

In autumnal dysenteries we have already alluded to its successful use.

It has been used as a diuretic and pilliates dropsies. It may be useful in irritation of the bladder and has been successfully employed in Bright's disease.

Ruckert reports its success in asthma. It quiets the heart's action. On the *healthy* it produces violent palpitation.

Bœnninghausen, whose veterinary practice was extensive, lauded Colchicum, as a specific for the excessive flatulent distension of the abdomen in cows who have been allowed to eat too freely of *clover*. This affection is very fatal. A single dose of Colchicum²⁰⁰ gives prompt relief. This may direct our attention to Colchicum in tympanitis after certain kinds of food in the human subject.

Before leaving the subject of Colchicum, I would call attention to the fact that in many cases of poisoning by it, cataracts have formed before death in the eyes of the sufferers.

Prof. Hoppe reports that with Colchicum he greatly benefited, though he failed to cure, three cases of soft cataract.

ON THE "ELIMINATION THEORY."*

BY CARROLL DUNHAM, M. D., NEW YORK.

My dear Doctor: Your favor of the 11th inst. was received on the 12th. I should have been glad to send a few words of greeting to the Connecticut State Homœopathic Society if I had known earlier the date of your meeting. As it is, I have no more time than, to call your attention, in a few words, to the importance which the "Elimination Theory" is now assuming, among the Allopaths in relation to disease and its treatment. For centuries back, it has been suggested, every now and then by some wise man, that the secretions and excretions of

*Communication to the Secretary of the Connecticut State Homœopathic Medical Society.

patients are the results of efforts which nature is making to get rid of some poisonous morbid matter; and that the true indication is to favor rather than to check these excretions. But, in general, the practice of Allopaths has been to check and suppress them, as though they regarded the *discharges themselves* as being *the disease*. Now, as you must have noticed, Dr. Geo. Johnson, of King's College Hospital, London, a very high authority, comes out with a statement and argument applying the "Elimination Theory" to *Cholera*. He holds that the evacuations and vomited substances result from an effort of nature to get rid of a poison and that they should be *encouraged* and not be *checked*.

He opposes absolutely the sedative and astringent treatment by Opium, Tannin, Kino, etc., and advises cathartics and emetics, and he says that applying this method, by treating cholera, with Castor oil, in 1849 and 1854, he gained a very remarkable success.

Now, let it be observed that the treatment of such a disease as cholera by purgatives and emetics is, in a certain rude way, a homœopathic treatment. The remedies which we find most successful, viz., Veratrum, Cuprum, Ipecacuanha, are classed by Allopaths as emetics and cathartics; this is another instance of the fact that has been noticed in other departments of Pathology and Therapeutics. That the most advanced medical philosophy is slowly bringing Allopaths round to the same practical position to which Hahnemann's practical sagacity and observation led him seventy years ago, before there was a possible basis for medical philosophy as it now exists.

One other point, Dr. Geo. Johnson detailing his cases of cholera treated by Castor oil, says, he would have been still more successful, had he not erred by using *excessive doses*. He found he must use small doses. This was Hahnemann's experience when he began to prescribe according to the homœopathic law, and it has been the experience of every succeeding experimenter. And the more strictly the law is followed in all minutiae the smaller must be the dose, if we

would get all possible good, avoiding all unnecessary evil effects. It is in this way that Homœopaths have been gradually led to use, first attenuated medicines and finally the higher potencies.

COMPLIMENTS TO HOMŒOPATHISTS.

BY DR. O. W. HOLMES.

"The feeble sea-birds, blinded in the storms,
On some tall light-house dash their little forms;
And the rude granite scatters for their pains
Those small deposits which were meant for brains.
Yet the proud fabric in the morning's sun
Stands all unconscious of the mischief done;
Still the red beacon pours its evening rays
For the lost pilot with as broad a blaze;
Nay, shines all radiances o'er the scattered fleet
Of gull and boobies, brainless at its feet.

