients away from them, has precisely the opposite effect. "The persecution seems to them to be quite unfair, and to be dictated by a notion that homœopathy is too dangerous a rival to be allowed fair play. Hence the patient public are rather disposed to estimate too highly the excellence of a system which they see treated in this manner." This form of opposition has also had the effect of homœopathic practitioners cultivating surgery more than they would perhaps otherwise have done, and the result is that among them are now skillful surgical operators who are confidently entrusted with the care of those cases which were formerly monopolised by our adversaries.
The opposition acts injuriously in another way, viz., by the rejection by our opponents of every remedy coming from homeopathists, simply on account of its source.

"But medical science also loses to an incalculable extent by the obstinate refusal of our adversaries to accept our facts in the same way as we accept theirs, viz., as the faithfully recorded observations of intelligent and honest men. . . . By so acting, our opponents lose much more than we do. For while we eagerly scan their writings for any facts or evidence bearing on practical medicine, and cull many useful hints from them, they persistently ignore everything we write, and thus deprive themselves of much that might be of infinite value to them in a theoretical as well as a practical point of view. It cannot be doubted that the science and art of medicine would both be advanced and developed by the harmonious action of all their intelligent cultivators. Medicine is not so overwhelmingly rich in skilful and accurate observers that it can afford to deprive itself of the aid of a large body of well-qualified fellow-workers. That many of the improvements in the modern practice of medicine generally have emanated from the homœopathic school is palpable to every inquirer, but it is no less evident that these reforms have been effected in the old school by roundabout and indirect modes, and with fierce denial by our opponents of all credit to the homœopathic school for them."

The absurdity of the theory that diseases have changed their type during the last thirty years, is very well pointed out; the writer remarking that it is "not that diseases have changed their type, but that physicians have been compelled by the progress of homœopathy to completely alter their ideas respecting the nature of diseases and their mode of treatment. No far-fetched theory was required to account for this change of treatment; it was absolutely forced upon the medical faculty by their patients, who refused to submit to the depletive treatment, from knowing that they and their friends when under homœopathic treatment got well much more quickly without it."

The repugnance of medical men generally to homœopathy is, the writer thinks, traceable in some degree to the dogmatism and exclusiveness with which Hahnemann put forward his doctrines in the earlier part of his career, and to the bitterness and intolera-
ance which characterised his later writings and those of some of
his most distinguished disciples.

He then continues:—"The quarrel which was begun by some
members of the lowest grades of the profession in their mean
persecution of the friendless reformer, has, to the great scandal
of science, gone on ever increasing, until the field of medicine is
now divided into two hostile and apparently irreconcilable
camps, who scarcely ever allude to one another save in terms of
the bitterest enmity.

"But it is surely time that such foolish and utterly useless con-
tests were abandoned. Since our adversaries have lost all power
to injure us, and can only hurt themselves by the attempt, we
may cease to regard each other as enemies, and, holding out the
right hand of fellowship to one another, do our best conjointly
to advance our common science. To the rising generation of
doctors, the intolerance of one set of medical men towards
another must appear absurd. Educated in the same colleges,
taught by the same professors, bearing the same academical
titles and honours, it is preposterous to regard one another as
quacks and impostors. All are in the pursuit of truth, and it
must needs happen that truth presents itself under different as-
pects to different minds. No school or sect can claim the exclu-
sive possession of absolute truth in medicine; the most any can
assert is that they have attained to an approximation to truth;
therefore it is an outrageous proceeding to anathematise one
another, as if any of us believed that we alone held the absolute
truth."

After a reference to the absurdity of the intolerance displayed
by the so-called Hahnemannians towards their co-believers who
differ from themselves in the importance they attach to this or
that article of the homeopathic creed, this very admirable article
concludes in the following sentences:—

"Intolerance arises from that condition of the mind which is
unable to acknowledge the existence of truth, and scarcely of
sincerity, in any views that differ from our own. And yet we
ought to remember that it is just as likely that we may be wrong
as that others may be, and it is extremely improbable that we
have succeeded in grasping the whole truth, whilst others who
differ from us have missed catching even a portion. A recen-
writer has an admirable sentence, which we would commend to the attention of all intolerant minds: ‘Truth,’ he says, ‘is scattered far and wide in small portions among mankind, mingled in every system with the dross of error, grasped perfectly by no one, and only in some degree discovered by the careful comparison and collation of opposing systems.’

5. Medical Orthodoxy (‘M. H. R.,’ vol. xi, p. 65). In this article the writer reviews an address delivered by Dr. W. T. Gairdner, of Glasgow, at the opening of the Medical Session 1866-7, in the University of Glasgow. The aim of Dr. Gairdner’s address is to show that in medicine “the day of orthodoxies is over, the day of real science is only just dawning. It is no longer possible to condemn a man, even by implication, for having ceased to believe what our fathers believed; but it is extremely difficult to state in general terms what we believe ourselves, and still more difficult to forecast the future, and to lay the foundations of the faith of our successors.”

The writer concludes:—“These very excellent observations of Dr. Gairdner clearly show,—First. That in assuming a position of orthodoxy, our allopathic neighbours have acted in direct opposition to the dictates and demands of science. Secondly. Theories in medicine cannot be accepted or rejected à priori, they must be tested by facts. To have any vitality in them, to render any service to science, theories must take their origin from facts, must be tested by facts.”

6. The Relation between Medical Practitioners holding Different Views (‘M. H. R.,’ vol. xi, p. 361) is the title of a paper by Dr. Hayle, of Rochdale, read before the Northern Homœopathic Medical Association, in which he discusses the difficulties in the way of allopathic and homœopathic practitioners co-operating in the treatment of a case.

7. Homœopathy and the British Medical Association in India (‘B. J. H.,’ vol. xxv, p. 412) gives the substance of an address On the Supposed Uncertainty in Medical Science, and on the Relation between Diseases and their Remedial Agents, by Dr. Sircar, read at the annual meeting of the Bengal branch of the British
Medical Association. This address formed the exciting cause of one of the most scandalous and outrageous exhibitions of bigotry and illiberality ever witnessed in an assemblage of scientific men.

8. Allopathic Trades Unionism Again (‘M. H. R.,’ vol. xi, p. 257) is a commentary upon the attack made upon Dr. Sirear at the annual meeting of the Bengal branch of the British Medical Association on the occasion of his delivering the address just referred to.

9. Dr. Thomas and the Medical Council (‘B. J. H.,’ vol. xxv, p. 513). The writer refers to the oppressive treatment Dr. Thomas has met with at the hands of the General Council, in their refusal to register his degree of M.D., obtained after residence and examination at the Homœopathic Medical College of Philadelphia prior to the 1st October, 1858; and publishes a legal opinion to the effect that a writ of mandamus would compel the Council to register the degree.

10. Allopathic Opposition (‘M. H. R.,’ vol. xi, p. 193). In this article the writer criticises the conduct of the members of the medical staff of the Bristol Hospital for Sick Children in bringing such pressure to bear upon Dr. Eubulus Williams (one of their colleagues who, after two years’ study of homœopathy, had avowed his faith in it as a means of cure) as to cause him to resign his appointment of surgeon to the institution.

