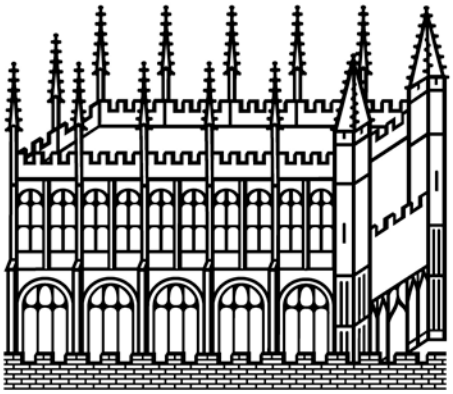


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THE HOMŒOPATHIC DIRECTORY OF GREAT BRITAIN & IRELAND 1868.

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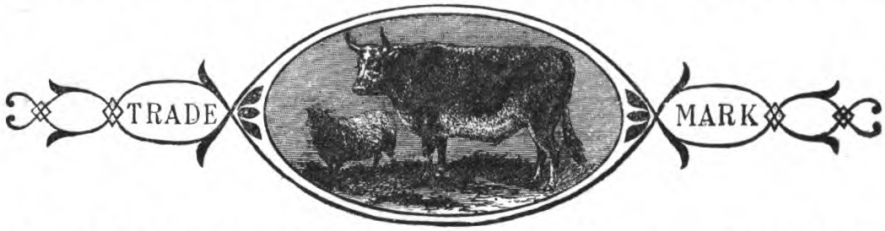
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THE

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL DIRECTORY

OF

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND,

AND

ANNUAL ABSTRACT OF BRITISH HOMŒOPATHIC SERIAL LITERATURE.

1868.





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HENRY TURNER & CO., 77, FLEET STREET, E.C.,
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1868.

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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, BROOK 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.	Day.	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	✠	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, Frèdault, and Jousset expelled from the Anat. Soc. of Paris on account of Homœopathy, 1856.
12	✠	1st Sunday aft. Epiphany
13	M	Petition of 3337 Brit. Homs. present. to the Patrons of the Univ. Edinb. regarding Homœopathy, 1852. Chelt. Hahn. Club
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	✠	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	✠	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.

First Quarter.....	1st day,	6.16 p.m.
Full Moon	8th day,	9.35 p.m.
Last Quarter	15th day,	9.17 a.m.
New Moon	23rd day,	2.20 p.m.

DATE.	DAY.	HOMŒOPATHIC, MEDICAL, AND GENERAL CALENDAR.
1	S	
2	✠	4TH SUNDAY AFT. EPIPHANY
3	M	
4	TU	Attomyr, of Pesth, died (Feb. 5), 1856
5	W	Liverpool Homœopathic Medico-Chirurgical Society meets, at 7.30
6	TH	British Homœopathic Society meets, at 7 p.m.
7	F	Dupuytren died, 1835
8	S	South-Eastern Railway opened, 1844
9	✠	SEPTUAGESIMA SUNDAY. Emperor of Austria decrees full liberty for the practice of Homœopathy, 1837
10	M	Queen Victoria m., 1840. Cheltenham Hahn. Club meets
11	TU	
12	W	Motion in House of Commons to deprive Harvey from office of Physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, 1644
13	TH	*Lancet* reports Mr. Liston's cases treated Homœopathically, 1836
14	F	
15	S	
16	✠	SEXAGESIMA SUNDAY
17	M	Laennec born, 1781
18	TU	Homœopathic College of Cleveland attacked by a mob, 1852
19	W	Cato Street Conspiracy, 1820
20	TH	Admiral Blake's Victory, 1653
21	F	
22	S	
23	✠	QUINQUAGESIMA SUNDAY
24	M	Microscopes invented, 1621
25	TU	*Shrove Tuesday*
26	W	*Ash Wednesday*
27	TH	
28	F	Great Plague of London, 1665
29	S	

[3RD MONTH. **MARCH.** [31 DAYS.

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.

DATE.	DAY.	HOMŒOPATHIC, MEDICAL, AND GENERAL CALENDAR.
1	♆	QUADRAGESIMA SUNDAY
2	M	Strand Hospital, London, burnt down, 1776
3	TU	Jamaica discovered, 1494
4	W	Liverpool Homœopathic Med. Chir. Soc. meets, at 7.30
5	TH	British Homœopathic Society meets, at 7 p.m.
6	F	Mesmer died, 1815
7	S	
8	♆	2ND SUNDAY IN LENT
9	M	Dr. Ozanne obt. damages from an Allopathic practitioner for slander, 1850. Cheltenham Hahnemann Club meets
10	TU	First lecture on Anatomy delivered at Merton College, 1624
11	W	
12	TH	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	♆	3RD SUNDAY IN LENT
16	M	Hom. Soc. of Vienna held its first legalised meeting, 1846
17	TU	
18	W	
19	TH	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	♆	4TH SUNDAY IN LENT. Univ. Brunswick appt. an Examiner in Homœopathy, 1842
23	M	
24	TU	
25	W	London Mesmeric Infirmary opened, 1850
26	TH	First Clinical Lecture delivered at the Hahn. Hosp., 1851
27	F	Peace of Amiens, 1802
28	S	
29	♆	5TH SUNDAY IN LENT. Dr. W. Hunter died, 1783
30	M	
31	TU	Peace of Paris signed, 1856

4TH MONTH.] **APRIL.** [30 DAYS.

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.

DATE.	DAY.	HOMŒOPATHIC, MEDICAL, AND GENERAL CALENDAR.
1	W	Liverpool Homœopathic Medico-Chirurgical Society meets, at 7.30
2	TH	British Homœopathic Society meets, at 7 p.m.
3	F	Southport Sanatorium for Children opened, 1863. Mr. Headland, Hom. Chemist, London, died, 1860.
4	S	Oliver Goldsmith died, 1774
5	S	PALM SUNDAY
6	M	Napoleon abdicated, 1814
7	TU	
8	W	
9	TH	Fire Insurance due
10	F	*Good Friday*
11	S	Hahnemann born at Meissen, 1755
12	S	EASTER SUNDAY
13	M	Cheltenham Hahnemann Club Meeting. Dr. Croserio died,
14	TU	Hahnemann's fatal illness commenced, 1843 [1855
15	W	
16	TH	Coroner's Inquest held on a patient of Dr. Epps, 1845
17	F	Hull Homœopathic Dispensary opened, 1849
18	S	Coroner's Inquest held on a patient of Mr. Blake's at Taunton, 1847
19	S	LOW SUNDAY
20	M	
21	TU	
22	W	Royal Society incorporated by letters patent, 1663
23	TH	
24	F	Midland Homœopathic Medical Society meets at Rugby
25	S	Harvey graduated at Padua, 1602
26	S	2ND SUNDAY AFTER EASTER
27	M	
28	TU	Chaucer died, 1434
29	W	London University founded, 1827
30	TH	Hahnemann Fly Sheet first published, 1850

5TH MONTH.] **MAY.** [31 DAYS.

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.

DATE.	DAY.	HOMŒOPATHIC, MEDICAL, AND GENERAL CALENDAR.
1	F	Hewson, discoverer of the lacteals, died, 1774
2	S	
3	✠	3RD SUNDAY AFT. EASTER
4	M	
5	TU	Humboldt died, 1859. Bonaparte died, 1821
6	W	Liverpool Hom. Med.-Chir. Society meets, at 7.30
7	TH	British Homœopathic Society meets, at 7 p.m.
8	F	Northern Homœopathic Association meets at Hull
9	S	Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh repudiates its Homœopathic Fellows, 1851
10	✠	4TH SUNDAY AFT. EASTER
11	M	Birmingham Homœopathic Dispensary opened, 1847
12	TU	
13	W	Cuvier died, 1832
14	TH	Jenner made his first experiments in vaccination on the human body, 1796
15	F	Manchester Homœopathic Dispensary opened, 1842
16	S	
17	✠	ROGATION SUNDAY
18	M	Heberden died, 1801
19	TU	
20	W	St. Andrew's University founded, 1411
21	TH	*Ascension Day*
22	F	Mesmer born, 1734
23	S	Foundation Stone of Hahnemann's Monument laid at Leipsic, 1851
24	✠	SUNDAY AFT. ASCENSION
25	M	
26	TU	
27	W	Foundation Stone of St. James' Hosp., Doncaster, laid, 1852
28	TH	North American Academy of Homœopathy founded, 1836
29	F	
30	S	Sir Humphrey Davy died at Geneva, 1829
31	✠	WHIT SUNDAY. *Pentecost*

6TH MONTH.] **JUNE.** [30 DAYS.

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.

DATE.	DAY.	HOMŒOPATHIC, MEDICAL, AND GENERAL CALENDAR.
1	M	
2	Tu	York with its cathedral and 39 churches destr. by fire, 1137
3	W	Harvey died, 1657
4	Th	British Homœopathic Society meets, at 7.30
5	F	Battle of Magenta, 1859
6	S	
7	☉	TRINITY SUNDAY
8	M	Cheltenham Hahnemann Club meets
9	Tu	
10	W	London Hospital Foundation Stone laid, 1752
11	Th	
12	F	
13	S	
14	☉	1ST SUNDAY AFT. TRINITY. The University of Edinburgh refused the degree of M.D. to Mr. Pope, on account of his intending to study Homœopathy, 1851
15	M	Magna Charta signed, 1215
16	Tu	
17	W	
18	Th	University of St. Andrew's demand of Dr. Hale the return of his diploma, 1851. Battle of Waterloo, 1815
19	F	
20	S	*Accession of Queen Victoria*, 1837
21	☉	2ND SUNDAY AFT. TRINITY
22	M	
23	Tu	Apothecaries' Company of Ireland incorporated, 1791
24	W	
25	Th	
26	F	Hahnemann defended his thesis on the *Helleborism of the Ancients*, 1812
27	S	The London College of Physicians declare a Homœopathic Surgeon unfit for a Union appointment, 1843
28	☉	3RD SUNDAY AFT. TRINITY.
29	M	
30	Tu	Commission appointed in Bavaria to examine whether Homœopathic medicines contained arsenic, 1842

7TH MONTH.] **JULY.** [31 DAYS.

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.

DATE.	DAY.	HOMŒOPATHIC, MEDICAL, AND GENERAL CALENDAR.
1	W	*Monthly Homœopathic Review* first published, 1856
2	TH	Annual Meeting of the British Hom. Soc. Hahnemann died at Paris, 1843
3	F	Annual Meeting of the British Homœopathic Society
4	S	American Independence declared, 1776
5	☩	4TH SUNDAY AFT. TRINITY
6	M	Sisters of Charity Hom. Hospital opened at Vienna, 1832
7	TU	John Huss burnt, 1415
8	W	
9	TH	Tea first discovered in Assam, 1823
10	F	
11	S	Hahnemann buried in the Cemetery of Montmartre, 1843
12	☩	5TH SUNDAY AFT. TRINITY
13	M	Cheltenham Hahnemann Club meets
14	TU	
15	W	*St. Swithin's Day*
16	TH	
17	F	
18	S	
19	☩	6TH SUNDAY AFT. TRINITY
20	M	Spanish Armada, 1588
21	TU	Northern Homœopathic Medical Association founded, 1851
22	W	
23	TH	
24	F	
25	S	
26	☩	7TH SUNDAY AFT. TRINITY
27	M	
28	TU	
29	W	Dr. Caius, the founder of Caius Coll., Cambridge, died, 1573
30	TH	St. Luke's Hospital, Moorfields, opened, 1751
31	F	Midland Homœopathic Medical Society meets at Birmingham

8TH MONTH.] **AUGUST.** [31 DAYS.

CHANGES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon ..... 3rd day, 11.52 a.m.
Last Quarter ..... 11th day, 0.28 p.m.
New Moon ..... 18th day, 5.12 a.m.
First Quarter ..... 25th day, 0.47 a.m.

DATE.	DAY.	HOMŒOPATHIC, MEDICAL, AND GENERAL CALENDAR.
1	S	Oxygen gas discovered by Priestly, 1774
2	☩	8TH SUNDAY AFT. TRINITY
3	M	Cheltenham Hahnemann Club meets
4	TU	English Homœopathic Association petitioned Parliament against the proceedings of Coroner for Middlesex, 1850
5	W	*Homœopathic Times* first published, 1849
6	TH	
7	F	
8	S	
9	☩	9TH SUNDAY AFT. TRINITY
10	M	Hahnemann's Monument at Leipsic inaugurated, 1851
11	TU	Hahnemann graduated at Erlangen, 1779
12	W	Grouse shooting begins
13	TH	Lænnec died, 1826
14	F	Provincial Medical and Surgical Association condemn Homœopathy, 1851
15	S	
16	☩	10TH SUNDAY AFT. TRINITY
17	M	
18	TU	
19	W	*Medical Times* reports a case of cholera caused by Homœopathy, 1848
20	TH	
21	F	
22	S	Battle of Bosworth, 1485
23	☩	11TH SUNDAY AFT. TRINITY
24	M	
25	TU	
26	W	Lavoisier born, 1743
27	TH	
28	F	
29	S	
30	☩	12TH SUNDAY AFT. TRINITY
31	M	Hahnemann granted permission to practise in Paris, by royal letters patent, 1835

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.

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

10TH MONTH.] **OCTOBER.** [31 DAYS.

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.

DATE.	DAY.	HOMŒOPATHIC, MEDICAL, AND GENERAL CALENDAR.
1	TH	British Homœopathic Society meets, at 7
2	F	Homœopathic College of Pennsylvania opened, 1848
3	S	
4	☩	17TH SUNDAY AFT. TRINITY. Mr. Turner, Homœopathic chemist, Manchester, died, 1859
5	M	Dupuyhen born, 1777
6	TU	
7	W	Liverpool Homœopathic Medico-Chir. Society meets, at 7.30
8	TH	The Marquis of Nunez appt. Phys. to Queen of Spain, 1847
9	F	Northern Homœopathic Medical Association meets
10	S	London Homœopathic Hospital founded, 1848
11	☩	18TH SUNDAY AFT. TRINITY
12	M	Cheltenham Hahnemann Club meets
13	TU	Foundling Hospital (London) instituted, 1739
14	W	Harvey elected Physician to St. Bartholomew's Hosp., 1609
15	TH	The *Lancet* reports a paper on Homœopathy, read by the late Mr. Kingdon at the London Medical Society, 1836
16	F	The Hahnemann Hospital opened, 1850 [Leeds, 1862
17	S	Northern Homœopathic Medical Association reconstituted at
18	☩	19TH SUNDAY AFT. TRINITY
19	M	
20	TU	Linacre died, 1524
21	W	The Emperor of Austria forbids the practice of Homœopathy in the empire, 1819
22	TH	
23	F	
24	S	Tycho Brahe died, 1601
25	☩	20TH SUNDAY AFT. TRINITY
26	M	Cholera first appeared in England, at Sunderland, 1832
27	TU	Mr. Pearce, a Hom. practitioner, tried for manslaughter, at the instigation of Mr. Wakley, 1843
28	W	
29	TH	
30	F	Midland Homœopathic Medical Society meets at Rugby
31	S	

11TH MONTH.] **NOVEMBER.** [30 DAYS.

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.	HOMŒOPATHIC, 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

12TH MONTH.] **DECEMBER.** [31 DAYS.

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.

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

CHRONOLOGICAL NOTES FOR THE YEAR 1868.

Golden Number	7	Septuagesima Sunday	February 9
Cycle of the Sun	1	Shrove Sunday	February 23
The Epact	6	Easter Sunday	April 12
Dominical Letters	ED	Whit Sunday	May 31
Roman Indiction	11	Trinity Sunday	June 7
Julian Period	6581	Advent Sunday	November 29

The Year 5629 of the JEWISH ERA commences Sept. 17, 1868.—1285 of the MOHAMMEDAN ERA commences April 24, 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. Greenwich mean time, in lat. 12 deg. 54 min. S., and in long 78 deg. 8 min. W.

The Eclipse ends at 26 minutes after 5h. p.m. Greenwich mean time, in lat. 17 deg. 59 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 35 minutes after 2h. a.m. Greenwich mean time, in long. 49 deg. 25 min. E., and lat. 12 deg. 6 min. N.

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

CALENDAR OF THE JEWS FOR 1868.

DATE.		JEWISH CALENDAR.			
1867.	Dec. 27	5628	Tebeth	1	
1868.	Jan. 5			10	Fast of Tibet.
	25		Sebat	1	
	Feb. 23—24	30	Sebat and Adar	1	
	March 5			11	Fast of Esther.
	8—9			14—15	Purim.
	24		Nisan	1	
	April 7—8			15—16	Passover.*
	22—23	30	Nisan and Yiar	1	
	May 22		Sivan	1	
	27—28			6—7	Sebuot.
	June 20—21	30	Sivan and Tamuz	1	
	July 7			17	Fast of Tamuz.
	26	5628	Ab	1	
	28			9	Feast of Ab.
	Aug. 18—19	30	Ab and Elul	1	
	Sept. 17	5629	Tisri	1—2	Feast of the New Year.*
	20			4	Fast—Death of Gedaliah.*
	26			10	Kipur—Day of Atonement.*
	Oct. 1—2			15—16	Feast of Tabernacles.*
	8—9			22—23	Feast of the Eighth Day.
	16—17	30	Tisri and Hesvan	1	
	Nov. 15		Kislev	1	
	Dec. 14—15	30	Kislev and Tebet	1	
	24			10	Fast of Tebet.
1869.	Jan. 13		Sebat	1	

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

The Jewish Year contains 354 days or 12 lunations of the Moon; but in a cycle of 19 years an intercalary month (Veadar) is 7 times introduced for the purpose of rendering the average duration of the year nearly correct.

THE ROYAL FAMILY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

THE QUEEN (Alexandrina) VICTORIA, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, only daughter of his late Royal Highness Edward, Duke of Kent, born May 24, 1819, succeeded to the throne on the decease of her uncle, King William IV., June 20, 1837. Proclaimed June 21. Crowned Sovereign of these Realms, at Westminster, June 28, 1838. Married, Feb. 10, 1840, at the Chapel Royal, 'St. James', to her cousin, His Royal Highness Francis Albert Augustus Charles Emanuel, Duke of Saxe, Prince of Saxe Cobourg and Gotha (*b.* Aug. 26, 1819, *d.* Dec. 14, 1861), K.G., G.C.B., &c. *Issue:*

I. VICTORIA ADELAIDE MARY LOUSIA, Princess Royal, *b.* Nov. 21, 1840, *m.* Jan. 25, 1858, Frederick William, Crown Prince of Prussia, K.G. *Issue*—1. Frederick William Victor Albert, *b.* Jan. 27, 1859. 2. Victoria Elizabeth Augusta Charlotte, *b.* July 24, 1860. 3. Albert Wilhelm Heinrich, *b.* Aug. 14, 1862. 4. Francis Frederick Sigismund, *b.* Sept. 15, 1864, *d.* June 18, 1866. 5. Frederica Wilhelmina Amélie Victoria, *b.* April 12, 1866.

The Royal Family of Great Britain—*continued.*

II. ALBERT EDWARD, Prince of Wales, *b.* Nov. 9, 1841, *m.* March 10, 1863, Princess Alexandra Caroline Maria Charlotte Louisa Julia of Denmark, *b.* Dec. 1, 1844. *Issue*—1. Albert Victor Christian Edward, *b.* Jan. 8, 1864. 2. George Frederick Ernest Albert, *b.* June 3, 1865. 3. Louise Victoria Alexandra Dagmar, *b.* Feb. 20, 1867.

III. ALICE MAUD MARY, *b.* April 25, 1843, *m.* July 1, 1862, Prince Frederick William Louis of Hesse. *Issue*—1. Victoria Alberta Elizabeth Matilda Mary, *b.* April 5, 1863. 2. Elizabeth Alexandra Louise Alice, *b.* Nov. 1, 1864. 3. Irène Marie Louise Anna, *b.* July 11, 1866.

IV. ALFRED ERNEST ALBERT, Duke of Edinburgh, *b.* Aug. 6, 1844.

V. HELENA AUGUSTA VICTORIA, *b.* May 25, 1846, *m.* July 5, 1866, Prince Frederic Christian Charles Augustus of Schleswig-Holstein. *Issue*—Christian Victor Albert Ludwig Ernest Anton, *b.* April 14, 1867.

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 FEODORE, *b.* April 14, 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.
Chancellor of the Exchequer, Rt. Hon. Benj. Disraeli
Lord President of the Council, Rt. Hon. Duke of Marlborough
Postmaster-General, Rt. Hon. Duke of Montrose, K.T.
Lord Privy Seal, Rt. Hon. Earl of Malmesbury, G.C.B.
Secretary of State, Home Department, Rt. Hon. Gathorne Hardy, D.C.L.
Secretary of State, Foreign Affrs., Rt. Hon. Lord Stanley, D.C.L.
Ditto, Colonies, Rt. Hon. Duke of Buckingham, D.C.L.
Ditto, for War, Rt. Hon. Sir John Pakington
Sec. of State for India and Pres. of Indian Conncil, Rt. Hon. Sir Staff. H. Northcote, Bt., D.C.L.
First Lord of the Admiralty, Rt. Hon. H. T. L. Corry
Pres. of the Board of Trade, Rt. Hon. D. of Richmond, D.C.L.
Chancellor of Duchy of Lancaster, Rt. Hon. Col. J. Wilson Patten
Pres. of Poor Law Board, Rt. Hon. Earl of Devon, D.C.L.
Earl Marshal, Duke of Norfolk
Ld. Great Chamberlain, Rt. Hon. Lord Willoughby d'Eresby
Dep. Do., Rt. Hon. Lord Edward G. Fitzalan Howard
Lord Steward, Rt. Hon. Earl of Tankerville
Lord Chamberlain, Rt. Hon. Earl of Bradford
Master of the Horse, Rt. Hon. Duke of Beaufort
Commanding-in-Chief, F.Marshal H.R.H. Duke of Cambridge, K.G., G.C.B.
Chief Commissioner of Works and Public Buildings, Rt. Hon. Lord J. Manners, D.C.L.
Master of the Mint, Thomas Graham, D.C.L., F.R.S.
Lords Justices of Chancery, Rt. Hon. Lord Cairns, Rt. Hon. Sir John Rolt
Vice-Chancellors, Sir John Stuart, Sir Wm. Page Wood, Sir Richard Malins
Master of the Rolls, Rt. Hon. Lord Romilly
Attorney-Gen., Sir J. B. Karslake
Solicitor-Gen., Sir C. J. Selwyn
Judge Advocate-Gen., Sir J. R. Phillimore, D.C.L.

Scotland.

Lord High Constable, Earl of Errol
Keeper of the Great Seal, Earl of Selkirk
Lord Privy Seal, Earl Dalhousie, K.T.
Lord Clerk Register, Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. Gibson Craig, Bart.
High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, Earl of Haddington
Lord Pres. and Lord Justice-Gen. Rt. Hon. John Inglis, L.L.D.
Lord Justice Clerk, Rt. Hon. George Patton
Lord Advocate, Rt. Hon. E. S. Gordon
Solicitor-Gen., John Millar
Commander of the Forces, Maj.-Gen. F. W. Hamilton, C.B.

Ireland.

Lord Lieut., Rt. Hon. Marquis of Abercorn, K.G., K.P., &c., D.C.L.
Lord High Chancellor, Rt. Hon. A. Brewster
Master of the Rolls, Rt. Hon. J. E. Walsh
Lord Almoner, Archb. of Armagh
Chief Sec. and Keeper of Privy Seal, Rt. Hon. Earl of Mayo
Attorney-Gen., Rt. Hon. R. R. Warren, Q.C.
Sol.-Gen., Rt. Hon. — Harrison
Com. of the Forces, Gen. Lord Strathnairn, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.

THE INDIA OFFICE.