"See, where aloft its hoary forehead rears
The towering pride of twice a thousand years!
Far, far below the vast incumbent pile
Sleeps the broad rock from art's Ægean isle;
Its massive courses, circling as they rise,
Swell from the waves, and mingle with the skies;
There every quarry lends its marble spoil,
And clustering ages blend their common toil;
The Greek, the Roman reared its mighty walls,
The silent Arab arched its mystic halls;
In that fair niche, by countless billows laved,
Trace the deep lines that Sydenham engraved;
On yon broad front that breasts the changing swell,
Mark where the ponderous sledge of Hunter fell;
By that square buttress where Louis stands,
The stone yet warm from his uplifted hands;
And say, O! Science! shall thy life-blood freeze
When fluttering folly flaps on walls like these!"

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

"It is almost a matter of certainty, all things considered, light-houses have caused more wrecks than they have prevented."—*Westminster Review.*

Yes, here, "aloft its hoary forehead rears"
This "towering pride of twice a thousand years;"
The work of Grecian, Roman, Arab hands,
(Where Hunter, Sydenham wrought; where Louis stands)
Above the reefs that wreck the human race;
It sheds its beacon rays—to mark the place;
From jagged rock and yawning quicksand-grave
Gleaming to warn—but impotent to save!

Around this towering pile so proud and old,
The countless wrecks of hapless men behold,
Who, pressed by blinding storm and tossed by wave,
Fled to the light for help and found—a grave,
Yet "the proud fabric in the morning's sun
Stands all unconscious of the mischief done."

No trusty pilot, though most sore bested,
Would this way turn, for aid, his vessel's head;
But, hauling off, and tautening every brace,
Prefer the winds' and ocean's worst to face,
To sink, if must be, or, a hulk to swim;
But shun, at any risk, this light-house grim!

This boastful science of two thousand years
Which mocks men's hopes and doubles all their fears.
Traces their maladies with finger sure,
Shows *how* and *why* they die—but cannot cure—
Who seek its portal, hoping cure thereat
Are "gulls and boobies" and deserve their fate!

[C. D.]

[Read before the New York Medical Club, June 25th, 1866.]

AMERICAN HOMŒOPATHIC PERIODICALS.—It has long been our intention to publish a list of our periodical literature, and now at the probable discontinuance of our REVIEW as a periodical, at the close of the sixth volume, we shall, while giving its history, endeavor to give a short sketch of the journals that existed before it, were contemporary with it, and continue after.

1835.

The American Journal of Homœopathia.—The first periodical of the new system was an octavo of forty-eight pages; the first number of which was published in February, and the three subsequent numbers appeared in April, June and August of the same year. It was edited by Drs. John F. Gray and A. Gerald Hull; the first two numbers bore the imprint of Moore and Payne as publishers, New York, the last two that of Ludwig the printer only. The publication was intended for the profession and intelligent laymen; not to disseminate the teachings of Hahnemann among the public. It contained articles on the characteristics and history of Homœopathy; translation of Hahnemann's essays "On the Value of the Speculative Systems of Medicine" and "Coffee," doses, homœopathic experience; an account of Andral's attempt to practise Homœopathy; Homœopathy in Russia; extracts from an address of Dr. Peschier, with cases of practice; effects of Silicea and Sepia; the homœopathic treatment of Cholera; Intermittent fever and hemicrania; clinical cases, notices of homœopathic works, homœopathic intelligence, etc., etc.

Correspondenzblatt der homœopathischen Aertze, herausgegeben durch die nordamerikanische Akademie der homœopathischen Heilkunst zu Allentown an der Lecha.—Of this periodical we have been unable to procure a copy. It was published in 1835-36, some fourteen numbers only appeared.

1838.