11. Allopathic Pharisaism (‘M. H. R.,’ vol. xi, p. 267). In this article, à propos of the treatment of Dr. Eubulus Williams by his colleagues at the Bristol Hospital for Sick Children, the writer shows,—1st. That the essence of quackery consisting in “secrecy and mystery,” and homœopathy being chargeable with neither, it cannot therefore be defined as quackery. 2nd. That the modern practice of allopathy does include quackery, and deals largely in the use of quack medicines. This proposition is illustrated by extracts from the advertising columns of the Lancet of several secret preparations in more or less constant use both in hospital and private practice amongst allopaths.
12. The Law of Trades Unions and the British Medical Association ('M. H. R.,' vol. xi, p. 577). An article pointing out the analogy between the principles regulating trades unions in deterring those not members of the unions from obtaining employment and those guiding the British Medical Association in its treatment of homoeopathic practitioners.

13. Representation of the Registered Practitioner in the Medical Council ('M. H. R.,' vol. xi, p. 136).—The writer argues that the tyrannical opposition shown by the great body of his profession to homoeopathy and other improvements in medical science proves its members to be unfit for self-government.

14. The Therapeutics of the Last Half-Century ('M. H. R.,' vol. xi, p. 391). By Dr. Sutherland. A very able review of the progress in practical medicine during the last fifty years.

"Half a century," writes Dr. S., "has elapsed since it indistinctly dawned upon the professional mind that the structure of medicine was deficient in that solidarity a guiding principle alone could give it, upon which alone it could found a prospective claim to be regarded by the world as a science more or less exact."

The consideration of this principle when once commenced—threatening as it did to undermine the whole structure of therapeutics as reared by the fathers of medicine—was opposed by the bulk of the profession from a reverence for the therapeutic usages bequeathed to them by their teachers, and from a desire for that ease a routine method of practice ensured. To still further hinder its study, the social element was brought into play, and by any and every means that could be employed inquiry was "burked."

The difficulties in the way of presenting to the profession for acceptance the discovery of a law, in virtue of which medicinal action proves directly curative, were great; for such an idea had always been looked upon as more or less visionary.

"At the period alluded to in the opening paragraph of this inquiry, the science of medicine consisted chiefly of three recognised and all-important departments:—

"1st. The administration of drugs.

"2nd. Abstraction of blood, general and local.

"3rd. Counter-irritation."
"Upon these, singly or collectively, the educated physician placed his reliance for a cure, not only of acute, but of chronic disease."

In comparing the practice of the present day with that prevailing at the period referred to, "it is not unreasonable to assume that the department represented by drug administration has become modified in three different directions:—

"I. In the reduction of dose and frequency of administration.

"II. In the comparative discontinuance of polypharmacy.

"III. In the tendency to employ medicaments acting or supposed to act as specifics.

"The department of medicine embraced by the term drug administration is thus shown to be a progressive science in a transition state, on the high road to advancement, and standing in no danger of annihilation. On the other hand, it must submit to the temporary inconvenience of sifting,—the rubbish to be cast aside, and the diamonds found therein to be set in gold.

"The structural change of therapeutic science, as it progresses towards regeneration, may at the present time be said to consist of a gradual purgation of useless materials, an addition of new and useful, a desire towards specifics as a special class of drugs, and an increasing belief in the efficacy of small doses, if not of infinitesimals, the former differing from the latter only in degree; the action of both is secondary and homœopathic in principle, and affords a new force to the professional arm.

"Side by side with gross drug administration, the abstraction of blood has had its day, and passed into disuse with the exploded theories which called for its exhibition.

"Counter-irritation, though far from holding that place in the confidence of the physician which it held at the epoch referred to, has not passed into that disuse exhibited by its compers, drug administration and phlebotomy."

After some remarks on the advantages gained in the treatment of disease by the development of the science of diagnosis, Dr. Sutherland says:—

"The following comparative tabular views represent, with some degree of correctness, the state of therapeutic science as it was and is, and how the various elements have been modified in proportion, some having invaded the position held by others. This
only proves that disintegration on the one hand has been compensated by storing up on the other.

"Table of the Elements of Treatment Fifty Years Ago."

| Drug Administration (ordinary) | 300 |
| Ditto (specific) | 25 |
| Abstraction of Blood (general) | 165 |
| Ditto (local) | 150 |
| Counter-irritation | 150 |
| Mineral waters | 100 |
| Warm and cold baths | 50 |
| Climatic change | 20 |
| Sanitary surroundings | 10 |
| Diagnostic niceties, advantages of | 10 |
| Dietetic advantages | 10 |
| Stimulants | 10 |

1,000"

In approaching the consideration of the form of treatment obtaining at the present day, the author says:

"The difficulty attaching to the whole subject of therapeutic progress in reality belonged to the essentiality which was supposed to exist in the power of drugs, and once this belief having lost its position in medical estimation, the opportunity as well as the necessity for a substitutive system of drug administration presented itself."

The study of the subject of specifica is then urged upon allopathic practitioners upon various grounds.

The whole subject of homoeopathy is next brought under review and well illustrated; the value of hydropathy as a means of cure is estimated; the sphere of stimulants and the advantages of electric and magnetic agencies are pointed out; some useful hints on the study of climatology are given; and the importance of dietetics in a therapeutic point of view clearly enforced.

The author brings his paper to a close by referring to the tabular view of the comparative value of the elements of treatment as obtaining fifty years ago, given above, and by supplementing that table with one representing the value of the same in accordance with the average idea of practice at the present time, the difference between the opposing sections of the
profession being given in a double column. "It is not expected that such a tabular view will suit the ideas of those who hold extreme views on either side; those who do so may probably object to the introduction of any proportion of derivative, depletive, or counter-irritant means being retained in the column reserved for the homoeopathic estimate; but it is apprehended that the number of practitioners who never upon any occasion depart from the exhibition of homœopathy is the minority; nor does any such arbitrary acceptance of this valuable discovery appear to be necessary, or calculated to induce inquirers to take to the investigation con amore. Those who consider themselves bound by such limitations have a perfect right to do so, but the basis of medicine is too broad to render limitations acceptable to the general body; and the object of this paper being to take a general view of medicine as it is, irrespective of sectarian or intra-sectarian refinements, individuals have only to modify the values of the different departments in accordance with their own ideas of that which may appear to them to be a more correct rendering.

"Table of the Comparative Value of the Elements of Treatment at the Present Time."

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<th>All.</th>
<th>Hom.</th>
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<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>Drug administration on derivative principles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>Ditto on homoeopathic or specific principle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Abstraction of blood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Local ditto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>Counter-irritation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>Mineral waters (natural)</td>
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<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>Warm and cold baths of all kinds</td>
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<td>150</td>
<td>Climate</td>
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<td>50</td>
<td>Electric and magnetic influence</td>
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<td>100</td>
<td>Diagnostic advantages</td>
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<td>100</td>
<td>Stimulants</td>
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<td>20</td>
<td>Dietetics</td>
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<td>40</td>
<td>Sanatory surroundings</td>
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| 1,000 | 1,000 |

Finally, Dr. Sutherland examines the three great stumbling-blocks to the acceptance of homoeopathy as a valuable truth and therapeutic principle. These are,—

"1st. Fear of innovation;"
"2nd. The infinitesimal dose; and
"3rd. The seeming negation of pathology."
"In respect to the former, no new arguments are needed beyond those already before the world.

