

the *Medical Advance* for December, 1889, and a *resumé* of its symptomatology is given in Vol. vii. of Hering's "Guiding Symptoms." From these sources a pretty full symptomatology has been compiled by Drs. Boericke and Dewey in their work on the *Twelve Tissue Remedies*. As I am chiefly concerned in displaying the anti-neuralgic properties of the drug, I shall not examine this *schema* in detail, but will rapidly run over the general indications, with special reference to nerve and pain symptoms. These we shall find to stand up in bold and striking relief from the rest.

To commence with, the leading *mental* characteristic exhibited in the provings is "sobbing and lamenting about the pain" also a strange physical restlessness is exhibited in a tendency to carry articles aimlessly about from place to place. This symptom is said, by Dr. Shannon, to occur under no other drug in our *materia medica*. Next, the *head* symptoms embrace a variety of neuralgic pains in almost every nerve. Headaches, described as darting, stabbing, shifting, intermittent, and spasmodic, occur, *always relieved by warm applications*. These pains are worse after mental labour. There are also similar pains from top of head down the spine, worst between the shoulders. Under *eyes*, we have orbital and supra-orbital neuralgias, worse on the right side, and relieved by external warmth—the site of pain (usually where the nerves leave their bony orifices in the skull) being excessively tender to touch. We have also lachrymation, photophobia with contracted pupils, ptosis and twitching of eye-lids. The *ears* show neuralgic pains, worse in cold air, and by washing face and neck in cold water. Of the *face*, every branch of the fifth nerve is in pain. Pains on the right side, from infra-orbital foramen to the incisor teeth; they gradually radiate over the whole side of face, are worse by touch, cold and motion of jaws. The *teeth* are very sensitive to touch and cold. Toothache is worse after going to bed, better by heat and hot fluids. Severe pains in decayed or filled teeth occur. Of *gastric* symptoms one of the chief is a nerve affection, *i. e.*, hiccough. There is also gastralgia with a clean tongue, relieved by warmth and bending double. In the *abdomen* there is severe colic, with flatulent distention, relieved by pressure, rubbing and warmth. The *stools* are the watery diarrhœa, forcibly expelled, with dysenteric and cramplike pains, common to all the magnesium salts. Under *urinary* organs we meet with retention of urine from spasm of neck of bladder. Under *female genitals*

we have ovarian neuralgia, worse on right side, menstrual colic in which pain precedes the flow, with great relief from heat. Also vaginismus and membranous dysmenorrhœa. In the *respiratory sphere* occurs spasmodic nerve cough, said to resemble whooping cough—the leading *circulatory* symptom being nervous palpitation, with spasmodic pains suggestive angina pectoris.

The *back* symptoms are chiefly neuralgic pain all down the spine, which is very sensitive to touch; also intercostal neuralgias. In the *extremities* we find muscular cramps and spasmodic neuralgias, especially sciatica—all pains being worse by cold, usually worse after going to bed, and always better by warm application and firm pressure.

Such is a brief outline of the leading nerve symptoms produced by this interesting drug. Have we any remedy in our *Materia Medica*, I do not hesitate to ask, which confronts us with such a picture of neuralgia in almost every sensory nerve of the body? I believe we have not, and that is why *Magnesium phosphoricum* may be expected to take the first place as an anodyne in the Homœopathic practice of England, as it has already done with that of our American brethren. You will observe that the indications for its use are especially clear and well marked, and the pains produced in the different nerves affected have all the same characteristics. There is perhaps a partiality for the right side of the head and face, otherwise all sensory nerve tracts seem equally influenced by the drug. The leading indications are evidently relief from warmth and pressure, with aggravation from cold at night. There is tenderness over the affected part. The pains cause mental distress and seem unbearable, they are darting, shooting, shifting, spasmodic and sometimes intermittent. There is now a mass of clinical evidence, chiefly in American literature, as to the extreme value of *Magnesium phosphoricum* in neuralgias of this type—such as supra- and infra-orbital, facial, dental, spinal, intercostal, ovarian, sciatic, and others—all, however, characterized by the modalities I have mentioned.