Sec. of State for India and Pres. of Indian Council, Rt. Hon. Sir Stafford H. Northcote, Bart.
Under Secretaries of State, Herman Merivale, C.B., Lord Clinton
Assist. do., Jas., Cosmo Melvill

The Indian Council.

15 Members.

COMMITTEES.

Finance.

W. U. Arbuthnot, *Chairman*
Charles Mills
Elliot Macnaghten
Sir Bartle Frere, K.C.B., G.C.S.I.
H. T. Prinsep

Public Works.

Sir A. C. Montgomery, Bart., *Chairman*
Col. Sir P. T. Cautley, K.C.B.
Major-Gen. W. E. Baker
Sir Bartle Frere, K.C.B., G.C.S.I.
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*
Maj.-Gen. W. E. Baker
W. J. Eastwick
Sir G. R. Clerk, K.C.B.
Col. Sir P. T. Cautley, K.C.B.

Revenue, Judicial, and Public.

Sir F. Currie, Bt., *Chairman, Revenue*
Sir J. W. Hogg, Bt., *Chairman, Judicial and Public*
R. D. Mangles
Sir T. E. Perry
Sir H. C. Montgomery, Bart.
Lt.-Gen. Sir R. J. H. Vivian, K.C.B.

Railways and Telegraph.

Maj.-Gen. W. Baker, *Chairman*
E. Macnaghten
C. Mills
R. D. Mangles
W. U. Arbuthnot

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Vice-President, Rt. Hon. Stephen Cave, M.P.
Chief Secretary, Thos. H. Farrer
Assistant Secretaries—Commercial, Louis Malet, 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 Tennent
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.
Dep. do. and Chief Clerk, Edm. S. Harrison
Senior Clerks, C. G. V. Bayly, H. M. Suft
Junior Clerks, R. B. Fellows, H. P. Thomas, W. L. Pringle, J. H. Ponsonby
Supplemental Clerks, J. Foot, J. B. Hutchins, J. Makeham
Registrar, Henry Reeve
Clerk, R. Lemon
Medical Officer, John Simon, F.R.S.
Clerk for Clergy Returns, Rev. W. Harness, M.A.
Private Sec. to Lord Pres., Bruce Seton
Keepers of Council Chamber, W. Brown, J. T. Rousham
Messengers, J. Morton, B. Clark, J. Caldwell, O. Roberts, E. Martin, H. Hayes, J. Ulyatt, B. Mason, F. J. Bright, J. T. Cooper, — Forward
Office Keeper, E. Edmunds
Housekeeper, Mrs. Rossel

FOREIGN AMBASSADORS and MINISTERS accredited to ENGLAND.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC	*M. Balcarce*	14, Langham Street, W.
AUSTRIA	*Count R. Apponyi*	7, Chandos Street, Cavendish Square
BAVARIA	*Count Paumgarten* (Ch.-d'Aff., acting)	51, Conduit Street
BELGIUM	*Baron du Jardin*	3, Grosvenor Square
BRAZIL	*Baron de Penedo*	9, Cavendish Square
CENTRAL AMERICA	*Don Juan de F. Martin*	Maurigy's Hotel, Regent Street
CHILI	*Don M. Errazuriz*	
COLUMBIA	*Gen. de Mosquera*	
DENMARK	*Lt.-Gen. de Bulow*	50, Wilton Crescent
EQUATOR	*M. A. Flores*	
FRANCE	*Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne*	Albert Gate House
GREECE	*M. B. Armeni*	
HANSE TOWNS	*J. Heinrich Geffcken*	60, Eaton Square
HAYTI	*Gen. Dubois*	5, Gloucester Place
ITALY	*Marquis d'Azeglio*	49, Grosvenor Street
NETHERLANDS	*Baron Bentinck*	20, Lowndes Square
PERSIA	*Mahmoud Khan*	20, Upper Hyde Park Gardens
PERU	*Don F. de Rivero*	Queen's Hotel, York Street
PORTUGAL	*Count de Lavradio*	12, Gloucester Place, Portman Square
PRUSSIA	*Count de Bernstoff*	9, Carlton House Terrace
RUSSIA	*Baron de Brunnow*	Chesham House, Belgrave Square
SAXONY	*Count C. v. d'Eckstaedt*	3, Hobart Place, Eaton Square
SPAIN	*Count de Vistahermosa*	7, Portman Square
SWEDEN AND NORWAY	*Baron Hochschild*	10, Stratton Street
SWITZERLAND	*John Rapp* (Con.-Gen.)	21, Old Broad Street, City
TURKEY	*Musurus Pacha*	1, Bryanstone Square
UNITED STATES	*Charles F. Adams*	5, Upper Portland Place

UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES, &c.

University of Oxford.

Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Earl of Derby, K.G., D.C.L. — *Elected.* 1852
High Steward, Earl of Carnarvon, D.C.L. ... 1859
Deputy do., Sir Roundell Palmer, M.A., D.C.L., Q.C. *Magdalen* 1852
Vice-Chancellor,
Pro-Vice-Chancellors, F. C. Plumptre, D.D.; J. P. Lightfoot, D.D.; H. G. Liddell, D.D.; W. E. Sewell, D.D
Assessor, M. Bernard, B.C.L., *All Souls'* 1859

Burgesses of the University, Sir W. Heathcote, Bt., D.C.L., *All Souls'* 1854
Gathorne Hardy, D.C.L., *Oriel* 1865
Curators of the Theatre, B. P. Symons, D.D., *Warden of Wadham*, P. Winter, D.D., *Pres. of St. John's*
Curators of University Galleries, Very Rev. H. G. Liddell, D.D., *Dean of Ch. Church*; W. R. Acland, M.D., *Ch. Ch.*; Rev. S. Rawlinson, M.A., *Exeter*

UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES, &c.—continued.

University of Cambridge.

	Elected
Chancellor, Duke of Devonshire, K.G., LLD	1861
High Steward, Earl Powis, LL.D., *St. John's*	1863
Dep. do., F. Barlow, M.A.	1856
Vice-Chan.,	
Counsel, Hon. G. Denman, M.A., Q.C., *Trinity*; J. Baily, M.A., Q.C., *St. John's*...	1857
Burgesses of the University, Rt. Hon. S. H. Walpole, LL.D., Q.C., D.C.L. . . .	1865
Sir Chas. J. Selwyn, LL.D., Q.C. . .	1865
Commissary, Sir C. J. Selwyn, LLD., Q.C., *Trinity*	1855
Assessor, J. Tozer, LL.D., *Caius* . . .	1852

University of London.

BURLINGTON HOUSE.

THE SENATE.

Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Earl Granville, K. G., D.C.L., F.R.S.
Vice-Chancellor, Geo. Grote, LL.D., D.C.L., F.R.S.
Duke of Devonshire, K.G., LL.D., F.R.S.; Rt. Hon. Earl of Kimberley, M.A.; Bp. of St. David's, D.D.; Lord Overstone, D.C.L.; Sir John E. E. Dalberg Acton, Bt.; N. Arnott, M.D, F.R.S.; Arch. Billing, M.D., A.M., F.R.S.; Geo. Burrows, M.D, F.R.S.; Rt. Hon. E. Cardwell, M.A., M.P., D.C.L.; R. N. Fowler, M.A.; Rt. Hon. G. J. Goschen, M.P.; W. W. Gull, M.D.; J. Heywood, M.A., F.R.S.; R. Holt Hutton, M.A.; G. Jessel, M.A.; G. Johnson, M.D.; F. Kiernan, F.R.S.; Sir John G. Shaw Lefevre, K.C.B., D.C.L., F.R.S.; Sir C. Locock, Bt., M.D.; Rt. Hon. Robt. Lowe, M.A., M.P.; Sir John Lubbock, Bt., M.A., F.R.S.; W. A. Miller, M.D., Treas. R. S.; T. S. Osler, LL.B.; J. Paget, F.R.S.; R. Quain, M.D.; P. M. Roget, M.D., F.R.S.; Rt. Hon. Sir E. Ryan, M.A., F.R.S.; W. Sharpey, M.D., F.R.S.; F. Sibson, M.D., F.R.S.; Wm. Spottiswoode, M.A, F.R.S.; Rt. Hon. Lord Stanley, D.C.L., M.P., F.R.S.; J. Storrar, M.D.; Hon. E. T. B. Twistleton, M.A.; F. J. Wood, LL.D.
Representative on Med. Coun., J. Storrar, M.D
Registrar, W. B. Carpenter, M.D., F.R.S.
Clerk to the Senate, H. Moore
Assistant Clerk, Thomas Douse, B.A.
Chairman of Convocation, John Storrar, M.D.
Clerk of Do., W. Shaen, M.A.

University of Durham.

Warden, Very Rev. G. Waddington, D.D., *Dean* of Durham.
Sub-Warden, Rev. T. Chevallier, B.D.
Proctors, Rev. J. Barmby, B.D.; Rev. J. Waite, M.A.
Senate, The Warden, 3 Professors, 2 Proctors; A. Beanlands, M.A.; Rev. F. F. Walrond, M.A.; Rev. T. F. Dodd, M.A.

University of St. Andrew's, 1411.

Chancellor, Duke of Argyle, LL.D., K.T.
Vice-Chancellor, Principal Tulloch, D.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 Clark, M.D.; Professor Fischer; Hon. Charles Baillie (Lord Jerviswoode)

University of Glasgow, 1450.

Chancellor, Duke of Montrose, K.T.
Vice-Chancellor, The Principal
Rector, The Lord Justice General
Dean of Faculties, Henry Glassford Bell
Principal, Thos. Barclay, D.D.
Clerk & Sec., Rev. Duncan H. Weir, D.D.

University of Aberdeen, 1494.

Chancellor, Duke of Richmond
Vice-Chancellor, Principal Campbell
Rector, M. E. Grant Duff
Principal, P. C. Campbell, D.D.
Assessors, J. Webster, *Adv.*; E. Woodford, LL.D.; Rev. W. Mearns, M.A.; Rev. Prof. Pirrie D.D.
Secretary, David Thomson, M.A.
Librarian, Rev. John Fyfe, A.M.

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

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

Dublin University.

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

Queen's University, 1850.

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

SENATE.

Earl of Rosse, K.P., F.R.S., &c.; Rt. Hon. D. R. Pigott; P. S. Henry, D.D.; Sir Robt. Kane, F.R.S.; E. Berwick; Sir R. Griffith, Bt., LL.D.; Sir Dominic J. Corrigan, Bt., M.D.; Maj.-Gen. Sir T. A. Larcom, R.E., K.C.B., LL.D., F.R.S.; J. Gibson, M.A.; Rt. Hon. J. H. Monahan; Robt. Adams, M.D.; Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bt., G.C.B., M.P.; Bishop of Killaloe, D.D.; Archbishop of Dublin, D.D., D.C.L.; Thos. A. Shillington, J.P.; Rt. Hon. Earl of Dunraven, K.P.; Lord Talbot de Malahide, F.R.S.; Lord Clermont; Rt. Hon. Wm. Monsell, M.P.; Rt. Hon. T. O'Hagan; Wm. K. Sullivan, Ph.D.; David Ross, M.A., LL.B
Secretary, G. Johnstone Stoney, M.A., F.R.S.; *Office, Dublin Castle*

Royal College of Physicians of London.

Pall Mall East.

President, James Alderson, M.D., F.R.S.
Treasurer, W. E. Page, M.D.
Registrar, Henry Alfred Pitman, M.D.
Res. Off., William Copney

Royal College of Surgeons of England.

Lincoln's-inn-fields.

President, John Hilton
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Conservator of Museum, W. H. Flower
Assistant in Do., Dr. Pettigrew
Librarian, John Chatto

UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES, &c.—continued.

Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh.

Queen Street, Edinburgh.

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

Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh.

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

Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow.

President, James McInnes
Vice-President, Dr. Hugh Thomson
Treasurer, Dr. Lapraik
Secretary, Dr. D. McLean

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

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

Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland.

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

INNS OF COURT.

Inner Temple, 1185.

Master, Thomas Robinson, D.D.
Reader, Rev. A. Ainger
Treas. of Inner Temple, H. A. Merewether
Sub-Do., George Edwards
Clerk, J. H. Milton
Master of Library, Sir John Geo. Shaw Lefevre, [K.C.B.
Reader on those branches of the Common Law which are not included in Constitutional Law, the Law of Real Property, Conveyancing, and Bequests, H. Broom
Librarian, John Edward Martin

Middle Temple.

Treasurer of Temple, John Monk, Q.C.
Under Treasurer, T. H. Dakyns
Clerk, Thomas Purdue
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.
Mast. af Lib., Hon. Sir W. Page Wood, V.C.
Preacher, Rev. Canon Cook, M.A.
Assist. Do., Rev. Jas. G. Lonsdale, M.A.
Chaplain, Rev. Chas. J. D'Oyly, M.A.
Steward, M. Doyle
Librarian, W. H. Spilsbury
Reader on Equity, Wm. Lloyd Birkbeck, M.A.

Gray's Inn, 1357.

Treasurer, Thomas Greenwood
Dean of the Chapel, Samuel Turner
Master of the Library, W. M. Best
Reader on the Law of Real Property, Frederick Prideaux
Preacher, Rev. Jas. Aug. Hessey, D.C.L.
Reader, Rev. Alex. Taylor, M.A.
Steward, Charles Edmund Banks
Assist. Clerk, H. C. D. Boswood
Library Keeper, Chas. Hallion
Reader on Constitutional Law for the four Inns of Court jointly, Thomas Collett Sandars

Royal Society.

Burlington House.

President, Lieut.-Gen. Edw. Sabine, R.A., D.C.L., LL.D.
V. Pres. and Treas., W. A. Miller, M.D., LL.D.
Secs., W. Sharpey, M.D., LL.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. Secs., Francis Galton, M.A., F.R.S.; Prof. Hirst, F.R.S.
Assist. Do., Geo. Griffith, M.A., Harrow
Gen. Treasurer, Wm. Spottiswoode, F.R.S., 50, Grosvenor Place
Meeting in 1868 to be held at Norwich

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

Governor—Thomas Newman Hunt.

H. W. Blake
H. H. Berens
J. W. Birch
Travers Buxton
M. W. Collet
J. P. Currie
B. B. Greene
J. A. Guthrie
Thomson Hankey
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K. D. Hodgson
H. L. Holland
J. G. Hubbard
C. F. Huth
Alfred Latham
George Lyall
Thomas Masterman
Alex. Matheson
James Morris
Sheffield Neave
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

Deputy Governor—Robert Wigram Crawford.

Bank Stock—Reduced 3 per Cent., &c., Transfer Office, H. Halsey, G. Western
Consols Transfer Office, J. Ballard, T. W. Innes
New 3 per Cent. Transfer Office, J. R. Durrant, George Marsh
Consols and Red. Div. Office, W. S. Palmer
Register Office, John Cale Smith
Power of Attorney Office, James Duthoit
Chancery and Exchequer, James Fenn
Check Office, T. Wheeler
India Office, Henry Banton
Chief Cashier, George Forbes
Deputy Ditto, Frank May
Cashiers, D. Hyett, W. Taylor, J. P. Royston, W. O. Wheeler, T. Puzey, H. Dixon, J. Adams, Henry Brent, W. L. Evans, W. Hoddle, W. Bawtree, J. E. Fish, A. H. Stanley, W. S. Lodington, C. J. Beetson

The GOVERNORS, DIRECTORS, and OFFICERS of the BANK of ENGLAND.—continued.

Supernumerary Cashiers, F. Bellamy, B. Savage, M. Baxter, G. S. Layton, E. Oliver, A. E. Bedwell, T. C. Billinge, R. J. Tillotson, R. Humphrey, G. W. Gough, W. Marshall
Branch Banks Office, R. A. Marsden, Charles Cheveley, G. Z. Church
Bullion Office, A. Johnson
First In Teller, J. Miller
Cashier's Issue Depart., James Robinson
Drawing Office for Private Accounts, J. Fradgley
Do. Public Accounts, Robert Curtis
Bill Office, P. Hingeston, G. Grosvenor
Post Bill Office, John Whitcher
Discount Office, J. G. Elsey, R. W. Merrington
Div. Warrant Puy Office, Robert C. Fish
General Cash Book Office, S. Jno. Smith
Storekeeper, R. P. Williams
Secretary, Hammond Chubb
Deputy Do., J. T. Horley
Assistant Do., G. T. Glennie
Engineer, Henry Hensman
Printing and Stationery Office, Superintendent John Coe
Clerk of the Works, William Drummond
Solicitors, Messrs. Chas. and Hen. Freshfield
Architect and Surveyor, P. C. Hardwick
Surgeon, Alfred Smee

Branches of the Bank of England.

	AGENTS.	SUB-AGENTS.
Manchester	John Reid	
Birmingham	W. Chippindale	W. H. Arbuthnot
Liverpool	Wm. Fletcher	T. L. Whitehouse
Bristol	J. Sanders	F. Ritchie
Newcastle	Robt. Anderson	D. H. Goddard
Hull	G. A. Shee	G. A. K. Howman

	AGENTS.	SUB-AGENTS.
Plymouth	C. K. Lee	O. De B. Brock
Portsmouth	H. J. Dorrien	J. Henney
Leicester	T. T. Wright	G. R. Lempriere
Leeds	R. B. Turner	P. M. Francis
London—Western Branch	R. R. Pym	C. D. MacCarthy

TRANSFER and DIVIDEND DAYS at the BANK of ENGLAND.

Government and Bank Stock.

STOCK.	DAYS OF TRANSFER.	DIVIDENDS DUE.
Bank Stock	Tues, Wed, Thurs, Fri.	Ap. 5, Oct. 10
3 per Cent. Reduced	Tues, Wed, Thurs, Fri.	Ap. 5, Oct. 10
New 3 per Cent. Ann.	Tues, Wed, Thurs, Fri.	Ap. 5, Oct. 10
5 per Cent. New	Tues, Wed, Thurs, Fri.	Jan. 5, July 5
3 per Cent. Consols	Tues, Wed, Thurs, Fri.	Jan. 5, July 5
Annuities, 30 years, ending 5 April, 1885	Tues, Wed, Thurs, Fri.	Ap. 5, Oct. 10
New 2½ per Cent. Ann.	Tues, Wed, Thurs, Fri.	Jan. 5, July 5
New 3½ per Cent. Ann.	Tues, Wed, Thurs, Fri.	Jan. 5, July 5

The private Transfer Days are Mon. and Sat.

Life Annuities, if transferred between Jan. 5 and April 4, or between July 5 and Oct. 9, payable Jan. 5 and July 5. If transferred between April 5 and July 4, or between Oct. 10 and Jan. 4, payable April 5 and Oct. 10. Transferred at the National Debt Office, Old Jewry

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 2*s*. 6*d*. extra for each transfer. Expenses of Transfer in Bank Stock for £25 and under, 9*s*.; above that sum, 12*s*.

Powers 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 Decease, either of the Individual or of any one Party, if a joint account, has taken place. The decease should be proved as soon as practicable.

Vote at Meeting of Bank Proprietors.—The previous unaltered possession of £500 Bank Stock for six months clear entitles a proprietor to vote.

East India Stock payable at the Bank of England.

	DAYS OF TRANSFER.	DUE.
India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan	Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday	April 25, October 25
India Promissory Note Loan	Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday	
India Debentures — Registered		February 16, August 16
India Debentures — Non-registered		April 8, October 8
India Bonds		March 31, Sept. 30
India 5 per Cent. Loan	Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday	January 5, July 5

TABLE OF INTEREST

FROM £1 TO £500, AT FIVE PER CENT., FROM ONE DAY TO THIRTY.

	1 Day.		2 Days.		3 Days.		4 Days.		5 Days.		6 Days.		7 Days.		8 Days.		9 Days.		10 Days.		20 Days.			30 Days.		
£	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0¼	0	0¼	0	0¼	0	0	0½	0	0	0¾
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0¼	0	0¼	0	0¼	0	0¼	0	0½	0	0½	0	0½	0	0	1¼	0	0	1¾
3	0	0	0	0	0	0¼	0	0¼	0	0¼	0	0½	0	0½	0	0¾	0	0¾	0	0¾	0	0	1¾	0	0	2¾
4	0	0	0	0¼	0	0¼	0	0½	0	0½	0	0¾	0	0¾	0	1	0	1	0	1¼	0	0	2½	0	0	3¾
5	0	0	0	0¼	0	0¼	0	0½	0	0¾	0	0¾	0	1	0	1¼	0	1¼	0	1½	0	0	3¼	0	0	4¾
6	0	0	0	0¼	0	0½	0	0¾	0	0¾	0	1	0	1¼	0	1½	0	1¾	0	1¾	0	0	3¾	0	0	5¾
7	0	0	0	0¼	0	0½	0	0¾	0	1	0	1¼	0	1½	0	1¾	0	2	0	2¼	0	0	4½	0	0	6¾
8	0	0¼	0	0½	0	0¾	0	1	0	1¼	0	1½	0	1¾	0	2	0	2¼	0	2½	0	0	5¼	0	0	7¾
9	0	0¼	0	0½	0	0¾	0	1	0	1¼	0	1¾	0	2	0	2¼	0	2½	0	2¾	0	0	5¾	0	0	8¾
10	0	0¼	0	0½	0	0¾	0	1¼	0	1½	0	1¾	0	2¼	0	2½	0	2¾	0	3¼	0	0	6½	0	0	9¾
20	0	0½	0	1¼	0	1¾	0	2½	0	3¼	0	3¾	0	4½	0	5¼	0	5¾	0	6½	0	1	1	0	1	7½
30	0	0¾	0	1¾	0	2¾	0	3¾	0	4¾	0	5¾	0	6¾	0	7¾	0	8¾	0	9¾	0	1	7½	0	2	5½
40	0	1¼	0	2½	0	3¾	0	5¼	0	6½	0	7¾	0	9	0	10½	0	11¾	1	1	0	2	2¼	0	3	3¼
50	0	1½	0	3¼	0	4¾	0	6½	0	8	0	9¾	0	11½	1	1	1	2¾	1	4¼	0	2	8¾	0	4	1¼
60	0	1¾	0	3¾	0	5¾	0	7¾	0	9¾	0	11¾	1	1¾	1	3¾	1	5¾	1	7½	0	3	3¼	0	4	11
70	0	2¼	0	4½	0	6¾	0	9	0	11½	1	1¾	1	4	1	6¼	1	8½	1	11	0	3	10	0	5	9
80	0	2½	0	5¼	0	7¾	0	10½	1	1	1	3¾	1	6¼	1	9	1	11½	2	2¼	0	4	4½	0	6	6¾
90	0	2¾	0	5¾	0	8¾	0	11¾	1	2¾	1	5¾	1	8½	1	11½	2	2½	2	5½	0	4	11	0	7	4¾
100	0	3¼	0	6½	0	9¾	1	1	1	4¼	1	7½	1	11	2	2¼	2	5½	2	8¾	0	5	5¾	0	8	2½
200	0	6½	1	1	1	7½	2	2¼	2	8¾	3	3¼	3	10	4	4½	4	11	5	5¾	0	10	11½	0	16	5¼
300	0	9¾	1	7½	2	5½	3	3¼	4	1¼	4	11	5	9	6	6¾	7	4¾	8	2½	0	16	5¼	1	4	7¾
400	1	1	2	2¼	3	3¼	4	4½	5	5¾	6	6¾	7	8	8	9	9	10¼	10	11½	1	1	11	1	12	10½
500	1	4¼	2	8¾	4	1¼	5	5¾	6	10	8	2½	9	7	10	11½	12	3¾	13	8¼	1	7	4¾	2	1	1

TABLE OF EXPENSES, INCOME, OR WAGES.