The American Journal of Homœopathy, edited by an association of homœopathic physicians. The above is the title of a periodical which made its first appearance in Philadelphia, in August. It was published by W. L. J. Kiderlin & Co., bi-monthly, in octavo form. The editors names do not appear; the contributors were Drs. Paul Wolf, C. F. Matlack, G. Lingen, C. Hering, P. Currie, C. von Boenninghausen, J. G. Rosenstein, D. H. Scott, W. Channing, C. Neidhard, P. Bernstein and others. In the first number was published an article on "American Homœopathic Literature," giving the titles of fifteen works on the subject at that early period. The theory of Homœopathy; the *Materia Medica*; cases, illustrative of the practice; general intelligence regarding the progress of the new system, together with a variety of instructive and interesting matter, which would well repay the reader to peruse at the present day, fill up the volume of 216 pages. There was but one volume published and in

1839

Miscellanies on Homœopathy, edited by an association of homœopathic physicians, was the new title given the volume which made one of the best books to put into the hand of physician or layman desirous of knowing something of Homœopathy.

1840.

The Homœopathic Examiner.—In January, 1840, appeared the first number of this valuable journal under the editorship of Dr. A. Gerald Hull. As announced in the prospectus, articles were published on the following topics: the characteristics of Homœopathy and Allopathy; popular objections to Homœopathy considered and exposed; dietetics; domestic medicine; physiology; materia medica; therapeutics; criticism of foreign and domestic homœopathic publications; correspondence; miscellaneous homœopathic intelligence, etc., etc. The first article of Dr. Hull "On the State and Prospects of Homœopathy," gives an exceedingly elaborate view of the rise and progress of our school every where. It is written with a great deal of care and accuracy. The authorities whence the author derived the facts are all carefully given, making this an acknowledged source, to which almost every author has referred for statistics, and facts for a popular discourse.

The journal appeared monthly, as a royal octavo of forty-eight pages, and was continued under the management of Dr. Hull for three years. No journal could have supplied the wants of the homœopathic profession and laity better than it. Its pages contain a complete history of Homœopathy from its origin up to the time of discontinuing the journal.

The publication was discontinued from December, 1843, till August, 1845, when a new series was commenced under the care of Drs. Gray and Hempel, and was continued two years. The new series was published monthly, regular octavo size. There were published as an Appendix thereto, *Rusckert's Therapeutics* and *Bœnninghausen's Intermittent Fever*. The first volume was issued by Ludwig, printer, New York; the second by Felt & Co., and the third, the last of the first series, by W. Dean. The new series (two volumes) was published by Radde, New York.

1845.

Homœopathic Pioneer.—By H. Hull Cator, M.D., and L. M. Tracy, M.D., Syracuse, N. Y. By editorial articles, extracts from other journals, reviews of new books, items of news and records of cases in which they were assisted by many homœopathic physicians, Drs. Cator and Tracy succeeded in keeping their subscribers informed of the progress Homœopathy was making. The journal was published monthly, in large octavo form, double columns, sixteen pages. The first number was issued in July. It was published one year.

1846.

New York Journal of Homœopathy made its first appearance April 25th, under the editorial supervision of Drs. Kirby and Snow. Only one number was published and this was reprinted under the title of

The American Journal of Homœopathy, edited by S. R. Kirby, M.D., and R. A. Snow, M.D. It was in large octavo form of eight pages (afterward enlarged to twelve) and published every two weeks. On the completion of the second volume in April, 1848, Dr. Snow resigned his editorship and Dr. Kirby continued it alone. It was again enlarged to sixteen pages and appeared monthly, instead of semi-monthly. The publication was discontinued after the issue for August, 1854, that being the fourth number of volume nine. During the period

of its publication its readers were kept informed of what was transpiring in the homœopathic school.

1847.

The South-Western Homœopathic Journal and Review was published in St. Louis, Mo. The first number was issued in August, in octavo form of sixteen pages. It was concluded by John T. Temple, M.D., until March, 1850, when the name of Thomas Houghton appeared as editor. The Journal was published monthly and extended through three volumes. It was filled with editorial articles, correspondence, extracts from other periodicals, etc.

1848.

The North-Western Journal of Homœopathy, under the editorship of Geo. E. Shipman, M.D., was published in Chicago. This journal must always occupy a prominent place in homœopathic literature. No journal has done more to disseminate Homœopathy among the Western physicians than this. By original articles from the able pen of the editor; by contributions from the best writers in our school in this country; by interesting and instructive reports of cases, extracts and translations from foreign periodicals and works, reviews of new books, etc., the journal earned for itself more than a transient or local reputation. It was published monthly in octavo form of sixteen pages, and was continued four years.