Schüssler has recommended the drug in a number of different affections, some of which have been verified in Homœopathic practice and some have not. These are outside the scope of my paper, but I may mention that there is plenty of evidence in the provings that *Magnesium phosphoricum* has a specific action on muscular tissue, especially on unstriated muscle, causing painful

spasms of heart, uterus, intestines, bladder, and possibly of the voluntary muscles as well.

Before mentioning my own experience with *Magnesium phosphoricum*, the opinions of one or two, whose names are well known to us, may be of interest. Dr. Timothy Allen* tells us that the drug has been found particularly valuable for neuralgias of the forehead, especially supra-orbital. Dr. Dewey† recommends it in the types of neuralgia I have indicated, and also in colic, dysmenorrhœa, whooping-cough, chorea, and writer's cramp. He points out that the patients for whom it is indicated are always languid and exhausted. Dr. Kent,‡ in his post-graduate lectures on Materia Medica, compares *Magnesium phosphoricum* to *Colocyth*, which has the same kind of pains—tearing, cutting, and terribly neuralgic. He verifies the indication given for *Magnesium phosphoricum*, and thinks that, like *Colocynth*, it especially affects the nerve sheaths. Dr. Shannon|| claims a specific action for it in diseases having their seat in the nerve fibre cells or in the terminal bulbs of the nerves in the muscles, and perhaps on muscular tissue as well. He confirms the visual indications, and adds that neuralgia at night, with freedom from pain all day, is a special indication for its use; also that the pains are often accompanied by constrictive feeling. Dr. Goullon recently mentioned a case of left-sided neuralgia, affecting the lower jaw, also frontal, and involving the whole left side of the head to the nape of the neck, of an intractable type, which was rapidly cured by *Magnesium phosphoricum* 6x.

Lastly, I may mention that Dr. Wingfield, of Birmingham, tells me he has used *Magnesium phosphoricum* for three years repeatedly. He confirms the indications given, and recommends it in toothache when non-inflammatory, also in left-sided neuralgia, with pain over the temple.

It may strengthen our interest in *Magnesium phosphoricum* if I remind you that the other well-proved salts of *Magnesium* have long enjoyed a reputation in the treatment of neuralgias. The carbonate is especially useful in toothache of pregnancy, and, according to Allen, it produces a general tendency to neural-

* "Handbook of Materia Medica."

† "The Twelve Tissue Remedies," also in "Essentials of Homœopathic Materia Medica."

‡ *Medical Advance*, May, 1895.

|| *North American Journal of Homœopathy*, 1894.

gic pains, with aggravation at night. Also in facial neuralgia, worse by touch and cold draughts, with tendency to move about and inability to remain in bed, the carbonate closely resembles the drug we are considering. *Magnesium muriaticum* also has proved often useful in neuralgias of the head and around the eyes, worse by motion and fresh air, better by pressure. We can well understand, therefore, why *Magnesium* in combination with *Phosphorus*—the essential nerve food—should have so specific an action in nerve tissue as the symptomatology I have outlined to you suggests.

Brief notes of a few ordinary cases from practice may emphasize the fact.

Cases Illustrating the Action of Magnesium Phosphoricum as an Anodyne in Neuralgias.

Case I. (January 21, 1895).—Miss G., aged 48, keeps a boarding house, has had much worry lately. Been subject to attacks of neuralgic pains in spine, but had none for two years. After a slight attack of influenza, severe pains developed in lumbar region, down right sciatic nerve, and up spine. Tenderness on pressure, with a numb sensation in affected parts. The pains shift their position, are better by rest, worse at night. Sometimes they seize her in paroxysms, obliging her to call out. Patient is much distressed and in great anxiety about the pains; her pulse is weak and vitality depressed. She was kept in bed for ten days, and treated with *Rhus*, *Actæa racemosa*, *Bryonia*, and *Arsenicum*, but without effect. Then *Magnesium phosphoricum* 3x trit. was given, gr. v., night and morning, and at any time if the pains were severe. The pains at once abated, and patient observed that this powder had done her good, and that each dose relieved. She was about again in a few days.