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

Per Year.	Per Month.	Per Week.	Per Day.	Per Year.	Per Month.	Per Week.	Per Day.	Per Year.	Per Month.	Per Week.	Per Day.
£ s.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1 0 is	0 1 8	0 0 4½	0 0 0¾	8 8 is	0 14 0	0 3 2¾	0 0 5½	18 18 is	1 11 6	0 7 3	0 1 0½
1 10	0 2 6	0 0 7	0 0 1	8 10	0 14 2	0 3 3¼	0 0 5½	19 0	1 11 8	0 7 3½	0 1 0½
2 0	0 3 4	0 0 9¼	0 0 1¼	9 0	0 15 0	0 3 5½	0 0 6	20 0	1 13 4	0 7 8	0 1 1¼
2 2	0 3 6	0 0 9¾	0 0 1½	9 9	0 15 9	0 3 7½	0 0 6¼	30 0	2 10 0	0 11 6	0 1 7¾
2 10	0 4 2	0 0 11½	0 0 1¾	10 0	0 16 8	0 3 10	0 0 6½	40 0	3 6 8	0 15 4½	0 2 2¼
3 0	0 5 0	0 1 1¾	0 0 2	10 10	0 17 6	0 4 0½	0 0 7	50 0	4 3 4	0 19 3	0 2 9
3 3	0 5 3	0 1 2½	0 0 2	11 0	0 18 4	0 4 3	0 0 7¼	60 0	5 0 0	1 3 0¾	0 3 3½
3 10	0 5 10	0 1 4¼	0 0 2¼	11 11	0 19 3	0 4 5¼	0 0 7½	70 0	5 16 8	1 6 11	0 3 10
4 0	0 6 8	0 1 6½	0 0 2¾	12 0	1 0 0	0 4 7½	0 0 8	80 0	6 13 4	1 10 9	0 4 4½
4 4	0 7 0	0 1 7½	0 0 2¾	12 12	1 1 0	0 4 10	0 0 8¼	90 0	7 10 0	1 14 7¼	0 4 11
4 10	0 7 6	0 1 8¾	0 0 3	13 0	1 1 8	0 5 0	0 0 8½	100 0	8 6 8	1 18 5	0 5 5¾
5 0	0 8 4	0 1 11	0 0 3¼	13 13	1 2 9	0 5 3	0 0 9	200 0	16 13 4	3 16 11	0 10 11½
5 5	0 8 9	0 2 0¼	0 0 3½	14 0	1 3 4	0 5 4½	0 0 9¼	300 0	25 0 0	5 15 4½	0 16 5¼
5 10	0 9 2	0 2 1½	0 0 3¾	14 14	1 4 6	0 5 8	0 0 9¾	400 0	33 6 8	7 13 10	1 1 11
6 0	0 10 0	0 2 3¾	0 0 4	15 0	1 5 0	0 5 9	0 0 10	500 0	41 13 4	9 12 3½	1 7 4¾
6 6	0 10 6	0 2 5	0 0 4¼	15 15	1 6 3	0 6 0½	0 0 10¼	600 0	50 0 0	11 10 9	1 12 10½
6 10	0 10 10	0 2 6	0 0 4¼	16 0	1 6 8	0 6 2	0 0 10½	700 0	58 6 8	13 9 2¾	1 18 4¼
7 0	0 11 8	0 2 8¼	0 0 4½	16 16	1 8 0	0 6 5½	0 0 11	800 0	66 13 4	15 7 8¼	2 3 10
7 7	0 12 3	0 2 10	0 0 4¾	17 0	1 8 4	0 6 6½	0 0 11½	900 0	75 0 0	17 6 1¾	2 9 3¼
7 10	0 12 6	0 2 10½	0 0 5	17 17	1 9 9	0 6 10	0 0 11¾	1000 0	83 6 8	19 4 7¼	2 14 9½
8 0	0 13 4	0 3 1	0 0 5¼	18 0	1 10 0	0 6 11	0 0 11¾				

If the Wages be Guineas instead of Pounds, for each Guinea add One Penny to each Month, or One Farthing to each Week.

READY-RECKONING OR MARKETING TABLE.

No.	2d.	2½d.	3d.	3½d.	4d.	4½d.	5d.	5½d.	6d.	6½d.	7d.	7½d.	8d.	9d.	10d.	11d.	No.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
2	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 9	0 10	0 11	1 0	1 1	1 2	1 3	1 4	1 6	1 8	1 10	2
3	0 6	0 7½	0 9	0 10½	1 0	1 1½	1 3	1 4½	1 6	1 7½	1 9	1 10½	2 0	2 3	2 6	2 9	3
4	0 8	0 10	1 0	1 2	1 4	1 6	1 8	1 10	2 0	2 2	2 4	2 6	2 8	3 0	3 4	3 8	4
5	0 10	1 0½	1 3	1 5½	1 8	1 10½	2 1	2 3½	2 6	2 8½	2 11	3 1½	3 4	3 9	4 2	4 7	5
6	1 0	1 3	1 6	1 9	2 0	2 3	2 6	2 9	3 0	3 3	3 6	3 9	4 0	4 6	5 0	5 6	6
7	1 2	1 5½	1 9	2 0½	2 4	2 7½	2 11	3 2½	3 6	3 9½	4 1	4 4½	4 8	5 3	5 10	6 5	7
8	1 4	1 8	2 0	2 4	2 8	3 0	3 4	3 8	4 0	4 4	4 8	5 0	5 4	6 0	6 8	7 4	8
9	1 6	1 10½	2 3	2 7½	3 0	3 4½	3 9	4 1½	4 6	4 10½	5 3	5 7½	6 0	6 9	7 6	8 3	9
10	1 8	2 1	2 6	2 11	3 4	3 9	4 2	4 7	5 0	5 5	5 10	6 3	6 8	7 6	8 4	9 2	10
11	1 10	2 3½	2 9	3 2½	3 8	4 1½	4 7	5 0½	5 6	5 11½	6 5	6 10½	7 4	8 3	9 2	10 1	11
12	2 0	2 6	3 0	3 6	4 0	4 6	5 0	5 6	6 0	6 6	7 0	7 6	8 0	9 0	10 0	11 0	12
13	2 2	2 8½	3 3	3 9½	4 4	4 10½	5 5	5 11½	6 6	7 0½	7 7	8 1½	8 8	9 9	10 10	11 11	13
14	2 4	2 11	3 6	4 1	4 8	5 3	5 10	6 5	7 0	7 7	8 2	8 9	9 4	10 6	11 8	12 10	14
28	4 8	5 10	7 0	8 2	9 4	10 6	11 8	12 10	14 0	15 2	16 4	17 6	18 8	21 0	23 4	25 8	28
56	9 4	11 8	14 0	16 4	18 8	21 0	23 4	25 8	28 0	30 4	32 8	35 0	37 4	42 0	46 8	51 4	56

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.
" " 1½ 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 Postage 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. . . . . 2d.
Over 4 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 additional 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.	*s.*	*d.*
For every inhabited house which, with the Offices, Yard, and Garden therewith occupied, is rented at £20 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 . . .	0	6
If occupied by a person licensed to retail Beer, Spirits, Wine, or other Liquors .	0	6
If occupied as a Farm House . . .	0	6
If occupied in any other manner, for every 20s. of such annual value. . . .	0	9

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	6
Ditto, employed as Under Gardeners .	0	10	6
Ditto, employed as Under Gamekeepers	0	10	6

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 2 or more Horses or Mules	2	0	0
For every Carriage with less than 4 wheels, drn. 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.

	Per Ann.
Horses and Mules above 13 hands in height, used for riding and drawing Carriages chargeable with duty	£1 1 0
Other Horses and Mules	0 10 6
Ditto, ditto, kept by Farmers	0 10 6
Ditto, ditto, kept by Bailiffs, Shepherds, or Herdsmen	0 10 6
Ditto, ditto, kept by Rectors, Vicars, or Curates	0 10 6
Ditto, ditto, kept by Roman Catholic Priests or Protestant Dissenting Ministers	0 10 6
Ditto, ditto, kept by Physicians, Surgeons, or Apothecaries	0 10 6
Ditto, ditto, used by Common Carriers.	0 10 6
Ditto, ditto, not above 13 hands in height, kept for riding, or drawing Carriages chargeable with duty	0 10 6
Ditto, ditto, kept for any other purpose	0 5 3

Horse Dealer's Duty.

Horse dealers residing within the Bills of Mortality	25 0 0
Other Horse dealers	12 10 0

[and 10 per cent. thereon.]

Hair Powder Duty.

	Per Ann.
Persons using or wearing Hair Powder	£1 3 6

Armorial Bearings Duty.

Persons chargeable with Assessed Taxes for any Carriage at the rate of £3 10s.	2 12 9
Other Persons	0 13 2

Income Tax—United Kingdom.

Schedule.	In the £
A.—In respect of all lands, tenements, &c.	4d.
B.—In respect of the occupation of lands, tenements, &c., England	2d.
Ditto, ditto, Scotland & Ireland	1½d.
Nurseries and Market Gardens	4d.
Composition for Tithes and Tithes Leased	1⅐d.
C.—In respect of annuities, dividends, and shares of annuities, &c.	4d.
D.—In respect of professions, trades, and employments, &c.	4d.
E.—In respect of public offices, annuities from public revenue, &c.	4d.

On Incomes of £100 & upwards.

Mem.—A deduction of £60 allowed in cases of incomes between £100 and £200 *per annum*, and the Tax charged on the difference.

LIST OF QUALIFIED

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS PRACTISING HOMŒOPATHY

IN

ENGLAND, WALES, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND.

EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS.—M.D. *Doctor of Medicine.* M.B. *Bachelor of Medicine.* L.R.C.P. *Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians.* L.R.C.S. *Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons.* M.R.C.S. *Member of the Royal College of Surgeons.* M.C. *Magister Chirurgiæ.* L.F.P.S. *Licentiate Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons.* L.S.A. *Licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries.* L.M. *Licentiate in Midwifery.* LL.D. *Doctor of Laws.* F.R.S. *Fellow of the Royal Society.* F.R.S.E. *Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.* M.R.I.A. *Member of the Royal Irish Academy.* M.B.H.S. *Member of British Homœopathic Society.* F.B.H.S. *Fellow of British Homœopathic Society.* F.G.S. *Fellow of the Geological Society.* F.A.S.L. *Fellow of the Anthropological Society of London.*

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.

Name.	Address.	Qualifications, Appointments, &c.
ACWORTH, EDWARD ...	BRIGHTON.—3, Regency Sq. At home from 12 to 1½.	M.D.Edin.1831. *M.B.H.S.*
ALLSHORN, GEO. EDW.	LONDON.—7, Ludgate Hill, and Clifton House, Dalston. At home before 11 a.m. and after 3 p.m. In the City from 11 to 3.	L.R.C.S. and L.M. Edin. 1851; M.D. *Pennsylvania. Extraord. Mem. Roy. Med. Soc. Edin.*
ANDERSON, JOHN	NORWOOD, S.—4, Sandloft Villas, Palace Road, Norwood. At home from 12 to 1; and at 11, Belgrave Road, South Norwood, on Tuesdays and Fridays at 12.	L.S.A. Lond. 1834; M.R.C.S. Eng. 1839; M.D. Univ. and K.'s Coll. Aberd. 1858. *Fel. Phys. Soc. Guy's Hosp.*
ANDERSON, THOMAS BLAIR.	RICHMOND, Surrey.	In practice before Aug. 1, 1815. (Retired from practice.)
AYERST, JAMES SMITH	TORQUAY.	M.R.C.S. Eng. 1847; M.D. St. And. 1856; L.R.C.P. Edin. 1860. *Late Assistant-Surgeon R.N. and Assistant-Surgeon to Royal Naval Hosp. Plymouth.*

Name.	Address.	Qualifications, Appointments, &c.
AYERST, WM. EDWARD	LONDON.—20, Holles Street, Cavendish Square, W. At home from 11 to 1½.	M.R.C.S. Eng. 1852. *Late Surgeon to the London Homœopathic Hospital; M.B.H.S.*
BAIKIE, ROBERT	EDINBURGH.—49, Northumberland Street. At home from 10 to 1.	L.R.C.S. Edin. 1818; M.D. Edin. 1820. *Late Staff Surg. H.E.I.C.S.; M.B.H.S.*
BARFOOT, EDWARD ...	LONDON.—117, Barnsbury Rd., Islington, N. At home before 10 and after 6.	M.R.C.S. Eng. and Lic. Midw. 1858. *Mem. Med. Soc. Univ. Coll.; M.B.H.S.*
BATCHELOUR, WM. ...	LONDON.—12, Finsbury Place South, E.C. (Mondays and Fridays from 12 to 2). TUNBRIDGE WELLS.—Grove Villa (on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays from 11 to 1).	L.S.A. Lond. 1834; M.R.C.S. Eng. 1835. M.D. *Erlangen.*
BATTYE, WILLIAM.....	PLYMOUTH.—11, Bucklan dTer. At home from 12 to 3.	M.R.C.S. Eng. 1864. *M.B.H.S.; Fel. Anthropological Soc.*
BAYES, WILLIAM	BATH.—15, Catherine Place. At home from 11 to 1.	M.R.C.S. 1844; M.D. Lambeth 1850; Extra L.R.C.P. Lond. 1853. *Joint Editor of 'Monthly Homœopathic Review.' M.B.H.S.*
BELCHER, HENRY ...	BRIGHTON.—10, Pavilion Parade. At home from 12.30 to 2.	M.D. Erlg. 1857; L.R.C.P. Edin. 1859; M.R.C.S. Eng. 1855. *Fel. Obstetrical Soc.* M.B.H.S.
BELL, JOHN CRAWFORD	NORWICH.—Princes Street, And LOWESTOFT.—96, High Street. At home from 9 to 10 a.m., except Tuesdays and Fridays.	L.S.A. Lond. 1825.
BELL, VERNON	LONDON.—17, William Street, Lowndes Square, S.W. At home from 10 to 1.	L.R.C.S. Edin. 1853; M.D. Edin. 1858. *Lic. Midw. Edin.* 1853; *Mem. Gen. Council Univ. Edin.; M.B.H.S.*
BELL, WILLIAM.....	LONDON.—18, Hertford Street, May Fair, W. At home from 12 to 2.	L.R.C.S. Irel. 1826; M.D. Erlang. 1858. *Formerly Surgeon to Queen's Co. Militia, and Phys. to Co. Tipperary Workhouse and Lunatic Asylum.*
BLACK, FRANCIS.....	CLIFTON, Bristol.—Worcester Lodge. At home from 2 to 4.	M.D. Edin. 1840. *Fell. Roy. Med. Soc. Edin.; M.B.H.S.*

Name.	Address.	Qualifications, Appointments, &c.
BLACKLEY, CHAS. HARRISON.	MACHESTER.—Egerton Terrace, Stretford Road. At home from 1 to 3.	M.R.C.S. Eng. 1858. *Hon. Med. Off. to Hom. Hosp. and Disp., Bloom St., Manchester; Med. Ref. to Caledonian and Brit. Nation. Insurance Companies.*
BLAKE, EDWARD THOS.	WOLVERHAMPTON.—8, Waterloo Road South. At home at 11.	M.R.C.S. Eng. 1863. *M.B.H.S.*
BLAKE, JAMES DORE...	TAUNTON.—At home from 11 to 1; Saturdays 11 to 3.	M.R.C.S. Eng. 1846; M.D. Philadelphia.
BLAKE, JAMES GIBBS...	BIRMINGHAM.—24, Colmore Row, and 23, Harbourne Road, Edgbaston. At Colmore Row from 12 to 2.	L.S.A. Lond. 1856; M.D. Lond. 1857; M.B. 1856; B.A. 1851; *Gold Medallist in Anatomy, Botany, and Medicine, Univ. Lond.; late Assist. Med. Off. Essex Co. Lunatic Asylum; formerly Phys. Assist. Univ. Coll. Hos.; Phys. to Birmingham Hom. Hos; M.B.H.S.*
BLAKE, JOS. NICHOLSON.	PLYMOUTH.—6, Sussex Ter. At home from 1½ to 3.	M.R.C.S. Eng. 1861.
†BLUNDELL, JNO. W. F.	MALVERN.	M.D. Gies. 1851; L.R.C.P. Edin. 1859. *Fell. Gen. and Hist. Soc. Great Brit.; M.B.H.S.*
BLYTH, JOHN.....	DUBLIN.—33, Fitzwilliam Sq. At home from 2 to 4.	L.R.C.S. Edin. 1833; M.D. St. And. 1838.
BOOTH, THOMAS.....	LEEDS.—Beeston Road House Hunslet. At home at 9, 3, and 7.	L.S.A. Lond. 1836.
BRADSHAW, WILLIAM	NOTTINGHAM.—Pepper Street. At home from 12 to 2.	M.R.C.S. Eng. 1840; L.S.A. Lond. 1840; M.D. Maris. Coll. Univ. Aberd. 1854. *M.B.H.S.*
†BRADY, PATRICK A....	BRADFORD, Yorkshire.	L.A.H. Dubl. 1840; L.S.A. Lond. 1847; M.R.C.S. Eng. 1847; M.D. Univ. and K.'s Coll. Aberd. 1856.
BUBB, HORATIO WARNER.	CAMBRIDGE.—36, Sidney St. At home from 11½ to 1½.	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.*
BUCK, HENRY	LONDON.—45, Camden Road, N.W. At home from 9 to 11, and from 5 to 7.	M.R.C.S. Eng. 1862. *M.B.H.S.*

Name.	Address.	Qualifications, Appointments, &c.
BUTLER, GEO. HENRY	TWICKENHAM.—2, Alexandra Villas, Hampton Road. At home from 9 to 11 a.m.	L.S.A. 1832.
CAMERON, GEO. FENTON.	LONDON.—38, Albemarle St., W. At home from 10 to 1.	M.D. Edin. 1845. L.R.C.S. Edin. 1845.
CAMERON, HUGH	LONDON.—43, Hertford St., May Fair, W. At home from 12 to 2.	L.R.C.S. Edin. 1831. *Fell. B.H.S.; Co-Editor 'Annals Brit. Hom. Soc.'*
CAMERON, ROBERT ...	HUDDERSFIELD. — 18, New North Road. At home from 9 to 10, 1 to 2, and 5 to 6.	M.D. Glasgow 1838.
CARFRAE, GEO. MANN	SURBITON.—Adelaide Road, S.W.	M.D. Edin. 1857; *Assistant Phys. Lond. Hom. Hos. M.B.H.S.*
CARLESS, JOHN	WOOLWICH. — 32, Rectory Place; and at Marland Villas, Chiselhurst, Kent. At Woolwich from 9 to 11 a.m.	M.D. and C.M. Aberd. 1865.
CARTWRIGHT, ROBERT	SHREWSBURY.—At home from 12 to 1.	L.S.A. Lond. 1833; M.R.C.S. Eng. 1833; M.D. St. And. 1853.
†CASANOVA, JOHN N.	GUERNSEY.	L.S.A. Lond. 1857. A.B. *Havan.* 1824; *Lic. Med. Fac.* 1825; C.M.D. *Roy. Coll. Phys. Surg. Cadiz* 1827; A.E. *Med. Fac. Paris* 1835.
CASH, JOSIAH.....	MATLOCK. — Bridge House Hydropathic Establishment. At home from 9 to 10 and from 1 to 2.	M.R.C.S. Eng. 1856; L.R.C.P. Edin. 1861. *Hon. Surg. 11th Derbyshire Rifle Volunteers; Certif. Surg. under the Factory Act; Med. Off. of the Matlock District of the Bakewell Union.*
CHEPMELL, EDWARD C.	LONDON.—22, Cavendish Sq., W. At home from 11 to 1.	M.D. Ed. 1844. *Phys. to Islington Hom. Disp.; Late Phys. to Hahnemann Hos.; M.B.H.S.*
CLARE, WILLIAM	LEEDS.—Park Square. At home at 9, at 3, and at 7.	M.R.C.S. Eng. 1856; L.R.C.P. Edin. 1859.
CLARKE, JOHN SAY ...	LONDON.—2, Canonbury Park, Islington, N.; and Ilston Villa, Colney Hatch Park, N. At home from 9 to 11 a.m.	M.R.C.S.Eng.1838; M.D. Univ. & K.'s Coll. Aberd. 1851. *M.B.H.S.*
CLIFTON, ARTHUR C....	NORTHAMPTON.—65, Abingdon Street. At home from 12 to 2, Saturdays 12 to 4.	M.R.C.S. Eng. 1856. *M.B.H.S.*

Name.	Address.	Qualifications, Appointments, &c.
COBBE, CHARLES	LONDON.—81, Wimpole Street, Cavendish Square, W.	M.R.C.S. Eng. 1841.
COCHRAN, GEORGE B.	WESTON-SUPER-MARE.	M.D. Edin. 1834. L.R.C.S. *Edin.* 1833; *Mem. Roy. Phys. Soc. Edin.; Mem. Soc. Méd. Étran. Paris.*
COCKBURN, JOHN	GLASGOW.—3, Margaret St. At home at 9 and 2.	L.R.C.S. Edin. 1855.
COCKBURN, SAMUEL ...	GLASGOW.—173, Bath Street, At home from 9 to 11 a.m., and 8 to 11 p.m.	L.R.C.S. Edin. 1848; M.D. St. And. 1848. *M.B.H.S.*
COGHLAN, W. BOYLE	MANCHESTER.—367, Portland Terrace, Oxford Road. Consulting rooms, 5, Hartford Chambers, St. Ann's Square, from 12½ to 2½ daily.	M.R.C.S. Eng. 1864. B.A., *Queen's Univ. Ireland*, 1852, M.A. 1853; *Queen's Univ. Prizeman, Exhibitioner, Scholar and Double Gold Medallist; Surg. to Byrom St. Hom. Disp., Manchester; M.B.H.S.*
‡COLERIDGE, The Rev. JOHN.	ILFRACOMBE.—(Clerk in Holy Orders. Not practising.)	M.R.C.S. Eng. 1832; L.S.A. 1831. *Late Assist.-Surg. H.E.I.C.S.*
COLLINS, CHARLES P...	LEAMINGTON. — 4, Hamilton Terrace. At home from 2 to 4.	M.R.C.S. Eng. 1860; L.R.C.P. Lond. 1865. *Phys. to the Leamington Disp.; M.B.H.S.; Mem. Mid. Hom. Assoc.*
COOPER, ROBT. THOS.	SOUTHAMPTON. — 7, Lower Prospect Place. At home 9 to 11, except Wednesdays and Saturdays, and from 2 to 3.	B.A., M.B., & Mast. in Surg. Trin. Coll. Dub. 1865; Lic. Midw. Steeven's Hosp. 1864; *late House Surg. Lond. Hom. Hos.; M.B.H.S.*
COX, WILLIAM HARRIS	MANCHESTER. — Burlington House, 200, Oxford Rd. At home from 2 to 4.	M.R.C.S. Eng. 1856. *Hon. Med. Off. Manch. Hom. Hosp. & Disp., Bloom Street.*
CRAIG, ROBERT	CRAMLINGTON, Northumberland.	L.F.P.S. Glasgow, 1833.
CRAIG, WM. SIMPSON	SCARBOROUGH.—8, Huntriss Row. At home from 9 to 10, and 3 to 4.	L.R.C.S. Edin. 1849; M.D. St. And. 1850. *M.B.H.S.*
†‡CROKER, JOHN REES	MALVERN LINK.—2, Beauchamp Villas; and 1, Church St., Great Malvern.	M.R.C.S. Eng. and L.S.A. Lond.
CRONIN, EDWARD	BRIXTON, Surrey, S.—Claremont House. At home from 9 to 1.	M.D. Lambeth, 1858.
CRONIN, EUGENE	LONDON.—Old Manor House, Clapham Common, S. At home from 12 to 1.	L.S.A. Lond. 1860; M.D. St. And. 1861; M.R.C.S. Eng. 1864. *M.B.H.S.*