Michigan Journal of Homœopathy is the title of a monthly periodical published at Detroit, Mich., with John Ellis, M.D., and S. B. Thayer, M.D., as editors. The first number was issued in November, in duodecimo form, of twelve pages. It was published monthly, contained articles addressed more to the laity than the profession. It was continued a little over one year.

1849.

Quarterly Homœopathic Journal.—Edited by Drs. Joseph E. Birnstell and B. de Gersdorf, was the title of a periodical, in octavo form of 144 pages, published by Clapp, of Boston, the first number of which appeared in January. Its object was "to lay before the American reader, scientific and practically useful articles, selected from the current homœopathic literature of the day in Germany and France." It did not seek to disguise the fact that two distinct parties existed in the homœopathic school, consisting of those physicians who accepted Hahnemann's theories of psora and the dose, and those who openly declared their dissent thereto.

While not obtruding their private opinions in the journal, they were influenced thereby in their selection of articles, although articles from the best writers on both sides were published. The first volume contained almost exclusively translations from German homœopathic works and periodicals. In the second and last volume of the first series, articles were published from American contributors and extracts made from English periodicals.

In July, 1852, the first number of the new series appeared under the editorial management of Drs. J. Birnstill and J. A. Tarbell. Two volumes were published; the numbers being reduced in size from 144 pages to 48. The course proposed in the beginning of furnishing translations from the German

was carried out in the new series, although there were published many original articles from American contributors. The complete set of four volumes is a valuable accession to a physician's library, furnishing an extensive work on the practice of medicine.

1850.

The Homœopathist was published in Buffalo by Dr. Dioclesian Lewis (afterwards known as Dr. Dio Lewis). It was published about two years and intended to spread a knowledge of Homœopathy among the people. It first appeared as a semi-monthly and was afterwards changed to a monthly; it was in octavo form of 16 pages.

1851.

The North American Homœopathic Journal, conducted by C. Hering, M.D., Philadelphia; E. E. Marcy, M.D., New York; J. W. Metcalf, M.D., New York, first appeared in February. It was published by Radde, an octavo of 112 pages, issued quarterly. Under the above management it was continued three years, until November, 1853, when the ill health of Dr. Metcalf, the acting manager, obliged his retiring, and the publication was suspended until August, 1856, when under the title of

The North American Journal of Homœopathy, it reappeared under the editorial management of Drs. E. E. Marcy, J. C. Peters, W. H. Holcombe and H. C. Preston. During the publication of volumes six and seven, in the years 1857 and 1858, many of the readers of the journal took exceptions to the character of the articles published as not advancing the cause of Homœopathy, but tending toward a mongrel practice of combination of systems. In volume six, Dr. Peters gave an exposition of his views which brought out a reply from Dr. Marcy, and finally resulted in the withdrawal of Drs. Marcy and Preston from the journal. The third epoch began with the eighth volume under the editorship of Drs. Peters, Holcombe, Snelling, Bayard, Hoffendahl, Hale, Ludlam, Comstock, Franklin, Perkins and Bradford, and lasted two years. The tenth volume was placed under the management of the following physicians, who comprised the editorial corps of another journal: Drs. Alley, Blumenthal, Carmichael, Comstock, Culbert, D. M. Dake, J. P. Dake, Douglass, Franklin, Guilbert, Hale, Helmuth, Holcombe, Hunt, Ludlam, Marcy, Neidhard, Payne, Preston, Temple, Ward, Williamson. The publication is still edited by the above, assisted by Drs. Adams, Hempel and Linggen.

Cincinnati Journal of Homœopathy, a monthly periodical of 16 pages, octavo, edited by Drs. B. Ehrmann, A. Miller, and G. W. Bigler, made its first appearance in March. It was published under the supervision of the Society of Homœopathic Physicians of Cincinnati, and contained besides editorial articles, extracts from other journals, reviews of books, proceedings of societies, items of news, etc. It was published one year.