Case II.—Mrs. X., aged 58, an apparently healthy, vigorous lady till two years ago, when she suffered whilst abroad from vague neuralgic pains about body, which gradually increased until when I saw her—in June last—they had become very severe, and had greatly reduced her strength. They were much worse at night, affected various nerve tracts, chiefly below the waist. They shifted about; there was tenderness over the affected parts, and finally she got no sleep at night, but walked about weeping and wringing her hands in despair. There was numbness of the toes, and the condition suggested commencing deep-seated spinal mischief. *Arsenicum*, *Quinine*, and *Phos-*

phorus helped the general condition. But nothing touched the pains until *Magnesium phosphoricum* was given. This gave her several good nights' rest, and continued for a time to lull the pains. The patient has now left Bournemouth, and I hear is getting worse. *Magnesium phosphoricum* could not have been expected to cure such a condition, but its effect in temporarily relieving the pain and ensuring sleep was unmistakable, both to the patient and her friends.

Case III.—Miss F., aged 36, a sufferer from chronic nephritis, which has much improved under treatment. After some mental upset, severe left-sided facial neuralgia set in, radiating from an upper molar, which had given trouble before, from recurrent inflammation of the root. The pain was better by warmth and pressure on the affected side, worse by talking. *Phosphorus* at first removed the pain, but soon lost its effect. *Magnesium phosphoricum* was then given, which greatly relieved. Although the pain recurred occasionally for some days, a few doses of this drug always removed it, and no other remedy was required.

Case IV.—Mrs. W., an old lady of 74, in reduced circumstances. She has been under treatment for slight eczema, with constipation and stomach pains. These are better. On September 10 she complained of frantic neuralgia in upper jaw and face. The pain ran down from infra-orbital foramen into upper malleolus, and along right molar bone. It was worst at night, relieved by warmth; worse by least cold. The pain was grasping and tickling; had lasted a week. *Magnesium phosphoricum* relieved almost at once, and no other remedy was required.

Case V.—Mrs. B., aged 50. Progressive optic neuritis, from which she is now quite blind. She has been under treatment for two years, and for a time by various remedies the progress of the disease was arrested, and she could read large print until nine months ago. Since then nothing has availed. There has been frequent supra-orbital neuralgia of the right side. The sight of the left eye had been lost before I saw her. This neuralgia was benefited by *Actæa racemosa*, and when very severe by occasional antipyrin powders. In September last the pain returned with great severity. *Magnesium phosphoricum* 3x, 5 grains taken in hot water two or three times a day when the pain was worst, gave immediate relief. A fortnight afterwards she reported the pains had quite left, and this powder had removed them far more promptly than anything previously prescribed.

Case VI.—George L., a coal-heaver. For five days, since exposure to wet, had severe pain in right arm, with loss of power; there was also a symmetrical rash over both shoulders, red, shiny, slightly raised in scattered papules, and quite dry. The pain ran down the branches of the brachial plexus, *Arsenicum* 3x removed the rash in a week, but the pain, numbness, and loss of power in arm remained. There was evident wasting of the muscles. The pain was constant aching, better at rest and by warmth, worse by holding arm up above the shoulder, and in cold air. *Magnesium phosphoricum* 3x t.d.s. Next week he reported the pain was quite gone, and the arm stronger, but the numbness continued. Ordered *Nux vomica* 1x, in alternation. In another week the arm was stronger, the numbness less, and the muscles filling out. No return of pain.

These six cases, to which I could add many others, illustrate the benefit I have derived from *Magnesium phosphoricum* in daily work. I may add that I prescribe no drug with greater confidence than the subject of our study, and the acute neuralgia, which had always seemed to me difficult to relieve at once by the remedies usually prescribed, has since lost for me all its terrors, and I never now resort to the chemical analgesics, much less to *Morphia*. In prescribing *Magnesium phosphoricum*, Schüssler advised that the 6x or 12x trit. should be given, 5 grains in a wineglass of hot water, to be taken in sips, and repeated frequently if required. I generally use the 3x or 6x; if relief is not speedy the 1x or 2x may be given. I believe the hot water is a useful idea, perhaps because it increases the rapidity of absorption.