Name.	Address.	Qualifications, Appointments, &c.
CROUCHER, ALEXR. RICHARD.	ST. LEONARD'S, Hastings.—26, Grand Parade. At home 2 to 3.	M.D. St. And. 1858; M.R.C.S. Eng. 1857; L.S.A. 1858; L.M. 1858; Phys. to the Hastings Hom. Dispensary.
CUTMORE, CHARLES R.	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.	M.R.C.S. Eng. 1858; Lic. Midw. 1858. *M.B.H.S.*
†CUTTING, WILLIAM...	LEYTON, Essex.—7, Park Place.	M.R.C.S. Eng. 1813. *M.B.H.S.*
DALZELL, DAVID B. ...	GREAT MALVERN.—Seaforth.	M.D. Marisch. Coll. Univ. Aberd. 1858.
DAVISON, JOHN MARCHANT.	LONDON.—112, Upper Street, Islington, N. At home from 10 to 1.	M.R.C.S. Eng. 1858; Lic. Midw. 1858. M.D. *Cleveland, U.S.; Mem. Med. Soc. Univ. Coll.*
DAY, JOHN C.....	LONDON.—18, Kentish Town Road, N.W.	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.*
†DENHAM, WM. HEMPSON.	PORTSMOUTH.—High Street.	L.S.A. Eng. 1828; M.R.C.S. Eng. 1829. *Formerly Assist. Surg. Convict Department, Dartmoor.*
DIXON, JACOB.....	LONDON.—8, Great Ormond Street, W.C. At home before 12.	L.S.A. Lond. 1827. M.D. *Cleveland, U.S.; Hon. Assist. Med. Off. to the London Hom. Hosp.; M.B.H.S.*
DRUMMOND, JOHN.....	MANCHESTER.—145, Strangeways. At home from 9 to 10 a.m., and 3 to 4 p.m.	M.R.C.S. Eng. 1856; L.R.C.P. Edin. 1859.
DRURY, W. VALLANCEY	LONDON.—7, Harley Street, Cavendish Square, W. At home from 12 to 2.	M.D. Edin. 1842. *Fell. B.H.S.; M.R.I.A.; Phys. Accoucheur to Lond. Hom. Hosp.; formerly Lecturer on Materia Medica and Therapeutics, Park St. School of Medicine, Dublin; and Pres. Roy. Phys. and Hunt. Med. Soc. Edin.*

Name.	Address.	Qualifications, Appointments, &c.
DRYSDALE, JNO. JAS.	LIVERPOOL.—36A, Rodney St. At home from 9 to 11, and from 2 to 3.	M.D. Edin. 1838; L.R.C.S. Edin. 1838. *Mem. Roy. Med. Soc. Edin., and Med. Inst. Liverpool; M.B.H.S.; Co-Editor of the 'Brit. Jour. of Homœopathy; Consulting Physician to Liverpool Hom. Dis.*
DUDGEON, ROBT. ELLIS	LONDON.—53, Montagu Sq., W. At home from 12½ to 2.	M.D. Edin. 1841; L.R.C.S. Edin. 1839. *Co-Editor of the 'Brit. Jour. of Homœopathy.'*
DUNN, GEORGE	DONCASTER.—Priory Place.	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.*
EDDY, CHAS. WALTER	LONDON.—49, Belgrave Road, S.W. (Not in practice.)	M.B. and Lic. Med. Oxon. 1849. *M.B.H.S.*
EDGELOW, GEORGE ...	GUERNSEY. — 2, Clifton, St. Peter's. At home from 10 to 12 a.m.	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.*
†ELLIOT, HENRY	LEICESTER.—40, Friar Lane. At home from 12 to 2, and 6 to 8.	M.R.C.S. Eng. 1839.
ENGALL, THOMAS	LONDON.—15, Euston Square, N.W. At home till 10, and from 2 to 3.	M.R.C.S. Eng. 1843.
EPPS, GEO. NAPOLEON	LONDON.—20, Devonshire St., Portland Place, W. At home from 9 to 2.	M.R.C.S. Eng. 1845. M.D. *Erlang.* 1856; *Surg. to Harrison's Spinal Inst.*
EPPS, JOHN	LONDON.—89, Great Russell Street, W.C. At home from 8 to 3, except Thursdays.	M.D. Edin. 1827. *Med. Director of the Roy. Jennerian Soc.; Corr. Mem. Med. and Surg. Soc. Barcelona; formerly Lecturer on Chemistry, Mat. Med. and Bot., Hunterian School of Medicine.*
EPPS, RICHARD	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.	M.R.C.S. Eng. 1859.

Name.	Address.	Qualifications, Appointments, &c.
EVANS, WILLIAM HILL	BRADFORD, Yorkshire. — 58, Little Horton Lane. At home from 9 to 10, and from 2 to 4.	A.B., M.B. 1850, M.D. 1860, Dubl.; Lic. 1848, Lic. Midw. 1849, R.C.S. Ireland. *Late Phys. City of Limerick Infirmary.*
FLEURY, C. R.	MANCHESTER. — 21, Burlington Street, Oxford Road, At home from 2 to 4.	M.R.C.S. Eng. 1857; L.R.C.P. Lond. 1863. M.D. (*Exam.*) *Erlang.* 1864; *Surg. to the Manchester Hosp. and Disp.; late Med. Off. in P. and O. Co.'s Service in India and Mediterranean.*
FLINT, FREDERICK.....	BIRMINGHAM.—Homœopathic Hospital, Old Square.	M.R.C.S Eng. 1866. *House Surgeon Birmingham Hom. Hosp.*
†FRASER, EVAN	HULL.—3, Brunswick Terrace.	L.R.C.S. Edin. 1857. L.M.
FREEMAN, WILLIAM ...	CARDIFF.—37, Charles Srreet.	M.R.C.S. Eng. 1859; L.S.A. Lond. 1859. *M.B.H.S.*
‡FRITH, ROBERT	LONDON.—19, Clifton Road East, St. John's Wood, N.W. (Retired from practice.)	M.R.C.S. Eng. 1816. *Formerly Surg. in the H.E.I.S.C.*
GALGEY, WILLIAM ...	BELFAST.—37, Great Victoria Street. At home from 10 to 12.	M.D. St. And. 1860; L.A.H. Dubl. 1851; L.M. Belf. Coll. 1851.
GALLOWAY, JN. MASON	WIGAN.—Wallgate	M.D. Edin. 1852. *Late Hon. Med. Off. to Manchester Hom. Hosp. and Disp.*
GARDINER, ARTHUR ...	BELFAST.—12, College Square. At home from 12 to 2.	M.R.C.S. Eng. 1839; L.A.H. Dubl. 1840; M.D. St. And. 1855. *Mem. Roy. Dub. Soc.; M.B.H.S.*
†GEOGHEGAN, RICHD. TAYLOR.	BIRKENHEAD. — 3, Kenyon Terrace, Claughton. At home from 9 to 11, and 2 to 4.	M.R.C.S. Eng. 1863. *L.M. Dublin.*
GILLOW, WILLIAM.....	TORQUAY.— Stapleton. At home from 10 to 11.	M.R.C.S. Eng. 1848.
GUINNESS, ARTHUR ...	CHELTENHAM.—18, Promenade. At home from 9 to 11, and 2 to 3.	F.R.C.S. Irel. 1835; M.D. Glasg. 1836. *Lic. Lying-in Hosp. Dubl.; Phys. to Cheltenham Hom. Disp.*
GUTTERIDGE, RICHARD	LEICESTER.—25, London Road. At home from 9 to 11, and from 6 to 9.	L.F.P.S. Glasg. 1858. M.D. *West. Med. Coll. U.S.* 1855; M.D. *Erlangen* 1856; *Phys. to Leicester Homœopathic Dispensary.*

Name.	Address.	Qualifications, Appointments, &c.
GWILLIM, WILLIAM ...	CHELTENHAM.—1, Bath Place. At home from 9 to 11 a.m, and 2 to 3 p.m. At 13, Queen Street. GLOUCESTER, Wednesday and Saturday, from 1 to 2.	L.S.A. Lond. 1819; M.R.C.S. Eng. 1821. M.D. *Erlangen* 1831; *Phys. to Cheltenham Hom. Disp.*
GWYNN, WILLIAM	HILL, Hants.—Holly Lodge. (Retired from practice.)	Lic. Surg. 1854, and M.B. 1857, Dublin.
HALE, ROBT. DOUGLAS	LONDON.—16, Queen Anne Street, Cavendish Sq., W. At home from 12 to 2. And at ST. LEONARD'S, 26, Grand Parade.	M.R.C.S. Eng. 1839; L.S.A. Lond. 1842; M.D. St. And. 1851. *Cons. Phys. to the Hastings Hom. Disp. M.B.H.S.*
HAMILTON, EDWARD...	LONDON.—22, Grafton Street, Bond Street, W. At home from 10 to 1.	M.D. St. And. 1842; F.L.S.,F.Z.S. *Late Phys. to Lond. Hom. Hosp.; Treas. and Fell. of Brit Hom. Soc.*
HANDS, DECIMUS	LONDON.—Moss Villa, 5, New Finchley Road, N.W. At home from 9 to 11 a.m. and 5 to 7 p.m.	M.R.C.S. Eng. 1835; L.S.A. Lond. 1836.
HANDS, JOSEPH .....,	LONDON. — 23, The Grove, Hammersmith, W. At home from 9 to 10 a.m., on Mondays and Thursdays.	L.S.A. Lond. 1830; M.R.C.S. Eng. 1831. *Late Con. Surg. Hah. Hosp.*
HANSON, GEO. HENRY	BRIGHTON.—28, Cannon Place, Brighton. At home till 10, and from 2 to 4. And WORTHING.	M.D. Glasg. 1852.
HARMER, ROBERT	RICHMOND, Surrey. — Court Lodge. At home from 11 to 1.	M.D. Glasg. 1853; M.R.C.S. Eng. 1853; L.S.A. Lond. 1853. L.M. 1852; *Phys. to Richmond Hom. Disp.; late Phys. to Norfolk and Norwich Hom. Hosp.; M.B.H.S.*
HARPER, JAS. PEDDIE	WINDSOR.—Clydesdale Villa, Osborne Road. At home from 9 to 10, and 2 to 3.	L.R.C.S. Edin. 1848; M.D. Edin. 1848. *M.B.H.S.*
HARRISON, WILLIAM PHILIP.	ILKLEY WELLS HOUSE, Hydropathic Establishment, Wharfdale, Leeds.	M.R.C.S. Eng. 1847; L.S.A. Lond. 1847; M.D. Marisch. Coll. Univ. Aberd. 1854.
HARTMANN, FRANZ ALEXANDER.	NORWICH.—St. Stephen's Villa. At home from 2 to 4.	M.D. Leipsic. 1847. *Phys. to Norfolk and Norwich Hom. Disp.; M.B.H.S.*
HARVEY, CHAS. TYSOE	SOUTHPORT. — 48, Houghton St. At home from 9 to 10, and 2 to 4.	M.R.C.S. Eng. 1848; Lic. K. & Q. Coll. Ph. Irel. 1860.

Name.	Address.	Qualifications, Appointments, &c.
HASTINGS, HUGH	LONDON. — Liverpool Lodge, Brixton Hill, S. At home from 9 to 11, and 2 to 3.	M.R.C.S. Eng. 1845; L.S.A. Lond. 1847. M.D. *Jena*, 1854; L.M.
HAYLE, THOMAS.....	ROCHDALE. — 154, Drake St. At home from 2 to 3, and from 7 to 8.	L.R.C.S. Edin. 1829; M.D. Edin. 1837. F.A.S.L.
HAYWARD, JOHN WILLIAMS.	LIVERPOOL. — The Octagon, Grove St. At home from 9 to 11, and from 2 to 3.	M.D. St. And. 1854; M.R.C.S. Eng. 1854; L.S.A. Lond. 1854. *Hon. Phys. Liverpool Hom. Disp.*
†HENDERSON, WM. ...	EDINBURGH.—19, Ainslie Pl.	M.D. Edin. 1831; F.R.C.P. Edin. 1838. *Prof. Gen. Path. in Univ. Edin.; late Phys. Roy. Infirm., and Prof. Clin. Med.*
HENRIQUES, AMOS.....	LONDON.—67, Upper Berkeley Street, Portman Sq., W. At home from 12 to 2.	M.R.C.S. Eng. 1832. *B.L. Paris; Fell. Med. and Chir. Soc.; Hon. Phys. to Spanish Embassy; Knight of Order of Carlos III of Spain.*
HENRY, ALEXANDER...	CROYDON, Surrey. — Lynton Lodge. At home from 8 to 10, and from 6 to 8.	M.D. and M.C. Glasg. 1840.
HERING, WILLIAM ...	LONDON. — 3, Gloucester St., Portman Square, W. At home from 11 to 1, except Saturdays and Sundays.	L.S.A. Lond. 1826; M.D. Heidelberg 1857. *Hon. Memb. of the Central Union of Germany and Brussels.*
HILBERS, GEORGE.....	BRIGHTON.—8, Cavendish Pl.	M.R.C.S. Eng. 1841; L.S.A. Lond. 1842; M.D. St. And. 1845. *M.B.H.S.*
†HOLLAND, E. CHRISTOPHER.	NORWICH.—Brunswick Lodge, Newmarket Road. At home from 11 to 1.	M.R.C.S.Eng.1833; L.S.A. Lond. 1833; L.R.C.P. Edin. 1861. *M.B.H.S.*
HORNER, JONAH	REDCAR Hydropathic Establishment, Yorkshire.	L.R.C.S. Edin. 1819; M.D. Edin. 1825.
HOWDEN, JOHN	BOWDON, Cheshire.—From 12 to 1.30.	L.R.C.S. Edin. 1845.
HUDSON, EDMD. LORD	LIVERPOOL.—10, Bedford St., South. At home from 9 to 12.	M.R.C.S. Eng. 1850. *Hon. Surg. to the Liverpool Hom. Disp.; Mem. Liverpool Hom. Med. and Chir. Soc.*
HUGHES, J. VAUGHAN	LONDON.—5, George Street, Hanover Square, W. At home from 11 to 2.	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*

Name.	Address.	Qualifications, Appointments, &c.
HUGHES, J. VAUGHAN, *continued.*		*Medals and Clasps; Surgeon to the Lond. Hom. Hosp.; Warneford Gold Medallist for an Essay 'On the Blood.'*
HUGHES, RICHARD ...	BRIGHTON.—10, Pavilion Parade. At home from 12½ to 2.	M.R.C.S. Eng. 1857; L.R.C.P. Edin. 1860. *M.B.H.S.; Joint Ed. of 'British Journal of Homœopathy; Phys. to Brighton Hom. Disp.*
HUTCHINSON, FRANCIS BLAKE.	MANCHESTER. — 178, Oxford Road. At home from 2½ to 4.	L.R.C.P. Edin. (Exam.) 1860; M.R.C.S. Eng. 1859; L.S.A. *Med. Off. of the Manchester Hom. Hosp. and Disp.; M.B.H.S.*
IRVING, JAMES	NEWARK-ON-TRENT. — At home from 9 to 10 and after 6½ p.m.	M.D. Edin. 1857; M.R.C.S. Eng. 1858; L.S.A. Lond. 1857.
IRWIN, HENRY R.	BIRMINGHAM.—Sycamore House, Lozells; and 35, Colmore Row. At home (Lozells) from 9 to 10, and Colmore Row from 1 to 3.	L.F.P.S. Glasg. 1861; L.M. *Hon. Surg. to Birmingham Hom. Hosp. and Disp.; Mem. Midland Hom. Soc.; formerly Surg. in the Emigrant Service.*
JONES, ALF. ORLANDO	BROMLEY, Kent, S.E.—Grange House, Widmore Lane, Bromley. At home till 10, from 1 to 3, and after 7.	M.R.C.S. Eng. 1864; L.M. 1864; M.D. Marisch. Coll. Univ. Aberd. 1864. *Phys. to Bromley Hom. Disp. and Assist. Phys. to the London Hom. Hosp. M.B.H.S.*
JONES, JAMES.....	LONDON.—Homœopathic Hospital, Great Ormond Street, W.C.	M.D. Edin.; L.R.C.P. Lond.; M.R.C.S. Eng. 1864. *House Surg. London Hom. Hosp. M.B.H.S.*
KELSALL, HENRY	REDHILL, Surrey.—At home at 2 p.m.	M.D. Glasg. 1842; L.S.A. Lond. 1820; M. 1822, Fell. 1844, R.C.S. Eng.
KENNEDY, J. FERGUSON.	NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—2, Eldon Square. At home from 9 to 10, and from 4 to 6.	L.F.P.S. Glasg. 1837; L.R.C.P. Edin. 1867. *M.B.H.S.*
KENNY, JOSEPH.....	LONDON.—8, High Street, Stoke Newington, N. At home till 10.	A.B. and M.B. Dub. 1840; L.S.A. Lond. 1842; M.R.C.S. Eng. 1859.
KER, CLAUDIUS BUCHANAN.	CHELTENHAM.—Hadley House. At home from 1 to 3.	M.D. Edin. 1844. *Fell. of the Anthropological Society.*

Name.	Address.	Qualifications, Appointments, &c.
KIDD, JOSEPH	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.	M.D. Univ. and K.'s Coll. Aberd. 1853; M.R.C.S. Eng. 1846. *M.B.H.S.*
KYNGDON, BOUGHTON	EXETER.—Rose Hill, at 28, Queen Street, from 1 to 2½.	L.S.A. Lond. 1842. *Med. Assoc. King's Coll. Lond.*
LADE, GEORGE	LYNN REGIS, Norfolk.—St. Margaret's Place. At home till 10, and from 1 to 3.	M.D. Glasg. 1850; L.F.P.S. 1850; L.S.A. Lond. 1856.
LASERON, MICHAEL M. A. H.	LONDON.—Fore Street, Edmonton, N. At home till 10.	M.D. Jena 1850.
LAURIE, DAVID C.....	LONDON.—6, Boyne Terrace, Notting Hill, W. At home from 9 to 10, and from 12 to 2.	M.D. Edin. 1847; L.R.C.S. Edin. 1847.
LAURIE, WM. FORBES	DUNSTABLE, Beds.—Ichnield House. At home from 9 to 10, and from 2 to 4.	M.D. Edin. 1838; L.R.C.S. Edin. 1838; L.S.A. Lond. 1838.
LAWRENCE, JOSEPH ...	BIRMINGHAM.—19, Colmore Row. Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, at 11.	M.R.C.S. Eng. 1832; L.S.A. Lond. 1832. *Consulting Surg. to Birm. Hom. Hosp.*
LAWRIE, JAMES.....	EDINBURGH.—22, Rankeillour Street. At home at 10 and 2.	L.R.C.S. Edin. 1828; M.D. Univ. St. And. 1845.
LEADAM, THOMAS R....	LONDON.—1, York Place, Portman Square, W. At home from 12½ to 2.	L.R.C.P. Edin. 1867; M.R.C.S. Eng. 1832; L.S.A. Lond. 1830. M.D. (*Hon.*) *Cleveland, U.S.; Surg. Accoucheur to the Lond. Hom. Hosp.; Fell. B.H.S.*
‡LILLIE, JAMES	LONDON.—8, Richmond Villas, Seven Sisters' Road, Holloway, N. At home till 9½, from 2 to 3, and 5½ to 6½.	M.D. New York. 1842.
‡LONGMORE, BENJAMIN	LONDON.—61, New Church Road, Camberwell, S. At home from 9 to 12.	M.R.C.S. Eng. Late Res. Med. Off. H.M. Penal Settlemt., Brit. Guiana.
LOWDER, CHARLES D'OYLEY JOHN	RYDE, Isle of Wight.—Lansdown House. At home from 9 to 12.	M.D. Edin. 1828; L.R.C.S. Edin. 1828. *Formerly Phys. Bailbrook Lunatic Asylum, near Bath; Med. Ref. to British Equitable Life Office.*
LYSCHINSKI, ADAM ...	EDINBURGH.—10, Warriston Crescent. At home till 10½, and from 4 to 6.	M.D. Edin. 1837; L.R.C.S. Edin. 1837.

Name.	Address.	Qualifications, Appointments, &c.
†MACDONALD, WILLIAM	ST. ANDREW'S.— United College. (Not in practice.)	M.D. Edin. 1818; F.R.C.P. Edin. 1836. *Professor of Civ. and Nat. History and Comp. Anatomy; F.R.S.E.; F.L.S.; M.B.H.S.; F.G.S.; Fell. Anthropological Soc. Lond.*
MACKECHNIE, JOHN H.	LONDON. — 16, Princes St., Cavendish Sq., W., and at 445, Strand, W.C., from 10 to 12.	M.D. St. And. 1856. *Phys. Lond. Hom. Hos.; Hon. Sec. B.H.S.*
MACKINTOSH, CHAS. H.	TORQUAY.—Morden Hall, Warren Road. At home from 12 to 1.	Ext. L.R.C.P. Lond. 1841; M.R.C.S. Eng. 1830; L.S.A. Lond. 1829; M.D. St. And. 1863.
MCMILLAN, SAMUEL SCOTT.	MANCHESTER.—55, Nelson St., Oxford Road. At home till 10½ and after 4½.	M.R.C.S. Eng. 1864, and L.M.
MACSWINNEY, JAMES	GALWAY.—Ship Street. At home from 12 to 4.	Lic. Apoth. Hall, Dub. 1831.
MADDEN, H. R.	LONDON.—16, Westbourne St., Hyde Park, W. At home before 10, and from 12 to 3.	M.D. Edin. 1839; L.R.C.S. Edin. 1838. *Vice-Presid. and Fell. B.H.S.; Joint Editor 'Monthly Hom. Review.'*
MALAN, HENRY VICTOR	ST. CATHERINE'S HILL, near Guildford, Surrey.	M.D. Aberd. 1845; M.A., Med. Chir. et Artis Obstet. Doct. Tubingen 1839. *Mem. Coll. Phys. and Surg. Genoa; Phys. to the Guildford Hom. Disp.; Mem. Soc. Hom. Gallicane, Paris, and of the Med. Soc. of Geneva; formerly Phys. to the Hom. Disp. Genoa, the Marylebone Hom. Disp., and the Hahnemann Hosp., London.*
MANSELL J.	SPALDING (pro tem.)	M.R.C.S. Eng. 1830; L.S.A. 1828.
MARKWICK, ALFRED ...	LONDON.—1, Leinster Square, Westbourne Grove, W. At home from 11 to 1.	M. 1843, Fell. 1859, R.C.S. Eng.; L.S.A. Lond. 1843; L.R.C.P. Edin. 1859. *Phys. to Lond. Hom. Hosp.; M.B.H.S.*
MARSDEN, JAMES L....	GT. MALVERN. — Abbotsfield. At home from 9½ to 12.	M.D. Edin. 1837; M.R.C.S. Eng. 1837.