"Many practitioners, keenly alive to the possibility that the infinitesimal dose is all-sufficient, have steadily directed their time and attention to elaborate this therapeutic nicety, and with an amount of courage and success which commands respect.

"The negation of pathology for the pursuit of symptoms was more seeming than real; nor was it a divergence to be wondered at, considering the then state of pathological science. Few practitioners of homoeopathic medicine of the present day ignore pathology; the greater number utilize their knowledge of it just in the ordinary way."

15. Medical Progress. By Dr. Sharp, F.R.S. ('M. H. R.,' vol. xi, pp. 581, 653, and 737). In this essay Dr. Sharp shows the influence which authority and routine, reason and dogmatism, experience and empiricism, a reliance upon the *vis medicatrix naturae* (suggested by scepticism in the therapeutic doctrines of the schools), the teachings of physical science, and philosophy, have had upon the progress of medicine. From this review he draws the following conclusion:

"Thus it appears that the majority of medical men are content with an unthinking routine: that among those who try to think, some are dogmatists lost in speculation; some are empirics holding by nothing but a rope of sand; some are sceptics without belief in their art; and some are philosophers vainly expecting to learn from non-medical sciences what these can never teach.

"The great fact which has been the permanent barrier to progress in therapeutics remains to this day,—a direct connection between diseases and their remedies has not been discovered in any of these schools of medicine."

He then shows that this connection between diseases and their remedies is to be found in the principle constituting homoeopathy.

In treating of homoeopathy Dr. Sharp points out that the *principle is separate from the dose*—that homoeopathy can be efficiently practised with tangible doses of medicine. That the
principle is restricted to drugs, having no relation to the influence of one disease upon another, to the action of the mental emotions, or to the effects on the human body of heat, light, electricity, and magnetism. He then shows that the action of drugs upon the human body, whether taken in health or disease, is local. And next, that symptoms proceed from disturbances in individual organs. Dr. Sharp thus summarises the conclusions he has so far arrived at:—

"That diseases are not merely derangements of the vital principle, but that they affect special organs or constituent parts of the body, and so are local, and that drugs act locally also, has I think been sufficiently proved.

"The organs which are affected by different diseases must be discovered by observations on the sick.

"The organs which are affected by different drugs must be discovered by experiments on the healthy.

"By these observations and experiments the natural connection between diseases and drugs is made known. From this knowledge a therapeutic rule, based on nature, is possible, and may be thus expressed:—

"Drugs to be remedies must affect the same organs as the disease affects."

The advantages of this view of similia similibus curantur over that of Hahemann's, Dr. Sharp considers to be that it is more definite; it recognises local action; it turns diagnosis to active account; it helps to remove a difficulty in the consideration of primary and secondary medicinal symptoms; it prevents the accumulation of useless symptoms; it is a step in advance.

Dr. Sharp illustrates the principles he has been enforcing by the following, together with other illustrations:—

"Cases in which nausea and vomiting, with a consequent loss of appetite and strength, are the only symptoms, are common; such symptoms are also produced by a numerous class of drugs; so that, if the selection of the remedy is to be made from a simple comparison of the symptoms, it must become either a matter of routine or a matter of chance. But if an endeavour be made to discover the organ from the disturbance of which these common symptoms proceed, something may be done which will be much more satisfactory. For example, it may be ascer-
tained that the seat of the ailment is in the mind; or in the
brain; or in the spine; or in some other remote organ of the
body; or it may be in the stomach itself. In this way the in-
dication for *ignatia*; or *belladonna*; or *nux vomica*; or *sepia*; or
*îpecacuanha*; or some other drug, may become very plain.”

The organ invaded by disease, and that affected by a drug
having been made out, Dr. Sharp shows that the precise portion
of organ deranged by disease and drug must be accurately dia-
gnosed in each instance, before that therapeutic precision which
is desirable can be obtained.

In the concluding part of his essay Dr. Sharp reviews
the dose question. He points out that as remedies drugs
should be given only in such doses as shall be followed by
no effect but that of the restoration to health, and that when
taken in health in order to learn their physiological action, suffi-
ciently large doses must be taken to produce symptoms showing
that certain organs have been disturbed. In provings, Dr. Sharp
shows that some drugs act in different doses upon different
organs, and again that in different doses the same drug will
influence the same organ in a different manner. Hence he
argues the importance of accurately stating the dose used in
every proving of a drug, and testing great varieties of dose;
saying—

“I may add that while, on the one hand, in provings, doses
should be as large as can be safely taken, that is, without
serious or permanent injury to the health of the experimenter;
on the other hand, they should extend to the first, second, and
third triturations and dilutions, for the reason that in them the
drugs can still be recognised either by the senses, or by chemical
analysis, and therefore it is certain that they are present, and it
may be expected that they will produce physiological effects.”

Dr. Sharp expresses his belief that a rule for the dose will be
obtained from the provings of different doses, in the same manner
as a rule for the remedy has been found from the provings of
different drugs.

To obtain certainty in practice, the *limits* of our range of doses
as remedies should be nearly, they cannot be exactly, the same
as those adopted in our provings. “Larger doses may be taken
in health than can be given in disease; and smaller doses have
power to act in disease than can be satisfactorily proved in health, unless it be by very sensitive individuals. Each organ as well as each drug has its own range of doses. We depart from our principle when we give doses very far removed from those which have been proved."

Dr. Sharp concludes this very useful and thoughtful essay by an appeal to each section of therapeutists to study homœopathy; while to those who have adopted the new system he offers that modification which he has adopted and denominated Organopathy.

16. *Homœopathy in Canada and the United States* (‘M. H. R.,’ vol. xi, pp. 176, 183). This article gives a report of a Bill passed by the Canadian Parliament legalizing the teaching of homeopathy, and conferring the power of granting degrees in Homœopathic medicine upon the Montreal Homœopathic Association.

A full report is also given of the Nineteenth Annual Meeting of the American Institute of Homœopathy, held at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

17. *Homœopathy in the University of Michigan* (‘M. H. R.,’ vol. xi, p. 378). Describes the successful efforts of the Michigan Institute of Homœopathy to obtain the appointment of a Professor of Homœopathy in the department of medicine in the university of that State.

18. *My Conversion to Homœopathy; together with a few remarks on the question of the Dose.* By Dr. Guiness (‘M. H. R.,’ vol. xi., p. 417). The author details the circumstances leading to his investigation of homœopathy, and describes some of the cases which first gave him full confidence in it as a method of treatment.

The paper concludes with some notes on the dose question, and on the occasional need of palliatives.