Seeing that neuralgia has usually a pathological cause, due to debility, mental strain, exposure, etc., which originates the morbid nerve state, I often prescribe some other remedy, if clearly indicated, and give a few powders of *Magnesium phosphoricum* to be taken intercurrently as may be required by the pain. In this sense the drug is employed as a Homœopathic anodyne, the other remedy prescribed being intended to act constitutionally, and so prevent a recurrence of the pain. Theoretical exceptions may be taken to this method, but it has the practical advantage of success.

VERY violent drawing tearing in the middle part of almost all the long bones. *Zincum*.

MATERIA MEDICA CONFERENCE.

At the last meeting of the American Institute of Homœopathy a committee of three was appointed, "To select a large committee of those interested in the *Materia Medica*, including several of our Homœopathic specialists, to provide for the consideration and discussion of questions pertaining to the construction of a Scientific *Materia Medica*, and to call and arrange for a *Materia Medica Conference* in connection with the next session of this Institute, the Conference to continue one or more days (as may be found necessary) and to adjourn finally before the opening of the Institute Session. The Committee to report its papers and discussions to the Institute for its action."

This Committee consisted of Drs. Pemberton Dudley, J. H. McClelland, and J. S. Mitchell.

The larger Committee appointed by these gentlemen is composed of the following: Drs. T. F. Allen, E. H. Porter, M. Deschere, H. C. Houghton and W. A. Dewey, of New York; Conrad Wesselhœft, of Boston; A. W. Woodward and H. C. Allen, of Chicago; Pemberton Dudley and B. F. Betts, of Philadelphia; Eldridge C. Price, of Baltimore; Millie J. Chapman, of Pittsburg; Harold Wilson, of Detroit; M. W. Vandenburg, of Fort Edward, and A. L. Monroe, of Louisville.

This Committee held its first meeting on November 21. A list of subjects was selected for the work of the first conference only, as the recommendation to appoint this Committee included also a recommendation, "That similar conferences should be held under the auspices of the Institute from year to year until we arrive at definite plans and methods for placing the *Materia Medica* upon a strictly scientific basis." Dr. T. F. Allen was chosen Chairman and Dr. W. A. Dewey, Secretary of the Committee.

The Committee desires to present the following program: The Conference will meet at the place of the Institute meeting in Detroit on Tuesday, June 16, at 3 P. M. and hold three sessions. The first from 3 P. M. to 6 P. M., the second from 8 P. M. to 11 P. M. and the third on Wednesday, June 17th, from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

At these three sessions there will be presented and discussed the following topics:

I. Has the Law of Similars ever been unequivocally demonstrated by the deductions from general practice, and do we not

require its more formal proof by inductive experimental research.

Essayist, Conrad Wesselhœft, M. D., Boston, Mass.; *Discussions* by C. W. Butler, M. D., Montclair, N. J.; Martin Deschere, M. D., N. Y.; Chas. S. Mack, M. D., Chicago, and Chas. Mohr, M. D., Philadelphia.

II. In what particulars has the proving of drugs deviated from the rules laid down by Hahnemann in the *Organon*, and in what particulars do Hahnemann's rules and directions for proving drugs differ from, or fall short of, those required by the methods and precautions of modern scientific research.

Introductory Remarks, T. F. Allen, M. D., N. Y. *Essayist*, Eldridge C. Price, M. D., Baltimore. *Discussions* by M. W. Vandenberg, Fort Edward, N. Y.; E. H. Porter, M. D., N. Y.; Conrad Wesselhœft, M. D., Boston, and George Royal, M. D., Des Moines, Ia.

III. In the search for the simillimum shall we endorse Section 8 of the *Organon*, which says that the totality of the symptoms must be the sole indication to direct us in the search of a remedy.