Name.	Address.	Qualifications, Appointments, &c.
MARSTON, CHARLES H.	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.	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.*
MASSY, R. TUTHILL ...	BRIGHTON. — 17, Denmark Terrace, Montpellier Road, Brighton. At home before 9 and from 1 to 3.	L.R.C.S. Irel. 1843; M.D. Glasg. 1844. *Phys. to Hom. Inst. for Dis. of Children.*
MATHESON, DUNCAN ...	NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.—16, Eldon Sq. At home till 10, and from 2 to 3.	L.F.P.S. Glasg. 1852; L.R.C.P. Edin. 1864. *Phys. to the Newcastle-upon-Tyne Hom. Disp. M.B.H.S.*
MATHEWS, T. LOWTHER	MANCHESTER.—82, Oxford St. At home till 10, from 2 to 4, and after 7 p.m.	M.D. Glasg. 1854; L.F.P.S. Glasg. 1858; L.M. Glasg. 1853. *Phys. Manchester Hom. Hosp. and Disp.; formerly Res. Phys. and Sen. House Surg. Glasg. Infirm.*
METCALFE, J. BELL ...	CLAPTON, N.E.—1, Portland Place.	L.S.A. Lond. 1835; M.R.C.S. Eng. 1841; M.D. Univ. and K.'s Coll. Aberd. 1860. *Fell. B.H.S.*
MILES, THOMAS	SHINFIELD, Berks. — Holly Lodge. (Not practising.)	M.R.C.S. Eng. 1856.
MILLER, ANDREW	LONDON.—8, St. John's Wood Villas, Finchley Road, N.W.	M.D. Edin. 1866; M.R.C.S. Eng. 1864.
MILLARD, JOHN.....	BRISTOL.—19, Somerset St., Kingsdown. At home from 9½ to 1.	L.S.A. Lond. 1825; M.R.C.S. Eng. 1826. *Formerly H.E.I.C.S.*
MILLIN, EDWARD H....	WORCESTER. — 56, Tything. At home before 10, and from 2 to 4 (except Wednesday and Saturday).	L.S.A. Lond. 1844; M.R.C.S. Eng. 1859.
MOIR, DOUGLAS.....	MANCHESTER. — 4, Queen's Terrace, Victoria Park.	M.D. Aberd. 1867; M.B. and M.C. 1866.
†MOORE, GEORGE	STOKE-UPON-TRENT.—Shelton House. At home from 2 to 3.	L.F.P.S. Glasg. 1855; L.R.C.P. Lond. 1861; M.D. St. And. 1862. *M.B.H.S.*
MOORE, JOHN.....	LIVERPOOL.—4, Napier Terrace, Canning Street. At home from 9 to 11½.	L.S.A. Lond. 1834; M.R.C.S. Eng. 1835. *Cons. Surg. to Liverpool Disp.; M.B.H.S.*

Name.	Address.	Qualifications, Appointments, &c.
MOORE, JOHN MURRAY	LIVERPOOL.—53, Rodney St. At home from 1½ to 3½, and 6 to 7 p.m. And at 33, Newington, from 12 to 1½.	M.B. and C.M. Edin. 1865; M.D. Edin. 1867; M.R.C.S. Eng. 1865. *Stip. Phys. and late House Surg. to the Liverpool Hom. Disp.; Mem. of the Liverpool Hom. Med.-Chir. Soc.; Fell. of the Bot. Soc., and Extraord. Mem. of the Roy. Med. Soc. Edin.; Med. Ref. to the Caledonian Insurance Comp.*
†MOORE, WILLIAM H.	WOODBRIDGE, Suffolk. — Church St. At home from 9 to 10, and 2 to 4.	L. S. A. Lond. 1836; M.R.C.S. Eng. 1837.
MOREHOUSE, JOHN B.	BLACKBURN.—12, Park Ter. At home from 2 to 4, and from 6 to 8.	L.R.C.P. Edin. 1862; L.R.C.S. Edin. 1862.
MORGAN, SAMUEL	BATH.—46, Rivers Street. At home from 2 to 3.	M.R.C.S. 1854; L.S.A. Lond. 1854; M.D. St. And. 1856. *Phys. to Bath Hom. Hosp.; M.B.H.S.*
MORGAN, WILLIAM ...	LONDON.—14, Tyndale Place, Islington, N. At home from 9 to 11. And on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 7.	M.R.C.S. Eng. 1846; M.D. Univ. & K.'s Coll. Aberd. 1856. *M.B.H.S.; formerly Accoucheur to West-End Mat. Inst.; and one of Med. Off. Lond. Hom. Hosp.*
MORISSON, STAMMERS	LONDON.—8, Holland Place, Clapham Road, S. At home from 9 to 12.	M.R.C.S. Eng. 1867.
NANKIVELL, HERBERT	DONCASTER.—Priory Place.	M.D. Edin. 1864; M.R.C.S. Eng. 1865. *A.K.C.; Surg. to St. James's Hosp. Doncaster; late House Surg. Liverpool Hom. Disp., and Birmingham Hom. Hosp.*
NANKIVELL, JOHN H...	YORK.—9, Bootham. At home from 9 to 11, and from 3 to 4.	M.R.C.S. Eng. 1838; L.S.A. Lond. 1838. *Surgeon to York Hom. Disp.; M.B.H.S.*
NEATBY, THOMAS	LONDON.—29, Thurlow Road, Hampstead, N.W. At home from 12 to 1.	M.R.C.S. Eng. 1861; M.D. St. And. 1861; L.S.A. Lond. 1861. *M.B.H.S.; Late Assistant Phys. to Lond. Hom. Hosp.*
NEWMAN, GEORGE.....	BATH.—17, Queen's Square. At home from 9 to 11, and from 1 to 3.	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.*

Name.	Address.	Qualifications, Appointments, &c.
NORTON, JOHN EDWD.	CHESTER and PEN-MAEN MAWR.—Grey Friars, Chester; and Bryn-Bella, Pen-Maen Mawr, North Wales.	M.R.C.S. Eng. 1839; M.D. St. And. 1844.
O'BRIEN, WALTER C...	SOUTH SHIELDS.—19, King Street. At home from 9 to 10, and from 2 to 3.	L.F.P.S. Glasg. 1862; L.R.C.P Edin. 1862, and L.M. 1862; L.M. Coombe Lying-in-Hosp. Dub. 1863. *Mem. Obst. Soc. Dub.*
OCKENDEN, JOHN	BRIGHTON.—71, West Street.	M.R.C.S. Eng. 1867. *Surg. to the Brighton Hom. Disp.*
O'NEILL, EUGENE D. R.	BIRKENHEAD.—70, Price St. At home from 4 to 5, and from 7 to 8.	M.R.C.S. Eng. 1852. M.D. *Erlangen* 1856; *Gold Medallist, Cork School of Med.; Stip. Phys. Liverpool Hom. Disp.; Late Assist. Surg.* 93*rd Highlanders.*
PARTRIDGE, SAMUEL T.	LONDON.—2, York Pl., Portman Square, W. At home till 12.	M.R.C.S. 1818; M.D. Mar. Coll. Univ. Aberd. 1820. *Fell. B.H.S.*
PATTISON, JOHN	LONDON.—10, Cavendish Road, St. John's Wood, N.W.; and at 26, Welbeck Street, Cavendish Sq., W., from 10 to 11½.	M.D. New York 1843. *Fell. Micros. Soc. of London.*
PEARSON, NATHANIEL	SHEFFIELD. — Rock House, Wostenholme.	L.S.A. Lond. 1829.
††PEARCE, CHARLES T.	LONDON.—41, Maddox Street, Hanover Square, W. At home from 2 to 4. And at 12, Gloucester Street, South Belgravia, S.W.	M.R.C.S. Eng. 1851; M.D. Erlang. 1854.
PHILLIPS, EDWARD ...	LONDON.—40, Harley Street, Cavendish Square, W. At home from 12 to 2.	M.R.C.S. Eng. 1843; M.D. Lambeth 1856.
PHIPPS, GEORGE C. ...	MANCHESTER.—196, Oxford Road; and 33, King St. At home from 5 to 6; at King Street from 12½ to 2.	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 Supernumerary House Surgeon, Senior Surgeon's Wards, Royal Infirmary, Edin.*

Name.	Address.	Qualifications, Appointments, &c.
POPE, ALFRED CROSBY	LONDON.—13, Brook Street, Grosvenor Square, W., and Lee Park, Kent, S.E. At Brook Street from 11½ to 1½.	M.R.C.S. Eng. 1856. *Hon. Graduate of the Hom. Med. Colls. of Pennsylvania and New York; Surg. to the Blackheath Hom. Disp.; Joint Ed. of 'Monthly Hom. Review;' Vice-Presid. of the North. Hom. Med. Assoc.; M.B.H.S.*
POTTS, JOHN	SUNDERLAND.—1, Park Ter. At home from 10 to 11, and from 5 to 6½.	M.R.C.S. Eng. 1836; L.S.A. Lond. 1836. *Surgeon 1st Durham Militia.*
POWELL, ALFRED JNO.	LONDON. — 122, Newington Causeway, S.E. At home till 11 (except Saturday).	M.R.C.S. Eng. 1858. M.D. *Erlang.* (*by Exam.*) 1859.
PRITCHARD, JOSIAH ...	BRISTOL.—3, Berkeley Crescent. At home from 2 to 3.	M.R.C.S. 1849; L.S.A. Lond. 1849.
PROCTOR, PETER	LIVERPOOL Homœopathic Dispensary.	M.R.C.S. Eng. 1862; L.S.A. Lond. 1862.
PYBURN, JAMES	HULL.—34, Prospect Street. At home from 9 to 10 a.m., and from 2 to 3 p.m.	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.*
QUIN, FRED. FOSTER	LONDON.—Belgrave Mansions, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.	M.D. Univ. Edin. 1820. *Cons. Phys. London Hom. Hosp.; Phys. in Ord. to H.R.H. the Duchess of Cambridge; formerly Phys. in Ord. to His late Majesty Leopold King of the Belgians; Fell. Acad. de Méd., Naples; Mem. Roy. Inst. Sci., Naples; Mem. Med. Soc. Edin.; Presid. Brit. Hom. Soc.*
RAMSBOTHAM, JOHN H.	LEEDS and HARROGATE.—16, Park Place, Leeds; and 3, South Park Road, Harrogate. At Leeds at 3, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.	L.S.A. Lond. 1832; M.R.C.S. Eng. 1832; M.D. Lambeth 1855.
RAMSBOTHAM, S. HEN.	LEEDS.—16, Park Place. At home Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 p.m.	M.D. Edin. 1861; M.R.C.S. Eng. 1861.

Name.	Address.	Qualifications, Appointments, &c.
RANSFORD, CHARLES ...	LONDON and SYDENHAM.—Salisbury Villa, Longton Grove, Sydenham, S. At home till 9½. At 3, Pinner's Court, 54½, Old Broad Street, City, E.C., from 1½ to 3, Saturdays 12 to 1.	M.D. Edin. 1833; L.R.C.S. Edin. 1833; F.R.C.P. Edin. 1835. *Phys. to Sydenham Hom. Disp. M.B.H.S.; formerly Exam. and Treasurer R.C.P. Edin.; late Physician to the Edin. Western and Roy. Dis.; Extraord. Mem. and formerly Pres. Roy. Med. Soc. Edin.; of the Harveian Soc.; and formerly Sec. Edin. Obstet. Soc.*
RAY, WILLIAM	LONDON.—35, West Square, Southwark, S. At home from 10 to 12, and after 5.	M.R.C.S. Eng. 1864.
RAYNER, THOMAS	MANCHESTER.—108, Portland Street. At home from 9 to 10, and from 1 to 3.	M.R.C.S. Eng. 1855; L.S.A. Lond. 1856; M.D. St. And. 1856; L.R.C.P. Lond. 1861.
REED, D. MCCONNELL	LONDON. — 23, East India Road, E. At home from 4 to 5 p.m.	L.R.C.S. Edin. 1831. *Lic. Med. Havana* 1841; M.D. *Havana* 1848.
REED, ROBERT RHODES	LYNN REGIS, Norfolk. — St. Ann's. At home from 9 to 11, and from 2 to 3.	M.R.C.S. Eng. 1858. M.D. *West. Hom. Coll., Cleveland, U.S.; M.B.H.S.*
REYNOLDS, EDWD. R. B.	LONDON.—17, College Street, Islington, N. At home from 9½ to 12, and from 6 to 7½.	M.R.C.S. Eng. 1863.
REYNOLDS, HENRY ...	LONDON. — Lower Denmark Hill, Camberwell, S. At 10 daily.	M. S. A. Lond. 1827; M.R.C.S. Eng. 1828. *M.B.H.S.; Surg. to Eastern Disp., Leman Street; formerly Surg. to Lond. Hom. Hosp.*
ROBERTS, ROGER	LONDON.—10, Canonbury Lane, Islington, N. At home from 9 to 11, and 8 to 9 p.m.	L.S.A. Lond. 1858. *Formerly Assist. to the Roy. Infirm. for Children, and to the Southampton Disp.*
ROBERTSON, HENRY ...	BIRMINGHAM.—At Victoria Buildings, Temple Row, from 12 to 2; and 56, Harborne Road, Edgbaston.	L.S.A. Lond. 1828. *Hon. Med. Off. to Birmingham Hom. Hosp. and Disp.; Mem. Mid. Hom. Med. Soc.*

Name.	Address.	Qualifications, Appointments, &c.
ROBINSON, HENRY ...	LONDON.—20, Moorgate St., E.C., from 10 to 3, 41, Davies Street, Berkeley Square, before 9 a.m., and every evening from 4 to 8. Residence, 50, Grosvenor Street, W.	B.A.T.C. Dublin; M.R.C.S. Eng. 1854. *Formerly Surg. to the Lond. Hom. Hosp.*
ROCHE, JOHN	IPSWICH.—37, Berners Street. At home from 12 to 2.	L.R.C.S. Irel. 1836; M.D. Glasg. 1837.; *Physician to Ipswich Hom. Disp.; M.B.H.S.*
ROCHE, WILLIAM	IPSWICH.—37, Berners Street.	Lic. and Lic. in Midw. K. and Q.'s Coll. Phys. Irel. 1867.
ROGERSON, ROBERT ...	STOCKPORT. — Carlyle House. At home from 12 to 2, and from 5 to 7.	L.F.P.S. Glasg. 1859. *Hon. Surg. to Manchester Hom. Inst. for Diseases of the Chest. Med. Ref. to Provident Ins. Soc.; Surgeon to Warehousemen and Clerks' Soc., Manchester.*
ROTH, MATHIAS	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.	M.D. Pavia, 1839. *M.D. Vienna (by Exam.); formerly Phys. to the Hahnemann Hosp.*
ROWAN, ANDREW	BARNSLEY.—Regent Villa. At home till 10, and from 2 to 3, and 5 to 6.	M.D. Erlang. 1846; L.S.A. Lond. 1864; L.F.P.S. Glasg. 1864; L.R.C.P. Edin. 1864.
ROWBOTHAM, WILLIAM	WOOLWICH, S.E.—17, Rectory Pl. At home till 10, and from 5 to 7.	M.R.C.S. Eng. 1859. *Med. Officer to Woolwich Hom. Disp.*
RUDDOCK, EDW. H. ...	READING.—12, Victoria Sq. At home till 11 a.m., and between 2 and 3 p.m.	M.D. Erlang. (by Exam.) 1867; M.R.C.S. Eng. 1863; L.R.C.P. Edin. 1865. *Editor of the 'Homœopathic World;' Phys. to Reading and Berks. Hom. Disp.*
RYAN, JOHN	SHEFFIELD.—6, Upper Gell Street.	M.D. Edin. 1838; L.R.C.S. Edin. 1838; LL.D. *M.B.H.S.; Joint Editor of 'Monthly Hom. Review;' formerly Lect. Mat. Med. Charlotte St. School of Med.; Lect. Chem. Roy. Polytechnic*

Name.	Address.	Qualifications, Appointments, &c.
RYAN, JOHN — *continued.*		*Inst.; Admiralty Prof. Chem. R.N. Coll. Portsmouth Dockyard.*
SCOTT, WILLIAM	HUDDERSFIELD.—1, York Pl. At home from 2 to 3, and from 6 to 8.	M.D. Edin. 1860; L.R.C.S. Edin. 1860.
SCRIVEN, WM. B. B. ...	DUBLIN. — 33, St. Stephen's Green, North. At home from 1 to 3.	A.B. and M.B. Dub. 1842; M.R.C.S. Eng. 1842. *Lic. Midw. Dub. Lying-in Hospital; Phys. to South Anne St. Hom. Disp.; M.B.H.S.*
SHARP, WILLIAM	RUGBY.—Horton House. At home every Wednesday.	L.S.A. Lond. 1826; M.R.C.S. Eng. 1827; M.D. Lambeth 1856. *F.R.S.; F.G.S.; Fell. Roy.Med. and Chir.Soc.*
SHEPHERD, GEORGE ...	CLIFTON, Bristol. — Gordon House, Tyndall Park. At home from 9 to 11 a.m., and from 6 to 8 p.m.	M.D. Heidelberg 1858. *Phys. to Nicholas Street Hom. Disp., Bristol.*
SHULDHAM, EDWARD BARTON.	MAIDSTONE. — 8, West Borough.	M.D. Trin. Coll. Dub. 1866; M.R.C.S. Eng. 1863. M.A. *Oxf.* 1862.
SIMMONS, BENJAMIN...	LIVERPOOL.—13, St. James's Road. At home till 11, and from 2 to 3.	M.D. St. And. 1862; M.R.C.S. Eng. 1859; L.S.A. Lond. 1859. *Vice-President of the Liverpool Hom. Med. Chir. Soc.*
SINCLAIR, JAMES	BOLTON.—49, West Bank, and 20, Bark Street.	M.D. Coll. Phys. and Surg. New York 1834.
SMART, JOHN CASS ...	TUNBRIDGE WELLS.—At home from 12 to 2.	L.S.A. Lond. 1837; M.R.C.S. Eng. 1838; M.D. Heidelb. 1838; Ext. L.R.C.P. Lond. 1843. *Phys. to Tun. Wells Hom. Disp.; M.B.H.S.*
†SMITH, DANIEL	LONDON.—64, Sloane Street, Belgravia, S.W. At home from 9 to 11, and from 2 to 3.	L.S.A. Lond. 1828; M.R.C.S. Eng. 1830. *M.B.H.S.*
SMITH, JOHN HARMAR	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.	M.R.C.S. Eng. 1840; L.S.A. Lond. 1840. *Surg. to the Blackheath Hom. Disp.; M.B.H.S.*
‡STEPHENS, F. SANDERS	LONDON. — 49, Kensington Gardens Square, Hyde Park, W. At home from 12 to 1½ p.m.	M.R.C.S. Eng., L.M. Edin.

Name.	Address.	Qualifications, Appointments, &c.
†STEWART, GEORGE, E.	DUNDEE.—11, S. Tay Street. At home till 11.	M.D. Edin. 1851.
STOKES, ADRIAN.....	SOUTHPORT, Lancashire.—20, Bold Street. At home till 9½, and from 12 to 2.	M.D. Edin. 1844. *Phys. to Sanatorium for children; late Sen. Phys. to Liverpool Hom. Disp.*
STRONG, GEORGE	ROSS, Herefordshire. — The Chase. At home from 9 to 12.	M.D. Univ. Edin. 1835; M.R.C.S. Edin. 1835.
SÜSS-HAHNEMANN, L. R.	LONDON.—25, Duncan Terrace, Islington, N. At home from 9 to 11, and from 6 to 8. At 1, West Street, Finsbury Circus, from 11 to 1, daily.	M.D. Leipsic, 1851. *Mem. Cent. Verein Hom. Phys. Germ.; Corr. Mem. Société Gallicane, Paris; Hon. Mem. l'Accademia et l'Ass. Omœopatica, Turin; Phys. to Lond. Hom. Inst.*
SUTHERLAND, JOHN STUART.	LEAMINGTON, Warwickshire. —10, Euston Place.	L.R.C.S. Edin. 1834; M.D. St. And. 1838. *Consulting Phys. to Leamington Hom. Disp.*
TATE, ROBERT STARK	BLACKHEATH, Kent.—1, Bennett Park. At home from 9 to 10, and from 4 to 6.	L.S.A. Lond. 1841; M.R.C.S. Eng. 1846.; *Assist. Surg. Lond. Hom. Hosp. M.B.H.S.*
THEOBALD, ROBERT M.	BLACKHEATH, S.E., Kent.— 25, Lee Terrace. At home till 11.	M.R.C.S. Eng. 1856. M.A. *Glasg.* 1850; *Surgeon to the Blackheath Hom. Disp., and to the Blackheath Home for Gentlewomen. M.B.H.S.*
THOMAS, EDW. WYNNE	BIRMINGHAM. — 33, Paradise Street. At home from 12½ to 2.	M.R.C.S. Eng. 1857; M.B. Univ. Lond. 1858; L.S.A. Lond. 1858. *Surg. to Birm. Hom. Hosp.; late Surg. to South Staff. Gen. Hosp.; M.B.H.S.; Gold Medallist Univ. Lond. Anat. and Med.*
THOMPSON, CHARLES...	ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE. — 224, Stamford Street. At home till 10½, and from 2½ to 4.	M.R.C.S. Eng. 1847; L.S.A. 1847. *Surg. to George St. Hom. Disp.*
THOMSON, JOHN.....	GLASGOW.—300, Bath Cresnt. At home till 9½, and from 2 to 3.	M.D. Glasg. 1828; L.R.C.S. Edin. 1846. *Late Surgeon 1st Royal Lanarkshire Militia.*
TUCKEY, CHARLES C....	CANTERBURY.—4, St. Dunstan's Street. At home from 9½ to 12.	L.R.C.S. Irel. 1840; A.B. and M.B. Dub. 1841. *L.M. Dub. Lying-in Hosp.; Phys. to Canterbury Hom. Disp.; M.B.H.S.*

Name.	Address.	Qualifications, Appointments, &c.
TUDGE, TIMOTHY	YEOVIL.—11, Peter Street. At home from 10 to 1.	M.R.C.S. Eng. 1864; M.D. Philadel. 1865.
TUNZELMANN, JULIUS WOLDEMAR VON.	Temporarily retired from practice.	M.R.C.S. Eng. 1855; L.M. 1857, M.B. 1854, M.D. 1857, Lond.
VARDY, JOSHUA LAMBERT.	LONDON.—53, Stamford Street, Blackfriars Rd., S. At home from 10 to 1.	L.S.A. Lond. 1827. *M.B.H.S.; formerly Surg. to South Metrop. Midw. Inst.*
‡VIETTINGHOF, GRAF. VON J. J. F. C. W.	LONDON.—10, Chadwell St., Myddelton Square, N. At home from 9 to 12.	M.D. Wilna 1825.
‡WADSWORTH, ALFRED	LEEDS.—90, Portland Cresct. At home till 10½, and from 2 to 3.	M.R.C.S. Eng. 1862.
‡WAITE, WILLIAM ...	HALIFAX.—Lord Street.	L.F.P.S. Glasg.
WALCOT, JOHN ALEX.	BLACKPOOL.—30, Victoria St. At home from 9 to 10.	M.D. Yale Col. (U.S.) 1828; M.R.C.S. Eng. 1845.
WALKER, ALEX. M. ...	TUNBRIDGE WELLS, Kent.—Sussex House, Royal Parade. At home from 9 to 11, and from 3 to 5	M.D. Giessen 1856; F.R.C.P. Edin. 1858. M.D. *Cleveland, U.S.*, 1850; *C.M. and L.M.* 1836; *M.A. (D. & T.)*; *F.A.S.L.; Med. Ref. to Caledonian, Empire, and Provident Insurance Companies.*
WALKER, ARTHUR DE NOÉ.	LONDON.—21, Langham Place, W. At home from 1 to 4.	L.S.A. Lond. 1854; M.R.C.S. Eng. 1858; M.D. St. And. 1866. *Mem. Roy. Inst. of Gr. Brit.*
WALLIS, RD. STEPHEN	BANBURY.—5, South Bar. At home from 9 to 11 a.m., and from 1 to 3 p.m.	M.R.C.S. Eng. 1859. *Late House Surg. to Birm. Hom. Hosp. and Disp.*
WALTER, WILLIAM ...	DUBLIN.—20, Stephen's Green. At home from 2 to 4.	M.R.C.S. Eng. 1841; M.D. St. And. 1847; Lic. Apoth. Hall. Dub. 1839.
WATSON, CHARLES G.	LONDON.—2, Holland Terrace, Kensington, W. At home from 9 to 11. And at 35, Moorgate St., City, E.C., from 2 to 4.	L.R.C.S. Ir. 1859; L. 1859, L.M. 1859, K.Q.C.P. Ir. *Assist.-Surg. to London Hom. Hosp.; late Assist.-Surg. R.N.; M.B.H.S.*
‡WATERS, JNO. BUTLER	GRAVESEND.—46, Harmar St. At home from 9 to 11 a.m., and 6 to 8 p.m.	L.A.H. Dublin 1839. M.D. *Hom. Med. Coll. Cleveland.*
WATTS, WM. HENRY...	SYDENHAM.—10, Park End, Sydenham Park, Kent, S.E. At home from 10½ to 12½.	M.R.C.S. Eng. 1857. *Assist. Surg. Lond. Hom. Hosp.; formerly Resdt. Med. Off. to Gen. Lying-in Hosp., Lond.; M.B.H.S.*
WIELOBYCKI, SEVERIN	LONDON. — 4, Eaton Villas, Acacia Road, Regent's Park, N.W.	M.D. Edin. 1841; L.R.C.S. Edin. 1841.