19. *Remarks on Dr. Balfour’s Introduction to the Study of Medicine.* By Dr. Drysdale (‘B. J. H.,’ vol. xxv., p. 96). In this the first of a still incomplete series of articles based upon Dr. Balfour’s work, Dr. Drysdale reviews the statistical evidence which has accumulated during the last thirty years throughout
Europe, showing the value of homeopathic treatment in acute disease. After examining each statistical source seriatim, he concludes:

“We have thus a series of cases for about thirty years, in tolerably sized hospitals in Austria and France, presenting a uniform mortality of 4 to 7 per cent. for pneumonia, and corresponding success in other acute inflammations, amid all the chances and changes of medical practice going on during that period. This is truly a remarkable spectacle; and when we reflect that for twenty-five years the largest part of it, namely, Dr. Fleischmann’s, has been with one single medicine, viz., minute doses of Phosphorus, we have a body of experience for pneumonia unequalled in the records of medicine, and which should be valued as a point of comparison as well for our own as for general medicine. We must also remember that no other collection of cases has ever professed to surpass the success of the above; and of those that have professed even to equal it, none have shown such a large number, and therefore the same presumption of correctness.”

In the July number of the same Journal Dr. Drysdale continues his examination of Dr. Balfour’s book, in a paper entitled—

20. The Allopathic and Homoeopathic Use of Specifics.—After showing that allopathic practitioners acknowledge the existence, and make use of specific remedies, though ignorant of their modus operandi; and further, that these specifics can readily be shown to be homeopathic in their action, Dr. Drysdale proceeds to inquire into the considerable difference practically existing between the two schools, in their mode of using such specifics as are common to both, and in the results obtained.

He says:

“The school at present dominant may be described as a system of rational empiricism in which medicines whose properties are known only empirically are used under the guidance of pathological knowledge as far as possible. But it still acknowledges a small number of medicines whose action is quite inexplicable, and which give a curious countenance to the principle of homeopathy. These, however, occupy much the same position as that held in natural history by fossils before geology rose into
a science. On the other hand, in the homœopathic school, as these curious fossils have expanded into geology, so the specifics have expanded into a leading principle of practical medicine, and now occupy the great bulk of practical therapeutics, while all the other actions of medicines merely occupy the position of auxiliaries to be used when specifics are not applicable from the nature of things, or to remove obstacles in the way of specific treatment."

In examining the question, what is a specific? the author says:—

"I propose therefore the following definition, which would admit the homeopathic theory and be sufficiently restrictive:—A specific is a remedy which cures by the absorption of its whole physiological into its therapeutic action. This definition excludes all evacuants, derivatives, stimulants, narcotics, &c.; while at the same time it enables us to discriminate what is specific in the action of tonics, alteratives, astringents, neurotics, &c., from what may depend on some such physiological power as these names would imply."

After a minute analysis of the physiological action of Cinchona, he proceeds, in the October number of the Journal, to inquire as to the extent to which we can expect the physiological action of remedies to resemble special concrete forms of disease, so as to apply them homœopathically in their cure. He thus concludes:—

"The end of the whole matter is, that no single symptom can indicate homœopathic similitude, except under the condition ceteris paribus; and that the homœopathic similitude of disease and remedy must be sought in the elementary morbid states which make up the concrete diseases. Therefore we cannot expect such a glaring resemblance between them as would strike merely superficial observers. But to trace out the essential specific resemblance between any one remedy and the diseases to which it corresponds, are opposed difficulties of the same nature, and often quite as great as the original discovery of the relation of vaccinia to variola."

21. Scepticism ('M. H. R.,' vol. xi, p. 679). A letter addressed by Dr. Black to the editors of the Review, in which he urges the importance of rigidly examining all the influences brought to bear upon a case of disease, before attributing its
cure to the action of the medicine which may have been prescribed.

22. Hahnemannians and Physicians practising Homœopathy (‘M. H. R.’, vol. xi, p. 129). In this article the writer points out the importance of pathology in forming a diagnosis of disease, and of a correct diagnosis in determining its treatment.

23. Infinitesimals; do they Cure? (‘M. H. R.’, vol. xi, p. 321). The writer criticises a paper read by Dr. Curie, of Paris, before the Homœopathic Medical Society of France, in which he expressed strong doubts as to the action of infinitesimals. The evidence brought forward in this article shows that experience has repeatedly and incontestably proved the efficiency of infinitesimals.

24. Homœopathic Pharmacopœia (‘M. H. R.’, vol. xi, p. 497). The need of a revision of our pharmaceutical processes is pointed out, and the appointment of a committee to inquire into them by the British Homœopathic Society is announced. This is followed by a letter from Dr. Madden, indicating the inquiries to be made by the sub-committee.

25. On the Urgent Need for a New Pharmacopœia; and an Appeal to the British Homœopathic Society to publish one. By Dr. Madden (‘Annals B. H. S.’, No. xxvii, p. 232). A paper setting forth the reasons why an authoritative guide in the preparation of medicines should be placed in the hands of homœopathic chemists, together with the measures necessary to attain this end.

26. The Urgent Need for a New Homœopathic Pharmacopœia (‘M. H. R.’, vol. xi, p. 562). Mr. A. Headland, chemist, of Brighton, points out some of the circumstances which appear to him to call for a revision of the pharmaceutical processes used by the preparers of medicines for homœopathic use.

27. A Roundabout Method of arriving at Homœopathy. A commentary upon a paper by Mr. Tyrrell, of Malvern, on “The
use of Strychnine in Epilepsy," in which he shows that while the spasmodic action excited by strychnine is closely allied to, if not identical with, that observed in epilepsy, it has the power of controlling and altering the attack known as epileptic.

28. Recent Comparative Statistics in Homoeopathic and Allopathic Hospitals (‘M. H. R.,’ vol. xi, p. 169). In this article the writer notices the statistics of two military hospitals at St. Louis, United States,—placed, one under the care of Dr. Franklin (homoeopathic), the other under that of Dr. Paddock (allopathic). Taking typhoid fever, pneumonia, diarrhoea, and dysentery together, the mortality in these four diseases treated homoeopathically was 1·1 per cent.; while in the allopathic hospital deaths occurred from these diseases to the extent of 37·2 per cent. The average mortality for all diseases was in the latter 12 per cent., in the former six-tenths of one per cent. The patients were all soldiers—men in the prime of life; were treated during almost the same period of time, the variation being only in one month; and were all treated in the same city.

In another military hospital, in Kansas city, the mortality from typhoid fever, pleurisy, and pneumonia collectively, was 1·1 per cent.

39. Homoeopathy versus Allopathy (‘M. H. R.,’ vol. xi, p. 448) shows, by a comparison of the reports of the Homeopathic and Allopathic Dispensaries at Devizes, that when homoeopathic treatment is obtainable the poor prefer it to allopathy; and, secondly, that the same sum of money which is required to treat one person allopathically will relieve four people when homoeopathy is the system of medicine adopted.
VETERINARY MEDICINE.

Distemper in Dogs. Mr. Lord (‘M. H. R.,’ vol. xi, p. 30) carefully reviews the pathological condition present in distemper. The medicines he has found most useful are in the preliminary stage, marked by languor and shivering, Rubini’s camphor, five drops made into a pill with bread, given at short intervals. If on the following day the nose is moist a few doses of arsenicum, second or third, generally completes the cure. When febrile symptoms are active he advises aconite and nux vomica alternately; giving the latter when constipation is present. When cerebral symptoms predominate belladonna is the appropriate medicine; when there is a thick yellow offensive nasal discharge with a spasmodic cough, mercurius solubilis; when the symptoms are of a dysenteric character, mercurius corros. When pneumonia is present, phosphorus, in pleurisy bryonia, alternating either with aconite. In choreic symptoms which have resisted aconite, nux vomica, belladonna, and rhus—all more or less suitable remedies in these cases—he dissolves a grain of nitrate of silver in four ounces of distilled water, and gives a teaspoonful three times a day. Plumbum he has found useful in paralysis following distemper. A purulent discharge continuing from the nose can be checked by potass. bichrom. Mr. Lord’s direction for hygienic and dietetic treatment are excellent.