Essayist, William Boericke, M. D., San Francisco. *Discussions* by H. C. Allen, M. D., Chicago; W. J. Hawkes, M. D., Chicago; J. D. Buck, M. D., Cincinnati, O.; L. C. McElwee, M. D., St. Louis, Mo.

The time limit for the above essays and the discussions thereon has been fixed as follows: Essays not to exceed thirty minutes; discussions must be limited to fifteen minutes. The *Essayist* is to have an additional fifteen minutes in which he may comment on the matter presented in the discussions.

The balance of the time of each session may be occupied in general discussions of five minutes' duration each, as a large number undoubtedly will desire to discuss these important topics, and as the time will be limited those who desire to take part in the discussions are invited to send their names to the Secretary signifying the topics they wish to discuss. The remaining time of the sessions will then be allotted in the order in which such requests are made.

Respectfully submitted,

COMMITTEE ON MATERIA MEDICA CONFERENCE,

W. A. DEWEY, M. D., Secretary,

170 W. 54th street, N. Y.

Detroit, June 16 and 17, 1896.

THE CENTENNIAL OF HOMŒOPATHY.

Dear Doctor: The Committee on the Centennial of Homœopathy, Dr. Pemberton Dudley, Chairman, made its final report at the Newport meeting of the American Institute. This report was so thoughtful and so well considered that it met the unanimous and instant approval of the Institute, and agreeably to there commendation contained in the report I request the aid of your valuable journal in bringing before the Homœopathic profession the practical suggestions offered. The report speaks for itself and I shall therefore quote largely from it, but I may add that the Institute was aroused to an intensely earnest interest and hoped that the recommendations contained in it would be acted on by the profession. Certainly no more favorable time could be selected to advance the interest of Homœopathy than the present. If in each center the Homœopathic physicians would get together and organize to carry out some of these suggestions of the report great results would follow.

The report says in part: The American Institute of Homœopathy could hardly feel much enthusiasm in any celebration which had for its object the mere glorification of a man, even though that man were Hahnemann. Still less probably, would she care to employ such an occasion for the purpose of paying empty compliments to her own members living or dead. Least of all could this Institute have any patience with the thought of a mere jubilant "hurrah" whose influence should end with the last sputter of its expiring fireworks. For any such celebration we have neither the time, the talent, nor the inclination.

In our commemoration of the event of 1796 we should have before us, as its principal object, the promotion of the cause which was then inaugurated. In other words, the celebration should be in strict harmony with the "object" for which this Institute was organized, as expressed in the opening article of its Constitution. In carrying out these objects we suggest and recommend that the celebration shall be directed to the following specific purposes, namely:

(a) To pay honor to the character, genius and labor of Hahnemann, and to the work of his discovery.

(b) To establish memorials of the man and of his discovery.

(c) To re-examine the law of similars in the light of modern knowledge and science.

(a) To employ the occasion as a means and opportunity for

further extending the knowledge and influence of Homœopathy and for imparting a new impetus to its development.

The central thought of the celebration should be the discovery promulgated in 1796—the law of similars. Public and professional attention should be drawn as strongly as possible to this particular subject as the distinctive and essential "truth" of Homœopathy, while other truths taught by Hahnemann and held by his followers should, for the time being, occupy a secondary place. This sharp distinction should be made for the purpose of forcing public and professional recognition of the real and essential question at issue between the two methods of medical practice.

In the view of your committee the celebration should not be restricted to the national society, but in certain way should be co-extensive with our country and its influence maintained throughout the centennial year.

We recommend that, so far as the institute is directly concerned, the arrangements and details of the celebration should be in charge of a committee consisting of the Executive Committee of the years 1895 and 1896, acting conjointly.

We also recommend that the duties of the said Joint Committee should include the following:

(a) The committee should prepare a circular, giving an outline of the proposed celebration, including all the recommendations adopted by the Institute in relation thereto, and send copies thereof, not later than December 15th, 1895, to all the Homœopathic journals published in the United States requesting its publication in the first issue of 1896, together with editorial comment upon the subject, and also requesting each journal to publish during the year such further favorable comment as its editor might deem expedient.