Name.	Address.	Qualifications, Appointments, &c.
WILDE, JOHN.....	WINCHESTER. — Colebrooke House. At home till 10½, and at 2.	M.R.C.S. Eng. 1851; L.S.A. Lond. 1853. L.R.C.P. *Edin.*(*Exam.*); *M.B.H.S.; Med. Off. No.* 1 *Dist., Winchester Union, Public Vaccinator; Phys. to Winchester Hom. Disp.*
†‡WILKIN, GEORGE ...	LONDON.—34, Lime Street, Leadenhall Street, E.C.	M.D. Edin.; M.R.C.S.E. *Extraordinary Memb. Hunterian Soc. Edin.*
WILKINSON, J. J. GARTH.	LONDON.—4, Finchley Road, N.W. At 76, Wimpole Street, W., from 10 to 1.	M.R.C.S. Eng. 1834; L.S.A. Lond. 1834. M.D. *Hom. Coll. Phil., U.S.; F.R.G.S.; Fell. Icelandic Literary Soc.; Hon. Mem. of the Ladies' Sanitary Assoc.*
†WILLANS, THOMAS H.	DUBLIN. — 19, Upper Fitz-William Street.	L.R.C.S. Irel. 1854. *Lic. Midw. Dub.; Member Surg. Soc. Ireland.*
WILLIAMS, EUBULUS...	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.	M.D. St. And. 1855; M.R.C.S. Eng., and L.M., 1854; L.S.A. 1854. *Surg. to the* 1*st Gloucestershire Vol. Artil. Corps; late Sen. Surg. to the Bristol Hos. for Sick Children.*
WILMOT, PHILIP M. ...	NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.— 1, Winchester Terrace.	M.R.C.S. Eng. 1831; M.D. Marisch. Coll. Univ. Aberd. 1849.
†WILSON, DAVID	LONDON.—22, Brook St., W. At home from 10 to 1.	L.R.C.S. Edin. 1829. M.D. *Hom. Med. Coll., Pennsyl., U.S.* (*Special Degree*); *Hon. Mem. New York State Med. Soc., and of Hom. Med. Soc., co. N.Y.*
WILSON, THOMAS	HULL.—65 and 66, Coltman Street. At home from 9 to 12½.	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.*
WOLSTON, CHRISTOPH.	CLIFTON.—13, South Parade. At home from 2 to 3½.	M.R.C.S.E. Eng. 1855. B.A.; *Surg. to Clifton Hom. Disp.; late Surg. to the Turkish Cavalry Contingent.*
WOOD, NEVILLE.....	LONDON.—10, Onslow Square, Brompton, S.W. At home from 12 to 1, and from 8 to 9.	M.D. Edin. 1844; F.R.C.P. Edin. 1845. *Phys. Brompton Hom. Disp.; M.B.H.S.*

Name.	Address.	Qualifications, Appointments, &c.
WOODGATES, S. HENRY	BRIGHTON.—6, Regency Sq. At home from 12½ to 2½.	M.D.Glasg.1863;M.R.C.S. 1864. *M.B.H.S.*
WRIGHT, WILLIAM ...	BIRKENHEAD.—31, Hamilton Sq. At home from 9 to 11½, and at 7 p.m.	M.D. Edin. 1848.
WYLD, GEORGE	LONDON. — 12, Great Cumberland Street, Hyde Park, W. At home until 12.	M.D. Edin. 1851. *M.B.H.S.; Phys. to Marylebone Hom. Dis.; formerly Phys. to Hahnemann Hosp. and to Lond. Hom. Hosp.; Memb. Sanitary Com. of Soc. of Arts, and of Social Science Assoc.*
YELDHAM, STEPHEN ...	LONDON.—10, Taviton Street, Gordon Square, W.C. At Consulting Rooms, 53, Moorgate St., City, from 10 to 2.	L.S.A. Lond. 1832; M.R.C.S. Eng. 1833; L.R.C.P. Ed. 1864. *Fell. and Co-editor of the 'Annals of the B.H.S.'; Surg. Lon. Hom. Hos.*

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

Name.	Address.	Titles.
HALL, SPENCER T.....	BOWNESS, Windermere, Westmoreland.	*M.D. Eclect. Med. Coll. Cincin.; Ph. D., M.A. Tubingen; Prin. of Plumgarth Hydrop. Inst., Kendal, and at 85, Highgate, Kendal; Hon. Mem. Liverpool Hom. Medico-Chirurg. Society.*
HARRIS, SYLVANUS ...	LONDON. — 570, Mile End Road, E.	*M.D. Hom. Med. Coll. of Pennsyl.*, 1861, *by resid. and examination.*
SHAW, ARCHIBALD R.	ST. LEONARD'S-ON-THE-SEA.—33, Marina. At home from 9 to 11.	*M.D. Cleveland, U.S.*

LIST OF VETERINARY SURGEONS PRACTISING HOMŒOPATHY.

We have been requested to insert the following names of veterinary surgeons practising Homœopathy. 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.

Name.	Address.	Titles.
BERRY, JOHN PARTON	NORTHAMPTON. — 27, Newland.	*M.R.C.V.S. Lond. and Hon. Fell. Lond. Vet. Med. Assoc.*
DRING, C. J.	BATH.—14, Fountains Buildings, and 31, Triangle, Queen's Road, Bristol.	M.R.C.V.S.
EMERTON, —	STONY STRATFORD. — Oaks Farm, Whaddon, Bucks.	M.R.C.V.S. 1862.
EYKYN, JOHN.....	BIRMINGHAM. — Church Hill Road, Handsworth.	
HAYCOCK, W.	MANCHESTER. — 3, Moreton Street, Strangeways.	M.R.C.V.S.
LORD, W. C.	CANTERBURY.—The Barracks.	F.R.P.S.; First-class Vet. Surg. Cavalry Staff.
MCTAGGART, D.....	HALIFAX.—Carlton Place.	M.R.C.V.S.
MOORE, JAMES	LONDON.—11, Upper Berkeley Street, Portman Sq., W. At home from 12 to 2.	M.R.C.V.S.
†PATTERSON, CHAS. ...	DEWSBURY.—Wellington Rd.	M.R.C.V.S.
SURMON, H. J.	LONDON.—26, Riding House Street, Langham Place, W., and 9, River Street, Myddelton Sq., E.C.	M.R.C.V.S. and late of H.M.S.
†WILKINSON, JOHN ...	LIVERPOOL.—Aigburth Road.	V.S.
WILKINSON, JAMES ...	LIVERPOOL.—60, Miles Street, Toxteth Park.	V.S.

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, Middelton Square	Dr. Viettinghoff.
Stoke Newington—	
8, High Street	Dr. Kenny.
NORTH-EASTERN DISTRICT.	
1, Portland Place, Clapton	Dr. Metcalfe.

Names of Homœopathic 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. Morisson.

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

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

53, Stamford Street . . . . Mr. Vardy.
35, West Square, Southwark . . Mr. Ray.

	Names of Homœopathic Practitioners.
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, MOORGATE STREET (Chambers), Bank	Mr. ROBINSON.
35, „ „ „	Dr. WATSON.
51, „ „ „	Mr. HARMAR SMITH.
53, „ „ „	Dr. YELDHAM.

	Names of Homœopathic Practitioners.
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, „ „ .	Dr. Wilson.
22, Cavendish Square	Dr. Chepmell.
20, Devonshire Street, Portland Place .	Dr. G. N. Epps.
5, George Street, Hanover Square .	Dr. Vaughan Hughes.
17, „ „ „ .	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, „ „ . .	Dr. E. Phillips.
18, Hertford Street, May Fair . .	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 Noé 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. Mackechnie.
10, Taviton 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.** 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.	None. [Shrewsbury.]
ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE (Lancashire), *pop.* 134,753—*mort.* **27.** Manufacturing town; damp situation; pulmonary and bronchial diseases prevalent.	Mr. CHARLES THOMPSON.
AYLESBURY (Bucks), *pop.* 27,090—*mort.* **22.** An agricultural town; straw-plait, lace, and silk manufactures also carried on.	None. [Dunstable or Reading.]
BACUP (Lancashire), *pop.* 10,935.	None. [Rochdale.]
BANBURY (Oxon.), *pop.* 10,216—*mort.* **21.**	Mr. WALLIS.

	Names of Homœopathic Practitioners.
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.	None. Dr. NORTON. Spends the summer months at Penmaenmaur.
BARNSLEY (Yorks., W. R.), *pop.* 17,890—*mort.* **24**. Manufacturing town, 18 miles from Sheffield, 15 from Doncaster, 20 from Leeds, 11 from Wakefield.	Dr. ANDREW ROWAN.
BARNSTAPLE (Devon), *pop.* 10,743—*mort.* **18**.	None. [Exeter.]
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-	Dr. BAYES. Dr. MORGAN. Dr. NEWMAN.

Names of Homœopathic Practitioners.

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.

	Names of Homœopathic Practitioners.
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.	None nearer than Penmaenmaur.
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.	None. (A good opening to a man with good introductions.) [Cambridge or Northampton.]
BELFAST (Ireland), *pop.* 150,000 . . Manufacturing town.	Dr. GALGEY. Dr. GARDINER.
BERWICK-ON-TWEED, *pop.* 13,265—*mort.* **19.** A seaport and manufacturing town.	None. [Edinburgh.]
BEVERLEY (Yorks., E. R.), *pop.* 10,868—*mort.* **19.**	None. [Hull.]

	Names of Homœopathic Practitioners.
BIRKENHEAD (Chester), *pop.* 51,649—*mort.* **19** . . . . . Opposite Liverpool, and surrounded on all sides with a large population.	Dr. GEOGHEGAN. Dr. O'NEIL. Dr. WRIGHT.
BIRMINGHAM, *pop.* 296,076—*mort.* **27** The great emporium for hardware.—The Homœopathic Hospital and Dispensary is in Old Square.	Dr. BLAKE. Mr. FLINT. Mr. IRWIN. Mr. LAWRENCE. Mr. HENRY ROBERTSON. Mr. E. W. THOMAS.
BLACKBURN (Lancashire), *pop.* 63,126—*mort.* **26**. A manufacturing town.	Mr. MOREHOUSE.
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.	Dr. WALCOTT.
BOGNOR (Sussex), *pop.* 2523 . . A seaside resort, having pure and mild air; good sea-bathing.	None. [Brighton.]
BOLTON (Lancashire), *pop.* 70,395—*mort.* **27**. A manufacturing town. Its sanitary condition has much improved during late years.	Dr. SINCLAIR.
BOSTON (Lincolnshire), *pop.* 17,893—*mort.* **19**. A market town.	None. [Lynn.]
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*	None. [Southampton.]

	Names of Homœopathic Practitioners.
BOURNEMOUTH (Hampshire)—*continued.* here for consumptive patients. The country around Bournemouth is very picturesque, large fir plantations, expansive heaths, and the coast is indented by *chines*, often of considerable extent and depth.	
BOWDON (Cheshire), *pop.* 16,000 .	Mr. HOWDEN.
BRADFORD (Yorks., W.R.), *pop.* 106,218 —*mort.* **26.** A manufacturing town.	Dr. BRADY. Dr. EVANS.
BRIDGEWATER (Somerset), *pop.* 11,320 —*mort.* **19.**	None. [Taunton.]
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 relaxed 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 bronchitis or dyspepsia. From August to the end of December the climate of Brighton is probably the best in England, but the spring is	Dr. ACWORTH. Dr. BELCHER. Dr. HANSON. Dr. HILBERS. Dr. HUGHES. Dr. TUTHILL MASSY. Mr. OCKENDEN. Dr. ROTH. Dr. WOODGATES.

	Names of Homœopathic Practitioners,
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.	Dr. BLACK, Clifton. Dr. SHEPHERD, do. Dr. E. WILLIAMS, do. Mr. WOLSTON, do. Mr. MILLARD, Bristol. Mr. PRITCHARD, do.
BROMLEY	Dr. A. O. Jones.
BURNLEY (Lancashire), *pop.* 28,700—*mort.* **24**. A manufacturing town, 24 miles from Manchester.	None. [Blackburn.]
BURTON-ON-TRENT, *pop.* 13,671. Celebrated for its breweries.	None. [Birmingham, Nottingham, or Stoke-pon-Trent.]
BURY (Lancashire), *pop.* 37,563—*mort.* **23**. A manufacturing town, 9 miles from Manchester.	None. [Manchester.]
BURY ST. EDMUNDS (Suffolk), *pop.* 13,318—*mort.* **23**. An agricultural county town.	None. (A good opening.) [Cambridge or Ipswich.]
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.	None. [Manchester or Sheffield.]

	Names of Homœopathic Practitioners.
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 Homœopathic 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.	Dr. BUBB.
CANTERBURY, *pop.* 22,000—*mort.* **23**. A cathedral town. Generally healthy.	Dr. TUCKEY.
CARDIFF (Glamorgan), *pop.* 32,954—*mort.* **23**. A seaport town.	Mr. FREEMAN.
CARLISLE (Cumberland), *pop.* 29,417—*mort.* **23**. An episcopal and manufacturing city.	None. [Kendal or Newcastle.]
CHATHAM (Kent), *pop.* 36,177—*mort.* **23**.	None. [Woolwich.]
CHELTENHAM (Gloucester), *pop.* 39,693—*mort.* **20**. 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	Dr. GUINNESS. Dr. GWILLIM. Dr. KER.

	Names of Homœopathic Practitioners.
CHELTENHAM (Gloucester)—*continued.* protected to some extent from the east 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 chalybeate. 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 chalybeate spa is frequented by those to whom iron is recommended. The country round Cheltenham is extremely pretty. The town itself is flat, but it is in the immediate vicinity of high hills. Clive Hill, on which is the race course, rises to the height of 1150 feet.	
CHESTER, *pop.* 31,110—*mort.* **22** . A walled county town.	Dr. NORTON.
CHORLEY (Lancaster), *pop.* 15,013—*mort.* **22.** A manufacturing town, 9 miles from Preston.	None. [Blackburn.]
CLIFTON, *mort.* **21** . . . . It is a suburb of Bristol, lying above that town, and to the westward of it. It is 8 miles from the mouth of the Avon, which flows here through a magnificent gorge	Dr. BLACK. Mr. MILLARD. Mr. PRITCHARD. Dr. SHEPHERD. Dr. E. WILLIAMS. Mr. WOLSTON.

Names of Homœopathic Practitioners.

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 wide-spreading "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.]

	Names of Homœopathic Practitioners.
CONGLETON (Cheshire), *pop.* 12,344—*mort.* **23.** Manufacturing town, 33 miles from Chester.	None. [Stoke-upon-Trent.]
COVENTRY (Warwick), *pop.* 41,647—*mort.* **25.** A manufacturing town.	None. (A good opening.) [Rugby or Leamington.]
CRAMLINGTON (Northumberland), *pop.* 1000—*mort.* **10.**	Dr. CRAIG.
CROYDON	Dr. HENRY.
DARLINGTON (Durham), *pop.* 15,781—*mort.* **20.** A manufacturing town.	None. (An excellent opening.) [Redcar, or York.]
DARWEN, OVER (Lancashire) *pop.* 14,327.	None. [Blackburn.]
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.	None. [Exeter.]
DERBY, *pop.* 43,091—*mort.* **24** . . A manufacturing and county town.	None. (An excellent opening.) [Nottingham.]
DEVIZES (Wilts), *pop.* 6638—*mort.* **21.** An agricultural town.	Dr. MARSTON.
DEVONPORT, *pop.* 64,783—*mort.* **24** . Seaport town adjoining Plymouth.	See PLYMOUTH.
DEWSBURY (Yorks.), *pop.* 25,000—*mort.* **25.** A manufacturing town, 8 miles from Leeds.	None. (A good opening.) [Leeds.]
DONCASTER (Yorks.), *pop.* 16,406—*mort.* **22.**	Dr. DUNN. Dr. NANKIVELL.
DOVER (Kent), *pop.* 25,325—*mort.* **20** Seaport and sea-bathing-place; favorite summer resort.	None. [Canterbury.]
DUDLEY (Worcester), *pop.* 44,975 . A manufacturing town, 8 miles from Birmingham.	None. [Birmingham and Wolverhampton.]

	Names of Homœopathic Practitioners.
DUKINFIELD (Chester), *pop.* 15,024 .	None.
DUNDEE (Scotland), *pop.* 100,000 .	Dr. STEWART.
DUNSTABLE (Beds.), *pop.* 4000—*mort.* **21.**	Dr. W. F. LAURIE.
DURHAM, *pop.* 14,088—*mort.* **20** . University and county town.	None. [Sunderland.]
DUBLIN (Ireland), *pop.* 254,293 . .	Dr. BLYTH.
Generally healthy. Fever, bronchitis, and phthisis are the largest sources of death. The death-rate is lower than in most towns in Great Britain.	Dr. SCRIVEN. Dr. WALTER. Mr. WILLANS.
(There are only eight practitioners of Homœopathy in Ireland. Capital openings in Cork, Limerick, Waterford, and in many large towns.)	
EDINBURGH, *pop.* 201,749 . . .	Dr. BAIKIE. Professor HENDERSON. Dr. JAMES LAWRIE. Dr. LYSCHINSKI.
EXETER (Devon), *pop.* 41,749—*mort.* **24.** A cathedral city, beautifully situated, with a mild climate.	Mr. KYNGDON.
EXMOUTH (Devon), *pop.* 5228—*mort.* **19.** A pleasant sea-bathing place. It is fitted for a summer rather than a winter resort.	None. [Exeter.]
FALMOUTH and PENRYN (Cornwall), *pop.* 14,485—*mort.* **20.** A seaport town, with mild climate.	None. [Torquay.]
GALWAY (Ireland), *pop.* 16,786 . .	Mr. MACSWINNEY.
GATESHEAD (Durham), *pop.* 33,587—*mort.* **26.** A town joined to Newcastle.	See NEWCASTLE.
GLASGOW (Scotland), *pop.* 446,639 .	Dr. J. COCKBURN. Dr. S. COCKBURN. Dr. THOMSON.
GLOSSOP (Derby), *pop.* 19,126 . .	None. [Ashton.]
GLOUCESTER, *pop.* 16,512—*mort.* **22** . A cathedral city.	Dr. GWILLIM.

	Names of Homœopathic Practitioners.
GRANTHAM (Lincoln), *pop.* 11,121—*mort.* **19.**	None. (A good opening.) [Nottingham.]
GRAVESEND (Kent), *pop.* 18,782—*mort.* **23.** A watering-place on the Thames, 24 miles from London.	Dr. WATERS.
GREAT GRIMSBY (Lincoln), *pop.* 15,060 A port on the Humber.	None. [Hull or Lincoln.]
GREENWICH (Kent), *pop.*, including Deptford, 139,436—*mort.* **24.**	None. [Blackheath.]
GUERNSEY, *pop.* 28,000 . . .	Dr. EDGELOW.
GUILDFORD (Surrey), *pop.* 8020—*mort.* **19.**	None. [St. Catherine's Hill.]
HALIFAX (Yorkshire, W. R.), *pop.* 37,014—*mort.* **24.** Manufacturing town.	Mr. WAITE.
HANLEY (Stafford), *pop.* 31,953 . .	None. [Stoke-upon-Trent.]
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	Dr. J. H. RAMSBOTHAM.

	Names of Homœopathic Practitioners.
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.	None. [Sunderland.]
HARTLEPOOL WEST (Durham), *pop.* 12,603—*mort.* **22**.	None. [Sunderland.]
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.	Dr. HALE, St. Leonard's. Dr. CROUCHER, St. Leonard's. *Mr. Shaw,* do.
HEREFORD, *pop.* 15,585—*mort.* **21.**	None. [Ross.]
HEYWOOD (Lancashire), *pop.* 12,824	None. [Rochdale.]
HUDDERSFIELD (Yorks., W. R.), pop. 34,877—*mort.* **22.** Manufacturing town.	Dr. CAMERON. Dr. SCOTT.

	Names of Homœopathic Practitioners.
HULL (Yorks., E. R.), *pop.* 97,661—*mort.* **25.** Seaport and manufacturing town. Damp, but very free from phthisis. (T. W.)	Mr. FRASER. Dr. PYBURN. Dr. WILSON.
HUNSLET (Leeds, Yorks.), *mort.* **24** .	Mr. Booth.
HYDE (Cheshire), *pop.* 13,722 . .	None. [Ashton.]
HYTHE (Kent), *pop.* 21,367 . .	None. [Canterbury.]
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.	None. (A good opening.) [Exeter.]
IPSWICH (Suffolk), *pop.* 37,950—*mort.* **22.** A manufacturing and agricultural town.	Dr. ROCHE. Dr. W. ROCHE.
ILKLEY WELLS (Yorks.), *mort.* **20** . A favorite Hydropathic resort. The air is bracing and very exhilarating.	Dr. HARRISON.
JERSEY, *pop.* 30,000	None. [Guernsey.]
KEIGHLEY (Yorks., W. R.), *pop.* 15,005	None. [Bradford.]
KENDAL (Westmoreland), *pop.* 11,829—*mort.* **19.** At the foot of the Lake District.	*Mr. Spencer Hall.*
KIDDERMINSTER (Worcester), *pop.* 15,339—*mort.* **21.**	None. [Worcester.]
KING'S LYNN (see LYNN REGIS), *mort.* **22.**	Dr. LADE. Dr. REED.
LANCASTER, *pop.* 16,005—*mort.* **23** .	None. [Blackburn.]
LEAMINGTON (Warwick), *pop.* 17,958—*mort.* **21.** A favorite inland health-resort. Cooler in summer, but colder in winter, than Cheltenham, it is suitable for a similar class of cases. The medicinal waters of Leamington are of three classes—the sulphur, the saline, and the chaly-	Dr. COLLINS. Dr. SUTHERLAND.

	Names of Homœopathic Practitioners.
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 attractive.	
LEEDS (Yorks.), *pop.* 230,000—*mort.* **28.**	Dr. CLARE. Dr. J. H. RAMSBOTHAM. Dr. S. H. RAMSBOTHAM. Mr. WADSWORTH.
LEEK (Stafford), *pop.* 10,045 . .	None. [Stoke.]
LEICESTER, *pop.* 68,056—*mort.* **25** . Manufacturing town.	Mr. ELLIOTT. Dr. GUTTERIDGE.
LEIGH (Lancaster), *pop.* 10,621 . .	None. [Bolton.]
LEYTON (Essex).	Mr. CUTTING.
LINCOLN, *pop.* 20,999—*mort.* **20** . Cathedral city.	None.
LIVERPOOL, *pop.* 443,938—*mort.* **33** . The second port in England.	Dr. DRYSDALE. Dr. HAYWARD. Dr. HUDSON. Mr. MOORE. Dr. J. M. MOORE. Mr. PROCTOR. Dr. SIMMONS.
LLANELLY (Carmarthen), *pop.* 11,446—*mort.* **20.**	None. [Cardiff.]
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.	None. [Penmaenmaur, in summer.]
LOUGHBOROUGH (Leicester), *pop.* 10,830—*mort.* **23.**	None. [Leicester.]
LOUTH (Lincoln), *pop.* 10,560—*mort.* **20.**	None. [Lincoln.]
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	Mr. J. C. BELL (two days in the week).