Discussion on the Treatment of Distemper in Fox hounds (‘M. H. R.,’ vol. x, p. 52).—A report of a discussion between the Editor of the Field on the one side, and Lord Malden, Mr. Lord, and Mr. Moore on the other, is reviewed.
OBITUARY FOR 1867.

JOHN ARMSTRONG WRIGHT, M.D.

Dr. Wright was the son of a clergyman of the Church of Scotland, and was born at Hutton Manse, Dumfriesshire, in 1805. He received his medical education at the University of Edinburgh, where he graduated in 1827; becoming a Licentiate of the College of Surgeons during the same year. For a long period he conducted a large country practice at Lockwood, near Huddersfield. Finding his health giving way, he retired in 1847. About this time his attention was drawn to homoeopathy, and he devoted his leisure hours during two years to its study, at the Liverpool Homoeopathic Dispensary, under the direction of Dr. Drysdale. The evidence he then witnessed of its superiority as a method of treatment over the plans generally adopted, determined him, his strength being recruited, to resume practice. This he did in 1850 at Halifax, and for many years he held the confidence of a large and influential circle of patients and friends. His health having again broken down, he finally retired in 1865. Since that time his sufferings have been great, and he died on the 4th ult. at Sparrow Hall, near Warrington, in the 61st year of his age.

He was a warm-hearted, benevolent man, and an earnest and zealous practitioner of homoeopathy. By his success in practice, his personal character and influence, he largely contributed to the widely spread knowledge and appreciation of the system prevailing throughout the district of the West Riding of Yorkshire, in which he resided.—('M. H. R.,' vol. xi, p. 63.)

JOHN HITCHMAN, ESQ.

With much regret do we announce the death of one who, though but a recent convert to homoeopathy, was well calculated by his untiring energy and justly earned local influence, no less than by his long acknowledged professional ability, to render essential
service to our cause. Mr. Hitchman had long been known as an advocate and practitioner of hydropathy. Some years since he erected a suitable building in which to carry out the practice. This was known in Leamington as the "Arboretum." It was at the meeting of the Midland Homœopathic Medical Society at Birmingham in June, 1865, that Mr. Hitchman first announced his confidence in homœopathy. At a subsequent meeting of this society, held in December of the same year, he entered more fully and at greater length into his views on homœopathy. A report of his interesting and suggestive speech appears at p. 57 of the tenth volume of our Review. Wherever he has since found the use of drugs needed, in addition to hydropathic appliances, he has, we believe, employed them homœopathically. In the town of Leamington, where he had resided for upwards of forty years, no man was more warmly esteemed than our deceased friend. Writing of him, the Royal Leamington Spa Courier most truly observes, "Mr. Hitchman's mind was ever active in the promotion of what was of practical usefulness. He erred sometimes, as we all do in matters of judgment, but, without a doubt, his eye was single as to the town of his adoption, wherever any good, whether of a private or a public kind could be forwarded, he was there to forward it. Were the poor suffering from the distress that a severe winter brings, he found an alleviation in a soup fund, a benevolent institution, or a labourer's fund. Were respectable families driven to ask his advice gratis, or in a manner gratis conveyed by the appearance rather than the words, it was given heartily and kindly, and the fees were remitted at once. The good that 'the doctor' did among the struggling and the poor in this way is untold, and ever will be untold. Whatever public measure he advocated, or whatever public measure he originated, he advocated or originated with entire disinterestedness."

Mr. Hitchman was especially active in all matters bearing upon the sanitary improvement of towns. Latterly he had devoted much time to the consideration of the best mode of disposing of and utilizing sewage. A congress, composed of engineers and persons interested in the progress of sanitary reform, which assembled in Leamington during the last summer, owed its origin mainly to Mr. Hitchman. The labour he had gone
through during the past year, both in his profession and in the many projects in which he took an active interest, gave rise to the illness under which he sunk.

He died at the Arboretum on the 3rd of March, in the 63rd year of his age.—('M. H. R.,' vol. xi, p. 253.)

DR. LÉON SIMON.

The following Biographical Notice of the Life and Works of Dr. Léon Simon is translated and abridged from a paper by Dr. Leboucher, in the Bulletin de la Société Médicale Homéopathique de France, August, 1867.

It was not only as an able physician that this eminent man, whose loss homeopathy has to deplore, ought to be remembered, —he was also remarkable as an orator and distinguished as a wrtier.

Léon-François-Adolphe Simon was born at Blois on the 27th of November, 1798.

His parents, who were honorable tradespeople, had the laudable ambition to give their young son an education which should fit him, at a later period, to choose among the different professions that for which he showed the greatest aptitude. His vocation called him to the study of medicine, and he commenced his career in the hospital of his native town.

He went to Paris in 1817, and after lengthened study took his doctor's degree on the 22nd of April, 1822. His thesis was brilliant, and gave great promise from its elegant facility of language.

At this epoch all men were infatuated with the doctrines of the illustrious Brousseais. Our young doctor was taken with them at first, but very soon his scrupulously careful observation put him on his guard against a system of therapeutics so sanguinary and so uniform. Nosography had still its nomenclature, and, in consequence, its classes, its genera, and its species; but therapeutics only recognised the lancet, the leeches, and its dietings, all carried to a deplorable excess. All indications lost themselves in the bleedings and in the strangest illusions of low diet. Alteration in treatment consisted only in the greater or less quantity of blood to be taken, and the only variety
allowed in diet was that of more or less gum added to the water.

A method so uniform, so little conceivable as coming from a man of such gigantic talent as Broussais, could not stand the test of a scrupulously careful observer of excellent judgment and hard logic.

The young doctor was very soon disenchanted. The celebrated innovator very soon lost a choice disciple. Happily, his taste for serious labour soon compensated Léon Simon for the void which the loss of belief in Broussais's doctrine had left in his mind. He sated his ardour for work by participation in the editorship of the Bulletin des Sciences of M. D. Férussac, and upon that of the Journal des Progrès, conducted by M. Buchez.

It was at this time that he published a treatise on private hygiene, and as Secretary-General of the Société de Médecine pratique, he wrote a memoir on the law of the practice of medicine (1827).

In 1830 he entered very warmly into many of the questions of social and economic reform which then agitated France, and became distinguished as an orator.

In 1833 Léon Simon made the acquaintance of Dr. Curie. Freed from the illusions of ancient medicine, the success which he saw obtained by Dr. Curie from homeopathy charmed the unoccupied orator; he soon became a convert to the new doctrine.

His time being his own, he employed it profitably in the study of Hahnemann's doctrine, and it was not long before he became an intelligent and fully convinced apostle.

At the end of 1833 he founded with Curie the first journal of homeopathy, under the title of "Journal de la Médecine Homéopathique." This bi-monthly periodical lived but one year.

In 1834 he was a contributor to the Archives de la Médecine Homéopathique, of which he became the director in 1838 with Dr. Libert.