The Homœopathic Advocate and Guide to Health, as its name implies was published as a paper for popular reading. The first number was published in April, an octavo of 16 pages; issued monthly by Dr. D. White, Keene, N. H. The publication was continued one year.

Homœopathic Medical News Letter, was the title of a quarto sheet of four pages, published in St. Louis, for circulation among their patients by Drs. J. Granger, T. J. Vastine and T. G. Comstock. The first number appeared in September; it was published monthly for one year.

The American Magazine, devoted to Homœopathy and Hydropathy; containing also popular articles on anatomy, physiology, hygiene and dietetics. Such is the title, which is sufficiently explanatory, of a monthly periodical published in Cleveland and Cincinnati, under the editorship of Drs. J. H. Pulte, and H. P. Gatchell. It was published in octavo form, the first volume containing 32 pages in each number. The second volume, under the title of *The American Magazine of Homœopathy*, being enlarged to 44 pages a month. In April, 1854, under the title of *Quarterly Homœopathic Magazine*, Dr. C. D. Williams joined Drs. Pulte and Gatchell in the editorship, the numbers were increased in size to 48 pages, and the journal was filled with articles interesting to the profession, ceasing to be a journal for popular reading. As a quarterly it was published one year.

The Carlisle Journal of Homœopathy was the name of a periodical published in Carlisle, Pa., by Dr. J. K. Smith. It was intended as a popular journal to be issued monthly. The first number was published in October, an octavo of eight pages. We do not know how long it was continued.

1852.

The Philadelphia Journal of Homœopathy.—In April, under the editorship of Dr. W. A. Gardiner, was published the first number of this monthly periodical. No journal has begun with better promise of success than this, with a list of contributors embracing the names of some of the first physicians of our school. The regular contributors to the first three volumes were, Drs. B. F. Joslin, A. H. Okie, H. C. Preston, J. P. Dake, P. P. Wells, C. Dunham, J. Kitchen, C. Neidhard, W. S. Helmuth, A. E. Small, S. R. Dubs, J. G. Loomis, W. E. Payne. The clinical records, monographs on special diseases, studies of the *Materia Medica*, provings of remedies, editorial articles, etc., make the first three volumes exceedingly valuable as a work of reference. The fourth and last volume, edited by Drs. W. Gardiner and J. F. Geary, although containing some interesting articles, did not sustain the character of the preceding. The greater part of the volume was filled up with personalities, attacks and rejoinders. The subscription list fell off and with the conclusion of this volume the publication was discontinued. It was published in octavo form of 64 pages. Dr. A. E. Small was co-editor with Dr. Gardiner in the third volume.

Der Homœopath und diätetische Hausfreund, was the name of a large octavo sheet of eight pages, published by Dr. Dioclesian Lewis, at Buffalo, for circulation among the German laity. It first appeared in July, only a few numbers were published.

1854.

The Chicago Homœopath, published in Chicago, by Drs. D. S. Smith, S. W. Graves and R. Ludlam, issued bi-monthly, in octavo form of 16 pages. As a

journal designed for the non-professional reader it was the best of its kind. At the conclusion of the second volume, Drs. Smith and Graves retired and was succeeded by Dr. D. A. Colton. The first number was issued in January.

The Family Journal of Homœopathy, another periodical for the lay reader, was issued in January, at St. Louis, Mo. It was "edited by an association of physicians" for a time, then appears the name of D. White, M.D., as sole editor; another change, and Drs. Temple and White assume the editorial responsibility, again there appears only the name of J. T. Temple, M.D., as editor. It was published for one year, monthly of 16 pages, octavo.

Madison Homœopathist was the name of a third popular journal that made its appearance in January of this year. It also was in octavo form, of eight pages, issued monthly. It was edited by Drs. Bowen and Giles for the few months of its existence.