	Names of Homœopathic Practitioners.
LOWESTOFT (Suffolk) *continued.* our eastern bathing-places, peculiarly fitted for those of relaxed habit, and for the scrofulous and anæmic.	
LUTON (Beds.), *pop.* 15,329—*mort.* **20.** Manufacture of straw plait.	None. [Dunstable.]
LYNN REGIS (Norfolk), *pop.* 16,170—*mort.* **22.** See KING'S LYNN.	Dr. LADE. Dr. REED.
MACCLESFIELD (Chester), *pop.* 36,101—*mort.* **25.** A manufacturing town, 15 miles from Manchester.	None. [Stockport.]
MAIDSTONE (Kent), *pop.* 25,016—*mort.* **23.** Dry chalk soil. Dyspepsia and biliary disorders the most prevalent forms of disease. The neighbourhood very healthy.	Dr. SHULDHAM.
MALVERN WELLS (Worcester). MALVERN, GREAT, *pop.* 6000—*mort.* **18.** The purest water in England. A very healthy town, celebrated for its Hydropathic 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.	Dr. BLUNDELL. Mr. CROKER. Dr. MARSDEN.
MANCHESTER, *pop.* 357,979—*mort.* **31.** (With Salford, 529,245)	Mr. BLACKLEY. Mr. COGHLAN. Mr. COX. Dr. DRUMMOND. Dr. FLEURY.

	Names of Homœopathic Practitioners.
MANCHESTER—*continued.*	Dr. HUTCHINSON. Mr. MACMILLAN. Dr. MOIR. Dr. MATHEWS. Dr. PHIPPS. Dr. RAYNER.
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.	None. [Canterbury.]
MATLOCK BRIDGE HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT.	Dr. CASH.
MERTHYR-TYDVIL (Glamorgan), *pop.* 83,875—*mort.* **29.**	None.
MIDDLESBOROUGH (York), *pop.* 18,992. Iron manufactures.	None. (A good opening.) [Redcar.]
MORPETH (Northumberland), *pop.* 13,794—*mort.* **19.**	None. [Cramlington.]
NEWARK (Notts), *pop.* 11,515—*mort.* **20.**	Dr. IRVING.
NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYNE (Stafford), *pop.* 12,938—*mort.* **23.**	None. [Stoke.]
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, *pop.* 109,108 —*mort.* **27.**	Dr. KENNEDY. Dr. MATHESON. Dr. WILMOT.
NEWPORT (Monmouth), *pop.* 23,249—*mort.* **22.**	None. [Cardiff.]
NORTHAMPTON, *pop.* 32,813—*mort.* **25** Dry and cold. Affections of respiratory organs predominate.	Mr. CLIFTON.
NORWICH, *pop.* 74,891—*mort.* **25** .	Mr. BELL. Dr. HARTMANN. Dr. HOLLAND.
NOTTINGHAM, *pop.* 74,693—*mort.* **27** . Very healthy.	Dr. BRADSHAW.
OLDBURY (Worcester), *pop.* 15,615 .	None. [Birmingham.]

	Names of Homœopathic Practitioners.
OLDHAM (Lancashire), *pop.* 94,344—*mort.* **25.** 6 miles from Manchester.	None. [Rochdale, Manchester, or Stockport.]
OVER DARWEN (Lancashire), *pop.* 14,327.	None. [Blackburn.]
OXFORD, *pop.* 27,560—*mort.* **21** . . University and cathedral town.	None. [Reading.]
PEMBROKE, *pop.* 15,071—*mort.* **19** .	None. [Cardiff.]
PENMAENMAUR (N. Wales) . . .	Dr. NORTON.
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 versâ*, than either of these cities. Still, there is less sun and more wind and rain in Penzance than in the Italian cities.	None. (A good opening.)
PETERBORO' (Northampton), *pop.* 11,735—*mort.* **20.**	None. [King's Lynn, Cambridge, or Northampton.]
PLYMOUTH (Devon), *pop.* 62,599—*mort.* **24.** Refer also to DEVONPORT.	Mr. BATTYE. Mr. BLAKE.
PORTSMOUTH, *pop.* 94,799—*mort.* **23** .	Mr. DENHAM.
PRESTON (Lancashire), *pop.* 82,985—*mort.* **27.**	None. (A good opening.) [Blackburn.]
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-	None. [Canterbury.]

	Names of Homœopathic Practitioners.
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.** 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.	Dr. RUDDOCK.
REDCAR (Yorks.), *pop.* 2500 . . A sea-bathing place, where is a Hydropathic establishment, conducted by Dr. Horner.	Dr. J. HORNER.
REDHILL (Surrey), *pop.* 1200—*mort.* **17.** Near Reigate; very salubrious.	Dr. KELSALL.
RICHMOND (Surrey), *pop.* 7443—*mort.* **20.**	Dr. HARMER.
RIPON (Yorks.), *pop.* 15,000 . .	None. [Harrogate and York.]
ROCHDALE (Lancaster), *pop.* 38,164—*mort.* **24.** A manufacturing town.	Dr. HAYLE.
ROCHESTER (Kent), *pop.* 16,862—*mort.* **23.**	None. [Canterbury.]
ROSS, *pop.* 3715—*mort.* **20** . .	Dr. STRONG.
RUGBY (Warwick), *pop.* 7818—*mort.* **19.** Very healthy; celebrated for its public schools.	Dr. SHARP.
RUNCORN (Chester), *pop.* 10,434—*mort.* **21.**	None. [Chester.]
RYDE (Isle of Wight), *pop.* 9269—*mort.* **17.** A delightful watering-place;	Dr. LOWDER.

	Names of Homœopathic Practitioners.
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)	Dr. MALAN.
ST. HELEN'S (Lancashire), *pop.* 18,396.	None. [Liverpool.]
SALFORD (Lancaster), *pop.* 102,449—*mort.* **26.**	See MANCHESTER.
SALISBURY (Wilts), *pop.* 12,278—*mort.* **24.**	None. [Bath, Devizes, or Southampton.]
SANDWICH AND DEAL (Kent), *pop.* 13,750.	None. [Dover.]
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 frequented, 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.	Dr. CRAIG.
SHEERNESS (Kent), *pop.* 12,015—*mort.* **23.**	None. [Canterbury.]
SHEFFIELD, *pop.* 185,172—*mort.* **28**. Hardware manufactories.	Mr. PEARSON. Dr. RYAN.
SHREWSBURY (Shropshire), *pop.* 22,163—*mort.* **25.**	Dr. CARTWRIGHT.
SOUTHAMPTON (Hants), *pop.* 46,960—*mort.* **24.** Beneficial climate for affections of the chest and digestive system, especially when occurring in elderly people.	Dr. COOPER.

	Names of Homœopathic Practitioners.
SOUTHPORT (Lancashire), *pop.* 16,000 .	Dr. HARVEY.
Said to possess the clearest air in Lancashire. It is very open and bracing, with a large expanse of sand.	Dr. STOKES.
SOUTH SHIELDS, *pop.* 35,239—*mort.* **24**	Dr. O'BRIEN.
A favorite sea-bathing place.	
SPALDING	Mr. J. MANSELL (for the present only).
STAFFORD, *pop.* 12,532—*mort.* **22** .	None. [Wolverhampton.]
STALYBRIDGE (Chester), *pop.* 24,921 .	None. [Ashton.]
STOCKPORT (Chester), *pop.* 54,681—*mort.* **26.**	Dr. ROGERSON.
STOCKTON, *pop.* 13,357—*mort.* **22** .	None. [Redcar.]
STOKE-UPON-TRENT (Stafford), *pop.* 101,207—*mort.* **26.**	Dr. MOORE.
STRATFORD (Essex), *pop.* 15,994 . .	None. [London.]
STROUD (Gloucester), *pop.* 35,517—*mort.* **22.**	None. [Cheltenham.]
SUNDERLAND (Durham), *pop.* 85,797—*mort.* **25.**	Mr. POTTS.
SWANSEA (Glamorgan), *pop.* 41,606—*mort.* **20.**	None. [Cardiff.]
SWINDON	Dr. MARSTON (once a month).
TAMWORTH (Stafford), *pop.* 10,192—*mort.* **20.**	None. [Birmingham.]
TAUNTON (Somerset), *pop.* 16,476—*mort.* **20.**	Dr. BLAKE.
TENBY (Pembrokeshire), *mort.* **19.** .	None.
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.**	None. [Exeter, or Taunton.]

	Names of Homœopathic Practitioners.
TODMORDEN (Lancashire), *pop.* 11,797	None. [Rochdale.]
TORQUAY (Devon), *pop.* 16,419—*mort.* **18.**	Dr. AYERST. Mr. GILLOW. Dr. MACKINTOSH.
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.**	None.
TUNBRIDGE WELLS (Kent), *pop.* 17,500—*mort.* **20.**	Dr. BATCHELOUR. Dr. SMART. Dr. WALKER.
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 anæmia, and to those forms of dyspepsia characterised by a generally atonic condition.	

	Names of Homœopathic Practitioners.
TWICKENHAM	Mr. BUTLER.
TYNEMOUTH (Northumberland), *pop.* 34,021—*mort.* **23.**	None. [South Shields.]
WAKEFIELD (Yorks.), *pop.* 35,739—*mort.* **24.**	None. (A good opening.) [Bradford.]
WALSALL (Stafford), *pop.* 37,760—*mort.* **26.**	None. [Birmingham.]
WARRINGTON (Lancaster), *pop.* 26,947—*mort.* **24.**	None. (A good opening.) [Liverpool or Manchester.]
WARWICK, *pop.* 10,570—*mort.* **21** . Within 2 miles of Leamington.	None.
WEDNESBURY (Stafford), *pop.* 15,298 .	None. [Birmingham.]
WEST BROMWICH (Stafford), *pop.* 17,024—*mort.* **24.**	None. [Birmingham.]
WEST HARTLEPOOL (Durham), *pop.* 12,603—*mort.* **22.**	None. [Redcar, or Sunderland.]
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.	Dr. COCHRAN.
WEYMOUTH, *pop.* 11,383—*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.	None. [Bath, or Southampton.]
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.	None. [York, or Scarborough.]
WHITEHAVEN (Cumberland), *pop.* 18,842—*mort.* **23.**	None. [Kendal.]
WIGAN (Lancaster), *pop.* 37,658—*mort.* **27.**	Dr. GALLOWAY.
WINDSOR (Berks), *pop.* 9500—*mort.* **20.**	Dr. HARPER.

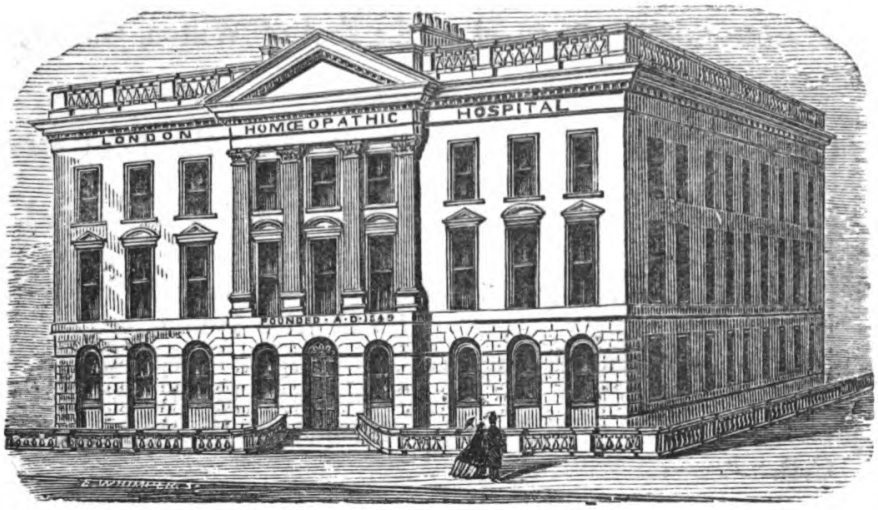
	Names of Homœopathic Practitioners.
WINCHESTER (Hants), *pop.* 14,776—*mort.* **20.** Celebrated for its cathedral and public schools.	Dr. WILDE.
WOLVERHAMPTON (Staffordshire), *pop.* 150,000—*mort.* **28.** Dry; on a red sandstone rock.	Mr. BLAKE.
WOODBRIDGE (Suffolk), *pop.* 5000—*mort.* **20.**	Mr. MOORE.
WORCESTER, *pop.* 31,227—*mort.* **23** .	Mr. MILLIN.
WORTHING (Sussex) . . .	Dr. HANSON.
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 diarrhœa during the first few days. It is fully exposed to the east winds.	None. (A good opening.) [Norwich.]
YEOVIL	Dr. TUDGE.
YORK, *pop.* 45,385—*mort.* **24** . .	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

HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITALS.

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Dr. W. V. Drury.
Dr. Neville Wood.
Dr. W. Morgan.
Dr. J. H. Mackechnie.
Dr. Vaughan Hughes.
Dr. A. Markwick.
Dr. H. R. Madden.

Provincial.

Dr. J. J. Drysdale (Liverpool).
Dr. F. Black (Clifton).
Dr. George Hilbers (Brighton).
Dr. George Newman (Bath).
Dr. George Dunn (Doncaster).

Dr. R. D. Hale (St. Leonards.)
John Moore, Esq. (Liverpool).
Dr. W. Roche (Liverpool).
Dr. John Ryan (Sheffield).
Dr. W. B. B. Scriven (Dublin).

Dr. W. Bayes (Bath).

Medical Officers.

Consulting Physician.—Dr. Quin.

Physicians.

Dr. J. H. Mackechnie.—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 in-patient *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 HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY,

CHAPEL ROW, QUEEN SQUARE.

Committee.

G. Cruickshank, Esq.
E. M. Harris, Esq.
S. Morgan, Esq., M.D.
Rev. G. Newnham.
Dr. Newman.
H. B. Pierrepont, Esq.
S. Provis, Esq.
J. S. Randell, Esq.
E. G. Smith, Esq.
Major-General Thorndike.
Rev. J. H. Way.
Lt.-Colonel Western.
Colonel Wynch.

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

Chemist.—Edmund Capper.

THE BIRMINGHAM HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL,

11, OLD SQUARE.

Trustees.

Edwin Bullock, Esq., Handsworth.
R. L. Chance, Esq., Edgbaston.
Henry Christian, Esq., Harborne Park.
A. Dixon, Esq., Birches Green.
Josiah Mason, Esq., Erdington.
Henry Van Wart, Esq., Edgbaston.

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

Committee.

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

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.

R. N. Fowler, Esq.	Joseph Howard, Esq.
E. Ellis, Esq.	Theodore Howard, Esq.

Treasurer.—W. Booker, Esq.

Hon. Secretary.—M. Laseron, 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 Homœopathic 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.

W. B. Adams, Esq.	Capt. Seymour.
F. Bennoch, Esq.	W. Smith, Esq.
R. Cornell, Esq.	Rev. J. Thompson.

Treasurer.—W. Capper, Esq.

Secretary.—Rev. B. Waugh.

Medical Officers.

R. M. Theobald, Esq. | J. H. Smith, Esq. | Alfred C. Pope, Esq.

Chemist.—Mr. Urell.

BRIGHTON HOMŒOPATHIC DISPENSARY.

Committee.

Robert Bayly, Esq.	Arthur H. Hull, Capt.
Rev. E. Clay.	Rev. J. Image.
H. Coke, Esq.	Henry James, Esq., Capt. R.N.
Rev. J. H. Cross.	John Mullett, Esq.
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.

Rev. John Martin, *Chairman*, 11, Park Terrace.

Mr. W. Collin, Castle Street.
Mr. J. Death, Jesus Lane.
Mr. J. Flack, 9, Bridge Street.
Rev. R. Hawthorne, Stapleford.
R. Headly, Esq., Stapleford.
Isaac Johnson, Esq., 13, Park Side.
Mr. W. Johnson, Sidney Street.
Rev. W. Martin, Granchester.
Mr. J. Matthew, Trinity Street.
J. Raymond, Esq., Hildersham.
R. Talbot, Esq., 57, Hills Road.
S. Witt, Esq., Trumpington Road.

Treasurer.—Isaac Johnson, Esq.

Physician.—Dr. Bubb.

Chemist.—Mr. T. R. Bryant

EAST-END HOMŒOPATHIC DISPENSARY,

LONDON.

President.—The Rev. A. P. Black, M.A.

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

Committee.

Mr. Butler, 5, World's End, Stepney.
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.
Mr. Canniford, Mercers Street, Shadwell.
Mr. Kerchen, Regent's Wharf, Limehouse.
Mr. Itinger, 37, Cable Street, Wellclose Sq., St. George's, East.

Treasurer.—G. H. Harrington, Esq., 5, Billiter Square, E.C.

Hon. Secretary.—Mr. W. Pettit, 2, Crombie's Row, Commercial Road.

Physician.—Dr. McConnell Reed.

EXETER HOMŒOPATHIC DISPENSARY,

QUEEN STREET.

President.—Sir John Kennaway, Bart.

Hon. Treasurer.—W. Cotton, Esq.

Committee.

Hon. and Rev. H. H. Courtenay.
Rev. R. Dunn.
G. C. Holroyd, Esq.
H. Northcote, Esq.
W. M. Floyd, Esq.
John Gordon, Esq.
Rev. Canon Lee.
J. W. Sillifant, Esq.
Rev. C. F. Smith.
W. T. Smith, Esq.
Lieut.-Col. Stafford.
Frederick Smith, Esq.
J. F. Wilkey, Esq.
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.

W. Stickney, Esq.
Wm. Croft, Esq.
Rev. John Deck.
Rev. Andrew Jukes.
J. F. Norwood, Esq.
G. C. Roberts, 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.

LIVERPOOL HOMŒOPATHIC DISPENSARY,

HARDMAN STREET.

Consulting Physicians.—Dr. Drysdale, Dr. Wright.

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 HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY,

BLOOM STREET, PICCADILLY.

Patron.

The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Wilton.

Committee.

Chairman and Treasurer.—Mr. S. J. Stern.

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

Honorary Medical Officers.

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

House Surgeon.—Dr. C. Fleury.

Dispenser.—Mr. W. B. Horner.

Honorary Secretary.—Mr. John Duffield.

MANCHESTER HOMŒOPATHIC INSTITUTION FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST,

28, LOWER BYROM STREET.

Medical Officers.

Dr. Phipps. | W. B. Coghlan, Esq. | Dr. Moir.

NEWCASTLE HOMŒOPATHIC 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.

Chairman.—R. P. Long, Esq., M.P.

Sir R. H. Pollen, Bart.	Mr. Chas. Sloper.
Lieut.-Colonel Wallington.	Dr. Marston.
Lieut.-Colonel Salmon.	W. Watson, Esq.
Rev. R. Dawson, B.A.	T. Carter, 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.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE HOMŒOPATHIC DISPENSARY,

ABINGDON STREET, NORTHAMPTON.

Surgeon.—A. C. Clifton, Esq.

Number of patients treated last year, 995.

PLYMOUTH, DEVON, AND CORNWALL HOMŒOPATHIC DISPENSARY,

GEORGE STREET, PLYMOUTH.

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

Number of patients treated last year, 757.

READING HOMŒOPATHIC DISPENSARY,

42, LONDON STREET.

Established April 6th, 1858.

Physician.—Dr. Ruddock.

SOUTHAMPTON HOMŒOPATHIC 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 Pinsent, Esq., Portswood.
Consulting Physician.—Dr. William Gwynn.
Consulting Surgeon.—John Wilde, Esq.
Medical Officer—Dr. Robert T. Cooper.
Dispenser and Treasurer.—Mr. Charles Rendall.

SOUTHPORT SANATORIUM FOR CHILDREN.

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 HOMŒOPATHIC DISPENSARY,

Opposite Christ Church, High Street.

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

Committee.

Sir A. Cotton, Bart., K.C.B.	J. H. Sharp, Esq., J.P.
Rev. J. D. Money.	F. Skipwith, Esq.
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.

TORQUAY HOMŒOPATHIC DISPENSARY,

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 HOMŒOPATHIC DISPENSARY,
1, Promenade Place.
Medical Attendants.
Dr. Guinness. | Dr. Gwillim.

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

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

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

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

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

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

HASTINGS HOMŒOPATHIC DISPENSARY,
52, Robertson Street.
Consulting Physician.—Dr. R. D. Hale.
Physician.—Dr. Croucher.

HULL (COLEMAN STREET) HOMŒOPATHIC DISPENSARY,
65, Coleman Street.
Dr. Wilson.

IPSWICH HOMŒOPATHIC DISPENSARY,
26, St. Nicholas Street.
Physician.—Dr. Roche.

ISLINGTON HOMŒOPATHIC DISPENSARY,
114, Pentonville Road.
Physician.—Dr. Chepmell.

LEEDS HOMŒOPATHIC DISPENSARIES.
16, St. Paul's St.
Dr. S. H. Ramsbotham.
28, Somers Street.
Dr. W. Clare.

LEICESTER HOMŒOPATHIC DISPENSARY,
2, East Street.
Physician.—Dr. Gutteridge.

MANCHESTER (ANCOATES) HOMŒOPATHIC DISPENSARY,
Carrowther Street.
Medical Officer.—S. S. Macmillan, Esq.

MARYLEBONE HOMŒOPATHIC DISPENSARY,
25, Edgeware Road.
Physician.—Dr. Wylde

NORTH LONDON HOMŒOPATHIC DISPENSARY,
87, Essex Road, Islington.
Physician.—Dr. Morgan.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE HOMŒOPATHIC DISPENSARY,
St. Peter's Church Walk.
Physician.—Dr. Bradshaw.

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

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

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

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

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

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

WESTBOURNE GROVE HOMŒOPATHIC DISPENSARY,
2, Hereford Road.
Physician.—Dr. Markwick.

WESTON SUPER-MARE HOMŒOPATHIC DISPENSARY,
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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

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The object of the Association is the advancement of the science and art of medicine and surgery. The annual subscription is Five Shillings. Gentlemen desirous of joining the Association must transmit their names, on a proposal-paper signed by two members, to the general Secretary, one month prior to a meeting being held.

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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.

Registration of Persons now qualified and of Persons hereafter becoming qualified.

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.

Persons practising in England before 1st August, 1815, entitled to be registered.

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

Privy Council may prohibit Attempts to impose Restrictions

as to any Theory of Medicine or Surgery by Bodies entitled to grant Certificates.

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.

Evidence of Qualification to be given before Registration.

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.

Register to be published.

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.

Names of Members struck off from List of College, &c., to be signified to General Council.

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.

Medical Practitioners convicted of Felony may be struck off the Register.

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.

Privileges of registered Persons.

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.

None but registered Persons to recover Charges.

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.

Meaning of Terms, "legally qualified Medical Practitioner," &c.

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.

Registered persons exempted from serving on Juries, &c.

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.

Unregistered Persons not to hold certain Appointments.

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.

No Certificate to be valid unless Person signing be registered.

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.

Penalty on wilful Falsification of Register.

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.

Penalty for obtaining Registration by false Representations.

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.

Penalty for falsely pretending to be a registered Person.

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.

8. Licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries, London.

9. Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Hall, Dublin.

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.

[12*th 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:

Acts and Parts of Acts herein named repealed on and after January 1, 1868.

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 Seventeeth 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,—

Exceptions.

Except in regard to the Divisions and Districts of Unions and 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.

Guardians to divide Unions and Parishes into Vaccination Districts, or to consolidate or alter them, subject to approval of the Poor Law Board.

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.

If the Board do not approve, another Scheme to be prepared; when approved, Guardians to contract for Performance 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.

Qualification of Vaccinator to be prescribed by Lords of

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.

the Privy Council, and other Regulations to be prescribed by them.

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.

As to Allowances to Public Vaccinators.

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

As to Fees payable for Vaccination.

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.

Conditions may be imposed in the Contracts to secure due Vaccination of Persons.

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.

Provision for Re-vaccination.

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.

Contract not valid unless approved of by the Poor Law Board, who may determine the same at any Time.

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.

No payment to be made out of the Poor Rate or any other public Fund unless the

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 Per-

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.

Poor Law Board have approved of the Contract.

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.