In 1842 he published the Annales de la Médecine Homéopathique, in conjunction with MM. Jahr and Crosier.

In 1845 he founded the Société Hahnemannienne; and the Journal de la Médecine Homéopathique, edited by the members of the Société Hahnemannienne; afterwards he published some
articles in the *Journal de la Société Gallicane*, and in that of the *Société Homéopathique de France*.

His talents as a writer and as an orator often called him to bear the office of Secretary-General or President of the *Société Hahnemannienne*, of the *Société Gallicane de la Médecine Homéopathique*, and of the *Société Médicale Homéopathique de France*.

He took part in all the Homœopathic Congresses since that of 1835, presided over by Hahnemann, until the last of all, that of Bordeaux, of which he was the brilliant president.

These different labours, added to the practice of his profession, were not sufficient to satisfy his ardour for the propagation of the doctrine to which he had devoted the rest of his life. He bore in mind his success as an orator, and determined to use it also for the advancement of the cause which he had embraced.

From 1835 to 1848 he continued every winter to give a course of lectures on homœopathy. The events of 1848 and the new laws on public instruction prevented him from giving these lectures from 1848 until the year 1865.

We ought to revert to the year 1835, the commencement of his professoriate at the hall in the Rue Saint-Guillaume. All those who attended his lectures will remember, and can bear me out in the remembrance of the brilliant contest he there maintained; for he did not content himself with an exposition of the doctrine, but very readily accepted controversy after his lectures.

I still remember many occasions when he had to sustain very lively and sometimes passionate attacks; never in his replies did he abandon perfect propriety, moderation, and logic. I still seem to see him, in one of these conferences, disputing with an adversary worthy of him, a disputant whose name is a sufficient warranty for his scientific position, for his talent and his ardour in discussion, the late Dr. Requin. It was a delight to his numerous audience to see with what calmness, with what spirit, with what justice and vigour his reply in defence of the new doctrine was couched.

I venture to affirm that in the numerous attacks which he brought upon himself by his attestation to the truth of the new system of medicine, during the earlier days of his lectureship, no single adversary had cause to complain of any want of courtesy on his part.
Dr. Léon Simon had great command of language, even without previous preparation; often he became very eloquent. Sober in his manner, methodical in his expositions, it was easy to remember that which he said. These qualities made him as distinguished as an orator as he was remarkable as a physician.

Admirably endowed as a speaker, he had above all the art of giving conviction. Thus homœopathy owes to him a certain number of its practitioners.

Among his lesser writings was a letter to the Minister of Public Instruction (1835), concerning the summary condemnation which the Academy of Medicine had pronounced against homœopathy; and a letter to the members of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris (1847).

A notice of the life and works of Hahnemann, prefacing the 4th edition of the *Organon* (1856).

The memoir in answer to the note of MM. Gallard and Reibelot, who had attacked homœopathy in a manner showing their own ignorance of its principles.

Instructions on the cholera, published by the Hahnemannian Society (1849).

A memoir on scrofulous diseases (1857).

But his principal works are, in my opinion, his *Cours de Médecine Homœopathique* (1836); his *Commentaires sur l'Organon* (last edition, 1856).

It is here that we are able to perceive him to be the philosopher, the physician, the thinker, and the writer. It is here that we can appreciate the constancy and firmness of his medical convictions which he never changed.

Here we find the practitioner, the professor, the writer, everywhere courageously defending the principles and the doctrine of homœopathy, not as a slave to its letter, but as a faithful disciple who had seized the spirit and the true character and teachings of the *Organon*.

One single quotation will prove my point.

As I have said in the commencement of this notice, in 1833 the *Journal de la Médecine Homœopathique* appeared, and we read in the introduction this phrase of M. Léon Simon: “If we have received Hahnemann’s idea as a thing of value, it is under the condition of attempting to aid in all the developments that it admits of.”
This rule stated publicly in the early days of his appearing as a disciple of the doctrine of Hahnemann, was that which he constantly followed; this rule he proposed to follow also in the new periodical which he was about to produce this year, in co-editorship with his son.

I have hitherto said nothing of the titles of M. Léon Simon, because titles do not make the man; they do not even always do him honour, unless he holds them in honour.

M. Léon Simon gave honour to the following titles:—he was Doctor of Medicine of the Faculty of Paris and of the University of Cleveland (Ohio); formerly President and Secretary-General of the Society of Homœopathic Medicine of Paris, and of the Hahnemannian Society; formerly President of the Homœopathic Medical Society of France; Corresponding Member of the Society of Science and Belles-lettres of Blois; of the British Homœopathic Society of London; of the Hahnemannian Society of Madrid, of the Homœopathic Society of Palermo, and of that of Brazil; of the Netherland Society of Homœopathic Medicine, and of the Pharmacodynamic Society of Brussels.

This short notice reveals to us a man whose loss the homœopathic school has to deplore. It permits us to show the amount of work which this physician had to pass through at the same time he was engaged in the duties of a very large practice, in those of lectureship, those of learned societies, of the publication of his works, and of his contributions to different periodical publications.

And this was not even all, for in addition to the theoretical demonstrations of his course, he added during many years practical demonstrations in the public dispensaries. Meanwhile he also found time to fulfil every family duty.

He was certainly one of the most fully occupied practitioners of the capital; and in the application of the doctrines which he taught so well, his success was equal to his promise. Familiar with the difficulties of diagnosis, he knew, after the example of all great practitioners, how to draw from each form of disease such indications as it could furnish, just as a logician draws deductions from principles. But this was not making common cause with the school of the past in its application of routine treatment.
Homeopathic therapeutics has less grand words than its rival. We know that there are alteratives, antispasmodics, neurotonics, counter-stimulants. We know that it has all been too often repeated. But we know better still that all that classification is hypothetical, that it proceeds from great generalizations; that the indications of the old school are not precise; that they proceed from a vague synthesis to make them correspond to deductions more vague still with grand words, which give us no real knowledge of the value of the medicines.

Our regretted colleague taught and practised another method: he knew that the indications ought to be individualised to enable us to choose the medicine. He knew that in place of antiphlogistics, antiperiodics, anti-all-the-fantasies of an imagination excessively hyperbolical, medicines well studied are neither more nor less than real pictures of extremely varied morbid states, corresponding symptom for symptom to all the varieties that disease can assume in each individual.

M. Léon Simon was a successful physician, and enjoyed a very great reputation among his colleagues, especially among those elder homœopaths, the honour of the younger school, who were the direct pupils of Hahnemann.

The high consideration of those men is truly a title of honour and a great recompence. M. Léon Simon had the honour of merit and of obtaining these advantages.—(‘M. H. R.,’ Dec., 1867.)

DR. PHILIPP ANTON WATZKE.

We have heard with much regret of the death of this distinguished Viennese physician.

Dr. Watzke died on the 1st ult., in the 64th year of his age, after a long and extremely painful illness.

He has been well known for the last thirty years as one of the most able of the Continental practitioners of homœopathy. In almost every movement for the scientific advancement of our therapeutics which has been initiated abroad, has Dr. Watzke taken a prominent and useful part.—‘Monthly Hom. Rev.,’ Aug., 1867.
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LIEBIG’S EXTRACT OF MEAT,
MANUFACTURED ON THE ESTABLISHMENTS OF
ROBERT TOOTH, ESQ., SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA.