The Homœopathic News, edited by Drs. C. Hering and A. Lippe, published by Bœricke and Tafel, of Philadelphia, in large octavo, of eight pages, purported to be "an independent advertising sheet" devoting "at the same time" two pages to "a pinch of all the news of interest to our practitioners, and to the friends of our cause." This matter it was proposed to arrange under separate heads, the eighth and last was the most important and of this head the principal feature was the "mistakes." These latter consisted in publishing the errors of Jahr's New Manual. Mention is made in the *News* of many new remedies, and as the journal is frequently referred to by one of our periodicals we have said more about it than we otherwise should.

1856.

The Canadian Journal of Homœopathy was published for the purpose of disseminating facts relative to Homœopathy, not only among the profession in Canada but also among the public. It was edited by W. A. Greenleaf, M.D., and A. T. Bull, M.D. It was published monthly, an octavo of eight pages. It was issued, a few months, from St. Catherines and, the rest of the time, from Hamilton. It was continued about fifteen months.

Medical Investigator was the title of a quarto sheet of four pages, published for a few months at St. Louis under the care of Dr. D. White. It is mentioned here as it was edited by a homœopathic physician and intended as a weekly homœopathic newspaper.

1857.

Le Praticien Homœopathique, published in New Orleans by Dr. L. Caboche. The first number of this journal was issued in November and published monthly, in octavo form, of 24 pages. It was continued a little more than a year.

1858.

North Western Journal of Homœopathy.—Although of the same name and claiming to be a new series of the able journal conducted by Dr. Shipman, this periodical was an entirely different affair. The body of the first number (the only one published) is dated January, the cover bears date May, it was issued in August or September. It purported to be a "Quarterly Magazine of Medicine

and the Auxiliary Sciences," and edited by an association of homœopathic physicians. It was an octavo of 174 pages, and filled up with the greatest medley of articles it were possible to put in print.

The Homœopath made its first appearance July 1st, under the editorship of Dr. Chas. E. Blumenthal. It was published semi-monthly by C. T. Hurlburt, New York, in quarto form of eight pages. It was intended as a homœopathic newspaper and advertising sheet. It was published one year.

American Homœopathic Review.—In the spring of 1858, when Dr. Peters, in the *North American Journal of Homœopathy* was approving and publishing contributions from one of which the following is an extract: "Two sterling remedies were indicated in her case, Quinine to neutralize the miasmatic poison and Iron to correct the debility dependent on that poison. * * * I administered in appreciable doses that admirable double Salt of Beral, the citrate of Iron and Quinine" (*N. A. J. of Hom.*, Vol. VI., p. 90), there was dissatisfaction expressed by a large number of homœopathic physicians that the *Journal* was the only periodical representing (professedly only) Homœopathy.

Drs. Roger G. Perkins and Henry M. Smith proposed issuing one that should advocate a strict adherence to the homœopathic law, although acknowledging the right of every physician to prescribe the remedies in such quantities as his experience or judgment dictated.

As the other was a quarterly it was thought advisable to issue a monthly periodical. To keep the American physicians *au courant* with what was transpiring abroad in regard to Homœopathy, Dr. Edwin M. Kellogg was invited to take charge of the foreign department, translations, etc. The co-operation of Drs. Benjamin F. Joslin, jr., and Edward P. Fowler was afterwards procured with the design of increasing the size from that previously contemplated, and also, by associating together those holding different views with regard to the dose, it was thought the periodical would be on a more liberal basis; would more fairly represent the whole school and not one party, which the *Review* did not profess to do till subsequent events rendered it desirable.

It was afterwards thought that the editorial staff was too large, and Dr. C. Dunham was spoken to in regard to taking the sole management, but before the final arrangements were made his failing health prevented his undertaking it and in October 1858 the first number of the *Review* appeared under the auspices of R. G. Perkins and H. M. Smith as editors and proprietors. Themselves unknown to the homœopathic profession, the editors sought and received the literary assistance of the more noted of our physicians, as Drs. Bayard, J. P. Dake, Dunham, Fincke, Hallock, Hering, Joslin, Joslin, jr., Kellogg, Lippe, Ludlam, Marcy, H. D. Paine, Rhees, Shipman, Talbot, Vanderburgh, and others.