No Public Vaccinator to be paid for Vaccination out of his District.

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.

Provision for Districts in particular Places of scanty population.

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.

Guardians to give Notice of Alteration in Districts.

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,

The Registrar General to provide Forms.

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.

Registrar of Births to deliver Notice of Vaccination to Parent or other Person registering Birth.

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.

Parent or other Person to procure the Vaccination of Child within Three Months.

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 Persou 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.

Provision for Inspection of Vaccination.

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.

Provision for the Unfitness of the Child for Vaccination.

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.

Provision for successive Certificates.

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.

Provision for Insusceptibility of successful Vaccination.

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.

Certificate of successful Vaccination

21. Every Public Vaccinator who shall have performed the Operation of Vaccination upon any Child, and have ascertained that the

to be transmitted to the Registrar, and a Duplicate given to the Parent.

same has been successful, shall, within Twenty-one Days after the Performance of the Operation, transmit by Post or otherwise a Certificate 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 performed, and upon Request shall deliver a Duplicate thereof to the Parent or other Person as aforesaid.

No Fee to be charged for Certificate.

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 performed; 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.

Parent, &c., to transmit Certificate of successful Vaccination by Medical Practitioner to Registrar of District.

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.

Registrar to keep books and Register of Vaccination to be open to research.

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. Fees for Searches and Copies. Proviso.

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. Registrar to be paid Fees by the Boards of Guardians.

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. Vaccination declared to be not Parochial Relief so as to disqualify.

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. Half-yearly Proceedings by Registrars and Guardians.

Power to Guardians to pay certain Expenses out of their Funds.

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.

Penalty on Parent, &c., neglecting to procure Vaccination of the Child.

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.

Penalty on Vaccinator and Parent neglecting to transmit Certificate, and Persons signing false Certificates.

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.

Justices may make an Order for the Vaccination of any Child under 14 Years.

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:

Penalty for Disobedience.

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.

Proviso for Costs to Person improperly summoned.

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.

Penalty upon Persons inoculating with Smallpox.

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 committed shall have Jurisdiction to hear and determine the Complaint, and where a Union or Parish shall be comprised in several Jurisdictions 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.

11 & 12 Vict. c. 43, except Sect. 11, Sect. 59 of 7 & 8 Vict. c. 101, and Sect. 9 of 28 & 29 Vict. c. 79, to apply to these Proceedings.

Notice not to be proved by Prosecutors. Certificates to be Defence.

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.

Interpretation of Terms.

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.

Sect. 7 of 21 & 22 Vict. c. 97 to apply to Acts of Privy Council.

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.

Commencement of Act. Short Title.

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 of in the Parish *or* Township of in the County *or* Borough of aged is not now in a fit and proper State to be successfully vaccinated. I do hereby postpone the Vaccination until the Day of .(*a*)

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 of in the Parish *or* Township of in the County *or* Borough of aged , [*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., of
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 Homœopathic 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.

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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 *crude simile,* where purgatives are considered homœopathic to diarrhœa, astringents to constipation, diuretics to diuresis, &c.; and where local irritants, as Nitrate of Silver, &c., are considered homœopathic 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 diarrhœa; 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 pathogenesy 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 pathogenesy, 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 these that the waters are of greatest value.

4. *Mineral Waters.* Dr. Tuthill Massy ('M. H. R.,' vol. xi., p. 40).—Gives a brief *résumé* of the therapeutic virtues of some of the principal Continental mineral springs.

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; *morphine, 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.

9. *On the use of Morphia by Homœopathists as an Anodyne and Soporific.* By Dr. Wyld ('Annals B. H. S.,' No. xxvii., p. 216). —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 homœopathic 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 formulæ '*similia similibus*' and '*contraria contrariis*' let us hold ourselves free to utilize either whenever they appear suited for our purpose."

11. *On the Dose.* By Dr. Hirsch ('B. J. H.,' vol. xxv., pp. 259, 390, 599), translated from the 'Allg. Hom. Zeitung,' vol. lxxiii. —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 homœopathic 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 homœopathic 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 Homœopathic 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.

12. *On High Attenuations.* By Dr. Neville Wood ('Annals of the B. H. S.,' No. xxvii., p. 242).—The author gives,—

1st. *The history of the dose question*, describing HAHNEMANN'S doctrine and experience, the practice of the earlier and that of modern homœopathists.

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 petechiæ, 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 Œdema* ('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.

16. *Practical Observations on Enlargements of the Thyroid Gland.* By Joseph Kidd, M.D. ('B. J. H.,' vol. xxv., p. 178).—Dr. Kidd divides enlargements of the Thyroid gland into,—

(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 *Spongia usta* for six months.

3rd. "*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 *Belladonna* with admirable effect. An interesting case, cured with this remedy given in the 1st dec. dilution, is reported.

17. *Bronchocele.* By Dr. Collins, of Leamington ('M. H. R.,' vol. xi., p. 298).—A paper on this disease read before the Midland Homœopathic 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 *similia similibus*, or any other law."

The medicine Dr. Collins has found most useful is the *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. Meyhoffer 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 Homœopathic 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 Homœopathy 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 Nitras, 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 invaluble 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 trituration, 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 trituration 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.

24. *The Present State of our Knowledge of Cholera.* By Dr. Kerr, of Cheltenham ('Brit. Journ. Hom.,' p. 111).—A paper in which the *History*, *Pathology*, and *Treatment*, both Allopathic

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 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 *Æsculus 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 minntes, 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 Dropsy and Albuminuria,* the presence of *hæmorrhage,* of *amaurosis* and *amblyopia* in some cases, the tendency to *gangrene,* and the extent to which *urœmia* 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 homœopathic 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 *belladonna*, 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, œdema 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 homœopathic 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 œdema is very extensive, and where pleuritic, pericardial, or peritoneal effusions, or œdema 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 Scarlatina. 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 vesiculæ 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 homœopathic 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. *Gonnorrhœa* ('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 *Actæa 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 tincture 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—℞ *Hepar sulph.*, 3rd dec., gr. viii.; aq. dist. ʒ 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 homœopathy, 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 trituration 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.

CLINICAL ABSTRACT

OF THE

'BRITISH JOURNAL;' 'MONTHLY HOMŒOPATHIC REVIEW;' AND 'ANNALS OF THE BRITISH HOMŒOPATHIC SOCIETY' FOR THE YEAR 1867.

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,—

℞ Tinct. Agar. Musc., ʒss.
Aq. Dist., ʒvj.

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 œdematous 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.

"In 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 Pathogenesy 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, prosopalgia, gastrodynia, laryngismus stridulus, and chronic bronchitis. Fourteen cases are reported. In a case of prosopalgia (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 *throbbing;* 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 diarrhœa, 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. 80) 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 fæces.

16. *Bryonia—Vienna experiments on Animals with Bryonia* ('B. J. H.', p. 21).—A translation of a paper in the Austrian Journal of Homœopathy, detailing experiments by Herr Löewy of Vienna, and Dr. Mayrhofer 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 mucous 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 diarrhœa accompanying dentition.

23. *Chelidonum 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.

24. *Cimicifuga racemosa.* Dr. Bayes ('M. H. R.', vol. xi., p.

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 *Phytolacca decandra.*

29. *Ferri Iodidum* ('Brit. Journ. Hom.,' vol. xxv, p. 497; extracted from the 'Phil. Journal of Homœop.,' 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 commotion 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 hæmorrhoids, 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 *porrigo 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 embarrassed 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 ottorhœa, with swelling of the parotid glands. In Parotitis (Merc. Cor., 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 ptyalism; in congestive conditions in jaundice, in diarrhœa with clay-coloured stools; in dysentery, Merc. corr. in a low dilution; in superficial ulcerations about the genitals; in leucorrhœa; 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 scapulæ; 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 juglans* ('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 juglans, 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 fœtid 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 uræmic 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 homœopathic 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. Müller'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 homœopathic 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, agonising 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 hyperæsthesia 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 homœopathy 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 investigations 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 unrelenting 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.

	Recovered.	Much Improved.	Relieved.	Unrelieved.	Died.	Under Treatment.	Total.
CLASS I.—*Zymotic or Contagious Diseases* . .	27	—	—	—	4	2	33
CLASS II.—*Sporadic or Non-Contagious Diseases* :—							
a Dropsy, Cancer, and other diseases of Uncertain and Variable seat . . .	17	1	4	4	5	6	37
b Tubercular Diseases	1	5	4	6	5	1	22
c Diseases of Spinal Cord, Nerves, &c. . .	28	16	10	10	1	4	69
d Diseases of the Heart and Blood-vessels .	1	5	1	—	2	—	9
e Diseases of the Lungs and other Organs of Respiration	23	3	4	—	2	7	39
f Diseases of the Stomach, Liver, and other Organs of Digestion	16	4	7	7	1	1	36
g Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, &c. . .	4	1	—	1	—	1	7
h Diseases of the Organs of Reproduction .	16	13	8	5	3	3	48
i Rheumatism, Diseases of Bones, Joints, &c.	50	16	11	4	1	11	93
j Diseases of the Eye, Ear, &c.	7	—	1	1	—	1	10
k Diseases of the Skin, Cellular Tissue, and Mucous Membrane	53	15	3	3	—	5	79
CLASS III.—*Diseases from External Causes* .	15	1	1	—	—	—	17
Total	258	80	54	41	24	42	499

3. *Fancy Bazaar in aid of the Funds of the London Homœopathic 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 homœopathists, 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 skillful 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 intoler-

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 contests 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 aspects to different minds. No school or sect can claim the exclusive 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 homœopathic 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. Sircar 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, *àpropos* 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 homœopathic 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 homœopathy 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 compeers, 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
Sanatory 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 specifics is then urged upon allopathic practitioners upon various grounds.

The whole subject of homœopathy 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 homœopathic 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.

Allo.		Hom.
100	Drug administration on derivative principles	10
100	Ditto on homœopathic or specific principle	299
30	Abstraction of blood }	1
30	Local ditto ... ... }	
100	Counter-irritation	10
100	Mineral waters (natural)...	30
100	Warm and cold baths of all kinds	160
150	Climate	150
30	Electric and magnetic influence	60
100	Diagnostic advantages	100
100	Stimulants	60
20	Dietetics	60
40	Sanatory surroundings	60
1,000		1,000

Finally, Dr. Sutherland examines the three great stumbling-blocks to the acceptance of homœopathy 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 homœopathic 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 naturæ* (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 homœopathy.

In treating of homœopathy Dr. Sharp points out that the *principle* is *separate from the dose*—that homœopathy 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 Hahnemann'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 indication for *ignatia;* or *belladonna;* or *nux vomica;* or *sepia;* or *ipecacuanha;* 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 diagnosed 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, sufficiently 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 homœopathy, 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 homœopathic 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 Homœopathic 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 homœopathic 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 homœopathy. 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 homœopathic 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 *cœteris 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 Homœopathic 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 (homœopathic), the other under that of Dr. Paddock (allopathic). Taking typhoid fever, pneumonia, diarrhœa, and dysentery together, the mortality in these four diseases treated homœopathically 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. *Homœopathy* versus *Allopathy* ('M. H. R.,' vol. xi, p. 448) shows, by a comparison of the reports of the Homœopathic and Allopathic Dispensaries at Devizes, that when homœopathic 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 homœopathy 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 homœopathy, and he devoted his leisure hours during two years to its study, at the Liverpool Homœopathic 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 homœopathy. 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 homœopathy, 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 Homœopathique de France*, August, 1867.

It was not only as an able physician that this eminent man, whose loss homœopathy 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 BROUSSAIS. 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 Médicine 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 homœopathy 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 homœopathy, under the title of "*Journal de la Médicine Homœopathique.*" This bi-monthly periodical lived but one year.

In 1834 he was a contributor to the *Archives de la Médicine Homœopathique*, of which he became the director in 1838 with Dr. Libert.

In 1842 he published the *Annales de la Médicine Homœopathique*, in conjunction with MM. Jahr and Croserio.

In 1845 he founded the *Société Hahnemanniene;* and the *Journal de la Médicine Homœopathique*, edited by the members of the *Société Hahnemanniene;* afterwards he published some

articles in the *Journal de la Société Gallicane*, and in that of the *Société Homœopathique 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 Hahnemanniene*, of the *Société Gallicane de la Médicine Homœopathique*, and of the *Société Médicale Homœopathique 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 Médicine 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 Médicine 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.

Homœopathic 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 meriting 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.

The Homœopathic Directory Advertiser.

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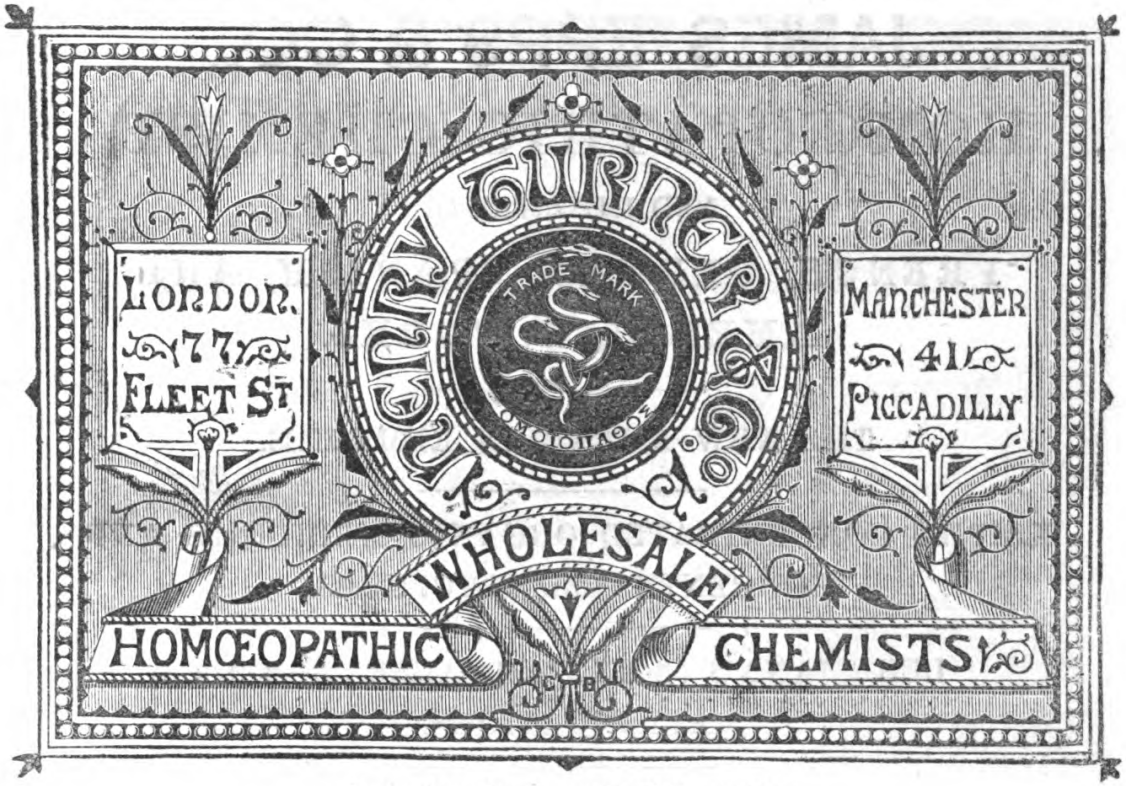
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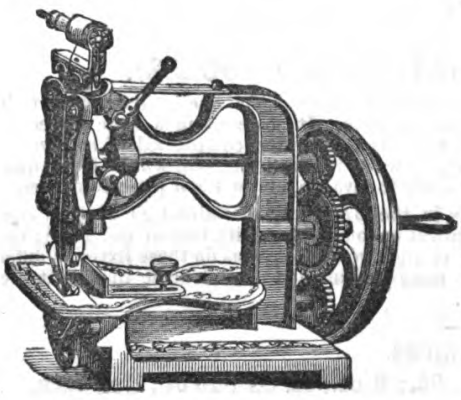
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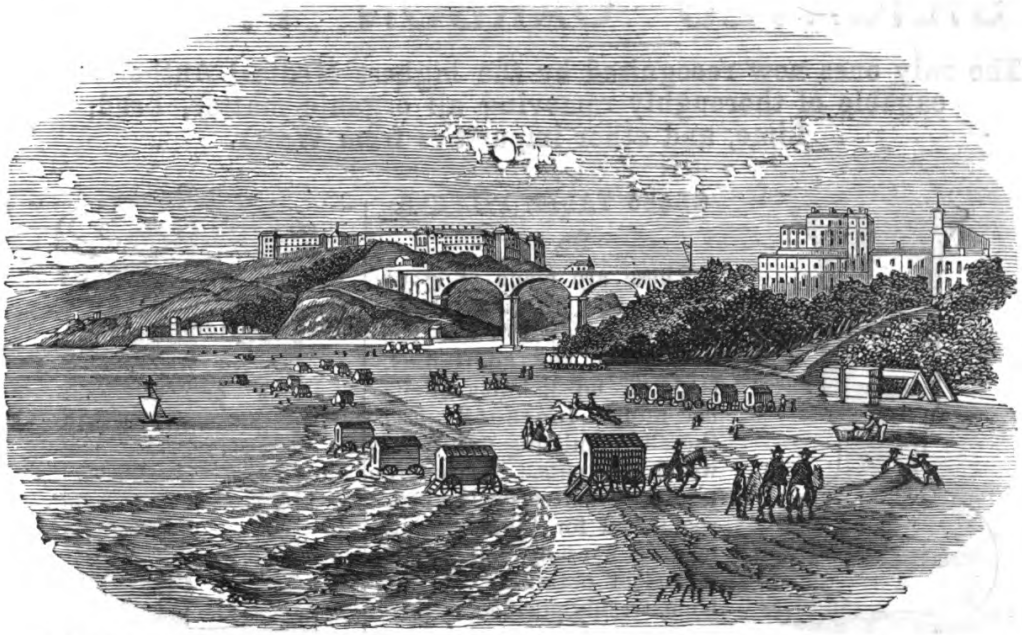
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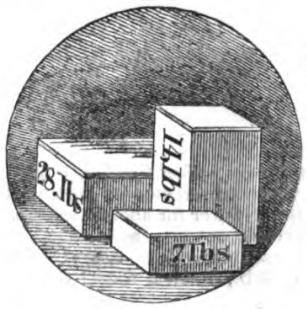
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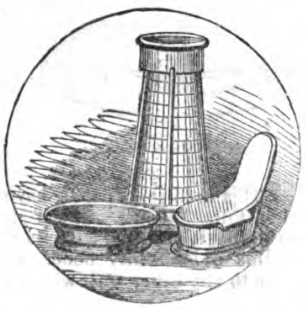


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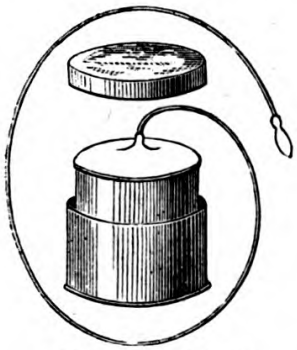
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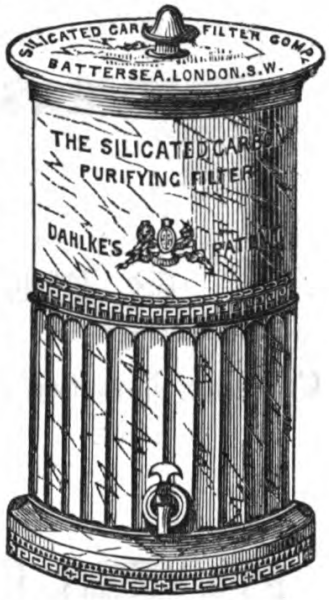
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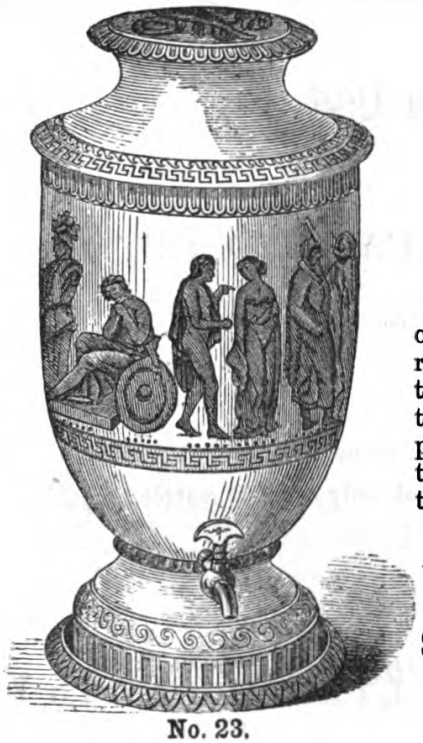


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2. To teach PURE Homœopathy.
3. To obviate any dissension in our profession, by allowing the utmost freedom on disputed points, PARTICULARLY THE QUESTION OF THE DOSE.
4. To prevent the issuing of Degrees to unworthy applicants.

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ENOS HALL, Janitor.

REGULATIONS OF THE COLLEGE.

The regular course of lectures will commence on third Tuesday in October, and end on the 1st of March ensuing.

Candidates for graduation must be twenty-one years of age, of good moral character, having studied Medicine three years with an accredited physician, and attended two full courses of lectures, one of which must be in this College.

Each candidate, upon making application, must exhibit his tickets to the Dean, or give other satisfactory evidence that the above regulations have been complied with.

The candidate, on or before the 1st of February, must deliver to the Dean of the Faculty a thesis composed by himself, and in his own handwriting, on some medical subject, which shall be referred to the Faculty for examination.

The fee for graduation must be paid at the time of presenting his thesis, and in the event of his rejection, the money shall be returned.

In unsatisfactory cases, a candidate may avail himself of a second examination before the whole Faculty, with their consent.

Notice of each satisfactory examination shall be given by the Dean to the successful candidate, and he shall record his name and address upon the register of graduates, with the title of his thesis.

The names of the successful candidates are to be reported by the Dean to the Council, in order that, if approved by them, their mandamus may be issued for conferring the degree.

No candidate shall absent himself from the commencement, except by permission of the Faculty.

Amount of fees for a full course of lectures (invariably cash) . . .	100 dollars.
Matriculation fee	5 „
Practical Anatomy (material fee)	5 „
Graduation fee	30 „

Students who have attended two full courses in this College, or one full course in this College and one in some other accredited school, will be required to matriculate only.

The matriculation ticket must first be obtained of the Dean, before the purchase of any other ticket.

The tickets must be taken by the first Monday in November, to constitute a full course.

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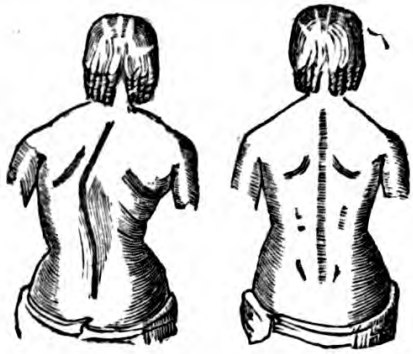
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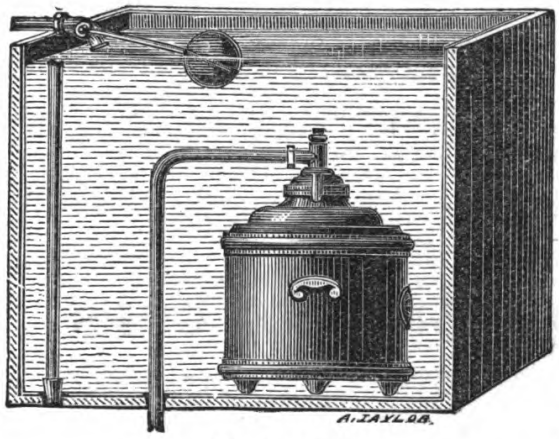
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"With my best wishes for your success,

"I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

"Christiania, 6th April, 1866." "(Signed) W. BOECK, M.D.

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