PARIS EXHIBITION. TRADE MARK HORSE CONCOURS.

The chemical analysis of Dr. Miller proves that this Extract is unsurpassed in composition. For Beef-Tea, Soups, and Gravies, one ounce of Extract is equal to two pounds of best gravy beef.

N.B.—The attempt to monopolise the above name and to discredit the genuineness of Mr. TOOTH’s manufacture, has been proved wholly unwarrantable. See Report of Proceedings in Chancery, ‘Times,’ November 21st, 1867.

Retail Prices: 2 oz. pots, 2s.; 4 oz., 3s. 9d.; 8 lb., 7s. 6d.; 1 lb., 1s.

LIEBIG’S EXTRACT OF MEAT LOZENGES (Patent).
Each of these Lozenges contain half its weight (or about eighteen grains) of pure Extract of Meat made after BARON LIEBIG’s process. This quantity corresponds to the soluble constituents of AN OUNCE AND A QUARTER of solid flesh, and will afford the sustaining and restorative effect of Soup or Beef-Tea made from that quantity of meat.

Sold Retail in Boxes, 1s. and 2s. 6d. (equal to three of the 1s. size); and in Tins, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Italian Warehousemen. Wholesale by Allen and Hanbury, Crease and Blackwell, and James Epp, London; H. Turner and Co., London and Manchester; Thompson and Capper, Liverpool; and by the Consignees, W. J. Coleman and Companny, 13, St. Mary-at-Hill, London, E.C.
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BEG to call attention to their IMPROVED INSTRUMENTS for SPINAL CURVATURE, for which they obtained the Prize Medal at the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION. Also to their Improved Belts for Ladies, which improve the figure and give effectual support before and after accouchement. IMPROVED INSTRUMENTS for DEFORMITIES, IMPERCEPTIBLE TRUSSES, ELASTIC STOCKINGS, &c.

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Manufacturer of
ORTHOPÆDIC AND SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,
ARTIFICIAL LEGS AND ARMS, &c.,
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Healthy Childhood Promotes Robust Manhood.
Important to Mothers and Invalids.

NEAVE'S FARINACEOUS FOOD,
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS,
Is rapidly becoming the most popular diet, from its being palatable, most nutritious, pure and unmedicated. On it infants thrive remarkably, and usually prefer it to other kinds of diet.

"NEAVE'S" FOOD
Is highly approved and recommended by medical practitioners, including the eminent London Drs. Lancaster, Hassall, Leethey, and Ure.

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Highly recommended by the Medical Profession.

FOR TOILET PURPOSES.—It imparts an agreeable elasticity to the skin, and prevents inconvenience and irritation from profuse perspiration of the feet and other parts of the body. As a wash for the Heads of Children it is invaluable. It destroys Insects and removes Scurf. The cheapest qualities will be found of the greatest service in Households, Sick Rooms, &c., for cleansing and disinfecting purposes. Bugs, Fleas, and all Insects are instantly destroyed where it is used.

FOR WASHING DOGS.—It frees them from Insects, improves the Hair and cures Sores and Mange.

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Sold by Chemists, Grocers, Oilmen, &c., as follows:—Best quality, Tablets, 6d.; Bars, 1s.; White quality in bars, 7d. per lb.; Dark quality, 6d. per lb., or at a reduction in quantity.

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ARMY AND NAVY SOAP TABLET.
In Tablets of 3, 4, and 5 to the pound,

AND

In Fancy Boxes containing 3 Tablets each.
This Soap introduced in 1854 is very fully perfumed, is very emollient, and free from excess of Alkali. Each Tablet is stamped "Paton & Charles" on one side, and "Army and Navy Tablet" on the other.
To be had through Chemists and Grocers, and (Wholesale only) of the Sole Manufacturers,

PATON & CHARLES, 148, WAPPING, LONDON, E.
Honey, Brown Windsor, Glycerine, and every description of Fancy Soap.

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These Cases are made of the lightest material in order to ensure transit through the post at a low rate, and at the same time secure ample protection for the medicine enclosed.

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Agents wanted in London and the Suburbs.

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The old pattern of Medicine Cup so well known has frequently been depreciated on account of its inelegant shape and other disadvantages. The following are some of the improvements introduced into the new one now offered to the public:
1. It is more elegant in design than any yet manufactured.
2. The material of which it is made is ivory porcelain; being cleaner and better adapted in every respect for such a purpose than the earthenware hitherto employed.
3. In addition to the usual markings for ounces and dessert-spoons, it has markings for doses in tea and table-spoons, in order that whichever scale the medical man in attendance prefers, he can adopt it.
4. Outside the lid of each Cup is a prepared surface, on which directions for taking the medicine can be distinctly written with a lead pencil; by this means mistakes in the administration of medicines are almost impossible, because the directions for taking each medicine are on the Cup containing it. Such directions are easily washed off when the Cup is cleaned.

To Medical Men who leave medicine from a pocket-case with their patients, the above improvements, 3 and 4, will be invaluable, because No. 3 will enable them to give exact doses according to any scale they prefer, whether by the tea-spoon, dessert-spoon, table-spoon, or ounce; and No. 4 will enable them to leave explicit directions on the lid of each Cup containing medicine.
The Cups are made in two sizes, viz.—to hold 6 or 8 ounces, and sold in pairs, numbered 1 and 2 (the lids numbered to correspond), the small size at 2s. the set, and the large size at 3s. 6d.

DESIGNED AND SUPPLIED ONLY BY
HENRY TURNER & CO., LONDON AND MANCHESTER,
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The latest patented Filter in general use, and requiring when once fixed no attention whatever.

For its superiority over all others, vide 'LANGET,' 12th Jan., 1867.

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(Four doors from Somerset House.)

HOUSE CISTERN,
FITTED WITH CISTERN FILTER.

PRICES.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FILTER</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s</th>
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<tr>
<td>No. 1, yielding ½ gallon per minute</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
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<tr>
<td>No. 2, &quot; 1 &quot;</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td>No. 3, &quot; 2 gallons &quot;</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>No. 4, &quot; 4 &quot;</td>
<td>4</td>
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NO. 1 CISTERN FILTER.
Fitted in 7-gallon Jar ... ... ... £2

NO. 2 CISTERN FILTER.
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HOUSEHOLD FILTERS, on an improved principle, from 12s. 6d.

Report on the merits of the Cistern Filter, by Dr. Lankester, Coroner for Middlesex:

"Having been requested by the Directors of the London and General Water Purifying Company to give my opinion as to the merits of their Filters and their method of supplying water to the houses of London, I beg to say that I have examined the Filters and their effect upon water submitted to their action. These Filters are made with animal charcoal, a substance which, of all others that I know of, is best calculated to remove from water all organic impurities. It is the organic matter in water that produces disease, and I believe that when this is removed no other substances that are ordinarily found in drinking waters are injurious to health. I have submitted to chemical and microscopical examination the water purified by these Filters, drawn from several houses in which they have been placed, and I have found it free from any deleterious form of organic matter. Under these circumstances I have no hesitation in stating my conviction that the use of these Filters would prevent the occurrence of those disastrous consequences to health which are known to result from the drinking of impure water."