(b) The committee should recommend in said circular that each State and local society provide a celebration of its own, of such a character as to draw public attention to the Centennial of Homœopathy and the important results of Hahnemann's Law of Cure.

(c) Also that the friends of each Homœopathic hospital in the United States should, during the year, endow at least one bed in perpetuity, to be so designated and inscribed as to constitute a permanent memorial of the centennial and of the event which it celebrates.

(d) Also that each city and large town, not already provided

with a Homœopathic hospital, should during the year inaugurate a movement to secure such an institution.

In addition the Institute, in accordance with the suggestion of the report, should celebrate the Centennial of Homœopathy by a public meeting when the address "The Hahnemann Oration" shall be delivered by the President.

Three Centennial addresses on the Law of Similars will also be delivered as follows:

1. The Rational Basis of the Law of Similars.
2. The Experiment Demonstration of The Law of Similars.
3. The Clinical Superiority and Efficacy of The Law of Similars.

It will be seen that this celebration will lend increased interest to the Detroit meeting. By interesting local newspapers in the matter and making public the needs of the Hahnemann Monument Committee much needed aid may be had. This report, so timely and so suggestive, will, I trust, be acted upon by your readers and receive your cordial support.

Fraternally yours,

E. H. PORTER,

General Secretary A. I. H.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF LOCAL COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

Almost immediately following the adjournment of the American Institute at Newport steps were taken by the local committee of arrangements to prepare for the next meeting to be held in Detroit. The local committee was made to include all members of the Institute in our State, together with many representative members of the profession throughout the State who are not members of the Institute. From these sub-committees were appointed to take charge of the various portions of the work, and these are now actively engaged in the performance of their duties. The chairmen of the sub-committee are: Hall, Harold Wilson; Hotels, W. M. Bailey; Reception, C. C. Miller; Entertainment, M. J. Spranger; Finance, R. C. Olin; Press, S. H. Knight; Exhibits, R. M. Richards; Printing, Virginia T. Smith; Lady Visitors, E. Louise Orleman; Railroads and Excursions, H. C. Brigham.

The work of some of these committees is already far advanced; that of others less so, because of the character of the work.

The Hall Committee were very fortunate in securing Harmony Hall for a place of meeting. It possesses the following points of merit: It is new, handsome, commodious, well-lighted, central, and yet undisturbed by noise; it supplies an audience room seating 1,200 people with a stage accommodating 100 to 200 more, a sectional meeting room seating 300, rooms for all committees and officers of the society, post-office, bureau of information and registration, Meissen, etc., with other conveniences that the Institute has rarely if ever enjoyed. For this reason it is contemplated having the "headquarters" in the hall instead of at some hotel as heretofore. The building has been engaged for the entire week, so that it will be at the disposal of the Institute constantly both day and evening.

Three well-appointed hotels in the heart of the city, the most distant being only a few blocks from the place of meeting and reached directly by electric street cars (eight tickets for a quarter), will be at the disposal of the guests, and will be ample to accommodate all who attend. Rates range from \$2.00 to \$4.00 per day. The three hotels mentioned are the Cadillac, Russell House and the Ste. Claire, and rank in size in about the order named, all being first-class in every respect. In addition to these are several public and private hotels contiguous to the hall in which much lower rates prevail.

Few cities are better situated to provide entertainment for conventions than is Detroit, and the various committees will see that their guests do not lack in this respect.

The Railroad and Excursion Committee will, in conjunction with the Transportation Committee of the Institute, arrange to offer members and visitors delightful lake trips, coming to or going from the meeting, or from Detroit and return after the session. Lake travel is at its best in June—the water is placid, steamers and resort hotels are not overcrowded, fishing and hunting unexcelled, and the scenery of our northern lake region in all its glory. Tourist rates will be arranged for, and no more delightful outing can be conceived of, while at the same time our friends of the East, South and West may form some conception of the magnitude of the commerce of our great inland seas and the wealth of our forests and mines.