In January, 1859, Dr. Perkins' health obliged him to resign his position on the *Review*, and for a time retire from the practice of his profession. In the spring of 1859, some of the contributors of the quarterly magazine, dissatisfied with the articles of the principal editor withdrew their support and were very desirous the *Review* should be changed into a quarterly, promising their literary and pecuniary support if such was done. It was not deemed advisable, and

from the withdrawal of Dr. Perkins till the conclusion of the second volume, the *Review* was under the management of H. M. Smith.

The breaking out of the rebellion, and general prospective disruption of business throughout the country, caused a temporary suspension of the publication. At a meeting held in New York, September 18th, 1861, of Drs. Hering, Lippe, Joslin, B. F. Bowers, Wells, Reisig, Joslin, jr., H. M. Smith, Donovan, Allen, and Dunham, it was concluded to continue the publication as the special advocate of the high potencies in the treatment of disease, under the management of Drs. Joslin, Wells, Dunham and Smith.

Dr. Joslin had laid out considerable amount of work as senior editor, but our school was deprived of the records of his experience by his death, which occurred in December, 1861.

The publication of the *Review* was resumed with the third volume in July, 1862, Drs. Dunham and Smith assuming the responsibility, both literary and pecuniary. Dr. Wells kindly assisting with many valuable contributions which our readers remember with profit. At the conclusion of the fourth volume the publication devolved on Messrs. John T. S. Smith & Sons, who have continued it to the present time, while the editorial department has remained as before.

1859.

The Homœopathist was intended to be a popular sheet, published by Drs. J. M. Buzzell and D. White, at Springfield, Mass. It was to be published monthly, large octavo, of 16 pages. Three or four numbers only were issued.

The Western Journal of Homœopathy, edited by E. C. Franklin, M.D., was started in October, with a view of furnishing the profession in the Mississippi Valley a small frequent periodical, which should be a means of intercourse between them and also keep them posted as to what progress Homœopathy was making elsewhere. It was published monthly, at St. Louis, an octavo, of 20 pages.

L'Homoion, organe de la doctrine Hahnemannienne, was first issued in May, under the editorship of Dr. Taxil, at New Orleans. It was published monthly an octavo, of 22 pages. It was published up to December, 1860.

The Homœopathist was the name also of a quarto sheet of four pages, edited by Dr. J. M. Blaisdell, of Vermont, Ill., who intended by this publication to diffuse a knowledge of Homœopathy among the people. Of his success or the length of time his paper was continued, we are ignorant.

1860.

The United States Journal of Homœopathy.—Drs. Marcy and Preston, on withdrawing from the *North American Journal of Homœopathy*, associated with them fifty-two other homœopathic physicians and undertook the publication of the above journal. It was continued two years when it was emerged, as previously stated, into the *North American Journal*. It was published quarterly by Hurlburt, in octavo form; the first volume containing 818 pages and the second 694. The first number was published in February.

College Journal, published bi-monthly, at St. Louis, as the name implies, in the interest of the College (homœopathic).

The American Journal of Materia Medica, edited by Geo. E. Shipman, M.D., published by Halsey and King, an octavo, of 48 pages, was published, first, to indicate the false or impure symptoms in Hahnemann's *Materia Medica*; second, to publish provings of remedies which will show the relative value of the symptoms which are pure; third, to eke out the insufficiency of provings by intentional or accidental cases of poisoning; fourth, to confirm the whole by cases of cures. Articles were published on Aconite, Arsenic, Ammoniac gum., Asparagus and Gelsemium. Four numbers of the journal only were published.

The Medical Investigator was first issued in March, by Halsey and King, Chicago, as a popular monthly periodical. After several changes in form and object, it is now published as a monthly newspaper for the profession and advertising sheet for the publishers.

1863.

The Western Homœopathic Observer, published by H. C. G. Luyties, at St. Louis, made its first appearance in November as a monthly periodical, containing short and interesting articles for the profession. As an appendix, was published "Examinations on the Homœopathic Theory and Practice of Medicine." It was begun under the charge of Dr. W. T. Helmuth, who has now associated with him in the editorship Dr. G. S. Walker. It was published in an octavo, of 16 pages, it has since been enlarged to 20 pages.