"Edwin Lankester, M.D.

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Nos. 1 and 2 are principally intended for drinking purposes.
Nos. 3 and 4 are calculated to filter all the water used for culinary and domestic purposes.
The Company supply Water-Testing Apparatus, easily used, price 10s. 6d. and £1 1s. each.
The Company manufactures Filters of any size, for manufactories, water companies, breweries, &c.
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PUREST NORWEGIAN

COD-LIVER OIL.

Free from all disagreeable Smell and Taste.

PETER MOLLER'S COD-LIVER OIL is the only one for which a Medal was awarded at the Great International Exhibition in London, 1862.

PETER MOLLER, of Christiania, was honoured as the inventor of a new process to prepare pure medicinal Cod-Liver Oil by the Royal Society for the Welfare of Norway with the Gold Medal in 1865; further with the First Prize at the Great Exhibition in Stockholm; and with the Silver Medal at the International Exhibition in Boulogne, 1866.

His Majesty the King of Norway and Sweden most graciously conferred upon Peter Moller the Vasa Order, in recognition of the excellence of his invention.

The Lancet, No. 26, 30th June, 1866, mentions this Oil as follows:—"It is one of the purest we ever met with, and is remarkable for its limpidity as well as its freedom from rancidity and disagreeable smell and flavour."

Dr. W. Boeck, of the University in Christiania, a well-known authority in whole Europe, wrote about it to Peter Moller as follows:

"I am very pleased to hear that you have established an agency in London for your Cod Liver Oil. When I was in London last winter, I took the opportunity of recommending it to many of my professional friends there. I could do this because I know that you are always present in London during the cod-fishing season, in order to see that nothing but fresh liver is used for the Oil. It would consequently not be possible to get Cod-Liver Oil of a better material than yours; and it is equally certain that the way of preparing it, invented by yourself, namely—that of boiling it by steam—must be recognised as the best. It was so much easier for me to recommend it in London, as the English themselves, at the Exhibition of 1862, had given you the great medal for it. At home your Cod-Liver Oil is justly appreciated as the best of the country, and you have received well-deserved proofs of the high esteem in which your labour to produce this excellent result is held, as I understand that you, after the Great International Exhibition of Fisheries in Bergen last year, have been honoured with the Gold Medal of the Royal Society for the Welfare of Norway."

"With my best wishes for your success,

"Christiania, 6th April, 1866."

"(Signed) W. Boeck, M.D.

After all these acknowledgments, the Manufacturer considers himself fully justified in recommending it as the

BEST AND PUREST COD-LIVER OIL.

Sold only in Capsuled Bottles of about half-pints, at 2s. 3d. each, by all Chemists.

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Dr. DE JONGH'S
(Knight of the Order of Leopold
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LIGHT-BROWN
COD-LIVER
OIL.

This Oil, the undeviating purity and uniform excellence of which are guaranteed by Dr. DE JONGH, of the Hague, the standard authority on the subject of Cod-Liver Oil, is of so fine a quality, and its therapeutic action is manifested with such certainty and efficacy, that the most distinguished members of the Faculty in all parts of the world now justly regard this celebrated preparation as incomparably superior to every other kind.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. JONATHAN PEREIRA, F.R.S.,
Author of 'The Elements of Materia Medica and Therapeutics,' &c. &c.

"It was fitting that the author of the best analysis and investigations into the properties of this Oil should himself be the purveyor of this important medicine. I know that no one can be better, and few so well, acquainted with the physical and chemical properties of this medicine as yourself, whom I regard as the highest authority on the subject. The Oil which you gave me was of the very finest quality, whether considered with reference to its colour, flavour, or chemical properties; and I am satisfied that for medicinal purposes no finer Oil can be procured."

DR. EDWARD SMITH, F.R.S.,
Medical Officer to the Poor Law Board, &c. &c.

"We think it a great advantage that there is one kind of Cod Liver Oil which is universally admitted to be genuine—the Light-Brown Oil supplied by Dr. DE JONGH. It has long been our practice, when prescribing the Oil, to recommend this kind, since, amidst so much variety and uncertainty, we have confidence in its genuineness."—(Extract from 'Consumption: its Early and Removable Stages.')

DR. WILLIAM BAYES, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., M.B.H.S.,
Joint Editor of the 'Monthly Homoeopathic Review,' &c. &c.

"I have for many months been in the habit of ordering no other than your Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, which appears to me to possess many advantages over the other descriptions of Oil, in its being of one invariable strength, in being more palatable, and in its greater efficacy. I seldom order a larger dose than a dessertspoonful, and consider that a tea-spoonful is equal in its effects to a half-spoonful of the Pale Oil. There is one advantage which, so far as my experience goes, is peculiar to your Oil, in its tendency to obviate constipation of the bowels, hence allowing its exhibition in some cases where the ordinary Oil has been inadmissible."

DR. JOSEPH KIDD, M.R.C.S., M.B.H.S.,
Member of the Medical Council of the London Homoeopathic Hospital, &c. &c.

"For several years I have recommended Dr. DE JONGH's Cod Liver Oil to many of my patients, and I have found by experience that it agrees perfectly with many persons who were unable to use the so-called 'refined' or White Cod-Liver Oil, from its sickly and undecided taste, which was not at all complained of in Dr. DE JONGH's Oil. The latter I have found to possess all the qualities of Cod-Liver Oil, pure and unadulterated—in fact, in its natural state."

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"Having extensively prescribed Dr. DE JONGH's Light-Brown Cod-Liver Oil for a long series of years in cases of Consumption, I deem it but an act of justice to record my emphatic testimony in favour of its superior merits as a preventative of Emaciation, and generally as an excellent restorative in Debility and Diseases of the Chest."

Sold only in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 1s.; Capsuled and Labelled with Dr. DE JONGH's Stamp and Signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE,

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All Settlements Prompt and Liberal.
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Was in all Departments larger than in any previous year of the Company's history, the Income amounting to upwards of £110,000.

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The current Quinquennial Period will close on the 31st December, 1867. The last Bonus declared in May, 1865, was in Reversionary value from 30 to 60 per cent., according to age.

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The Company's non-participating Table is lower than that of almost every other Office in the Kingdom.

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IS A STRONG COATING OF PURE SILVER OVER NICKEL, EQUAL FOR WEAR TO STERLING SILVER,
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REGISTERED.

COCOATINA (now many years before the public) will bear the
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Cacao) which is so objectionable to delicate constitutions.
The great increase of the sale and the universal approbation in
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The advantages COCOATINA possesses over all other prepara-
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1st. It is the ONLY preparation which retains the natural delicate flavour of
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preparations. On account of the lightness of the article (about 40 per cent. of the
fatty matter being removed) a much larger quantity of Cocoa is contained in the
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Concentrated.—Half a Teaspoonful being sufficient to make a Breakfast-cupful
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COCOATINA is superior to all others, in quality, in economy, and immediate
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LONDON AND MANCHESTER.
And sold by Chemists and Grocers throughout the Kingdom.

N.B.—Any Medical Gentleman desirous of testing its merits, will
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* The Cacao Beans contain 53 per cent. of fatty matter, Cocoatina from 5 to
10 per cent.