Detroit is such an ideal convention city, so centrally situated, so contiguous to and easily reached from Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Washington, Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul,

and Minneapolis, and even Denver, that eastern city in the West, that the attendance during the coming session (June 17th to 24th) should exceed that of any previous one—"coming events cast their shadows before," and judging from these it will do so. Moreover, the unusual and important character of the scientific work outlined for this meeting, involving as it does the celebration of the Centennial of Homœopathy, merits the attendance and co-operation of every Homœopath in the country from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Michigan, in behalf of our great national representative society extends a cordial invitation and welcome to all.

D. A. MACLACHLAN, *Chairman.*

No. 6 Adams avenue, W., Detroit.

The Hahnemann Monument.

EDITOR OF THE HOMŒOPATHIC RECORDER.

Hahnemann's birthday is approaching and should be made the occasion of a great demonstration. We ourselves must honor Hahnemann if we would have him honored. This year also marks a great centennial. It is just one hundred years since Hahnemann published, in Hufeland's Journal, his famous paper on "a new principle for ascertaining the curative powers of drugs." This was the first gun fired in the mighty revolution in medicine which has transpired in this century.

It has been proposed by Dr. Bushrod James that Hahnemann's birthday should be made the occasion of a contribution by every Homœopathic physician in the United States to the monument. The models of the monument are about completed, and it will be a magnificent memorial. No Homœopathic physician can afford to have his name missing in the list of contributors.

Let the contributions be sent at once to Dr. Henry M. Smith, 288 St. Nicholas Ave., New York, and they will be promptly acknowledged. A list of contributors is soon to be published and should include every member of the profession. A grand rally and the work is done.

Fraternally yours,

J. H. McCLELLAND,

Chairman Monument Com., Am., Ins. of Homœopathy.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT, INTERNATIONAL HOMŒOPATHIC CONGRESS, 1896.

Honorary President, Dr. Dudgeon; President, Dr. Pope; Vice-President, Dr. Dyce Brown; Treasurer, Dr. J. G. Blackley;

General (Permanent) Secretary, Dr. Hughes, 36, Sillwood Road, Brighton; Local Secretaries, Dr. Hawkes, 22, Abercromby Square, Liverpool; Mr. Dudley Wright, 55, Queen Anne Street, London, W.

In accordance with the resolutions passed at the British Homœopathic Congresses of 1894 and 1895, the following will be the arrangements for the above-mentioned gathering:

(1.) The Congress will be held at Queen's Hall, Langham Place, London, during the second week in July—Monday the 13th to Saturday the 18th inclusive.

(2.) The Congress is open to all qualified to practice medicine in their own country; and Members will be at liberty to introduce visitors to the Meetings at their discretion.

(3.) The General Meetings will be held on the Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, from 2:30 to 5:30 P. M., and on the Saturday at 2 P. M.* Sectional Meetings can be held in the Board-room of the London Homœopathic Hospital, Great Ormond Street (which has kindly been placed at the Congress's disposal for the purpose) during the forenoons, as may be arranged among the Members themselves.

(4.) No papers will be read at the General Meetings. The accepted Essays will be printed and supplied to all who desire to take part in the debates on their subject matter. They will be presented at the Meetings singly or in groups, according to their contents—a brief analysis of each being given from the Chair; and the points on which they treat will then be thrown open for discussion, after an appointed opener (or openers) shall have been heard.

(5.) The following is the order of business as far as is at present arranged:—

TUESDAY, JULY 14TH.—ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

Presentation of Reports from the different Countries of the World as to the History of Homœopathy therein during the last five years. Of these we have promises from Great Britain, India, Australia, and New Zealand; from Belgium and Denmark; from France, Switzerland and Portugal. We want reporters from Canada, Holland, Germany, Austria, Spain, Mexico, Italy, and the South American Republics.

Discussion.—On the Condition and Prospects of Homœopathy at the present time, and the best means of furthering its cause.

* Saturday's Meeting will be for business only, and will be held at the Hospital, like the Sectional Meetings.