1864.

American Homœopathic Observer, first published in January under the title of *Homœopathic Observer*, then with the prefix "Monthly," and finally settling on the above title by which it is now known, is, as most of our readers are aware, the name of the popular monthly periodical issued at Detroit, by Dr. E. A. Lodge. It was issued as an octavo, of 16 pages, but has been increased to 48.

The American Homœopathist is the name of a monthly journal issued in July, at Cincinnati, under the editorship of C. Cropper, M.D., as a half professional and half non-professional journal. The publication is still continued by Smith and Worthington under the editorship of Dr. Jas. G. Hunt. Originally published in octavo form of 16 pages, it has been enlarged to 24 pages.

1865.

The Hahnemannian Monthly made its first appearance in August, the event being duly announced by us beforehand, and chronicled at the time. Published in octavo form, of 48 pages, "similar in size and general appearance to the AMERICAN HOMŒOPATHIC REVIEW," and having a similar object in its publication, but still it differed from the REVIEW in being the organ of a sect, a school, the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania. Conducted by the faculty of that institution, it is under the especial editorial charge of Dr. J. H. P. Frost. Being still published, and likely to continue when we cease to exist, our readers probably know as much of the journal as we do or, if not, will have an opportunity of becoming acquainted therewith.

The United States Medical and Surgical Journal, a quarterly magazine of the homœopathic practice of medicine and medical science in general. The great West wanted a journal; it did not want to depend on the East for a journal.

The Western Institute of Homœopathy at its second annual meeting in May, resolved to sustain a journal to be published in the West. In October appeared the first number of this periodical, an octavo, of 112 pages. Dr. Geo. E. Shipman assumed the editorial charge, and Mr. C. S. Halsey the publication. The publication continues, a great addition to our periodical literature.

1866.

The New England Medical Gazette, a monthly journal of homœopathic medicine, surgery and the collateral sciences. Edited by H. C. Angell, M.D., published by the New England Medical Gazette Association. So reads the title page of the organ of the New England Homœopathic Physicians, a journal exceedingly well got up, of great promise and intended for the professional reader. It is published in octavo form, of 24 pages. The first number appeared in January.

Popular Homœopathic Journal, published monthly, in Elgin, Ill., by Dr. C. A. Jæger, is an octavo, of eight pages. Its title sufficiently well indicates its object. Its first appearance was in February.

The Homœopathic Expositor.—We close our article with the mention of this journal, the first number of which, dated July, has just reached us. It is proposed by the homœopathic physicians of Milwaukee to issue it monthly. The number before us is an octavo, of 16 pages.

HOMŒOPATHY AND THE BOARD OF HEALTH.—The Special Committees on Cholera of the Homœopathic Societies of the Counties of New York, Kings and Westchester publish the following statement of our efforts to obtain admission for our mode of practice into the cholera hospitals which might be established by the Metropolitan Board of Health, in view of a threatening epidemic. And this we do, not only as a matter of medical history, but also as an act of self-defence, inasmuch as a report has been of late circulated in some quarters, that we have had a fair offer made us which we dared not accept. A brief investigation of the manner and terms of this so-called offer will show that it was not fair, but the very contrary. Indeed, from the nature of these terms, it must have been known beforehand, that we neither could nor would accept them. Yet we must give the medical members of the Board of Health, who compose the Sanitary Committee, the credit for having recognized our right to make a claim for admission; for, this recognition, though barren of any practical result, called down upon them the righteous indignation of the New York Academy of Medicine, that "power behind the throne," which prevents its members from granting as physicians, rights which, as citizens and legislators, they would concede.

On the 27th of April, 1866, we addressed a letter to the Metropolitan Board of Health, offering "to furnish reputable and qualified physicians to apply the homœopathic treatment to cholera patients," and asking that "one hospital and district in each county of the Metropolitan District may be assigned to such physicians as may be nominated to the Board of Health for that purpose by the Homœopathic Medical Society of the respective counties; this hospital to be