

under the sole charge and direction of said homœopathic physicians, subject only to the supreme control of the Board of Health, and open at all times to the visits of Inspectors appointed by the Board, and of the public, in so far as the Board may permit."

To this, the only response received was through the public prints, which stated that the Committee of the Board of Health had reported in favor of granting us parts of two down town hospitals.

On the 9th of May we addressed another communication to the Board, stating the impracticability of homœopathic physicians practising in allopathic hospitals, and repeating our request for a separate building.

As far as could be learned from the newspaper reports (for no direct answer was vouchsafed us) this memorial was simply ordered on file.

On the 5th of June, we once more addressed the Board, showing that in the "General Plan of Operations" submitted by Dr. Stephen Smith, Chief of Hospitals, as published in the papers of June 2d, we could see no reason why one of the six districts, into which he proposed to divide the city, should not be assigned to homœopathic physicians, to be by them managed and controlled in accordance with said "General Plan."

To this also we received no reply.

On the 15th of June, a letter was sent by us to the Board of Health, stating that we had addressed several communications to them at different times during the past two months, and asking whether it was their intention to favor us with a direct reply, or whether we might consider the newspaper reports of the doings of the Board as sufficient answer.

The Chairman of the Sanitary Committee, Dr. Stone, to whom this and all other previous communications of ours had been referred, did not vouchsafe us even then a written reply, although repeatedly urged to do so by some of the non-medical members of the Board, who had no fear of the New York Academy of Medicine before their eyes.

We were, therefore, denied the courtesy of a definite response; and although we had seen in the public prints that portions of two hospitals were recommended to be assigned to us, we were left completely in ignorance of the terms and requisite details of such arrangement. It was deemed best, consequently, to seek a personal interview with the Sanitary Committee; for in no other way did it seem possible to arrive at any understanding of what we were expected to do, or how we were to do it. Accordingly, one of our committee sought out Dr. Stone, Chairman of the Sanitary Committee, and in a long conversation on the subject elicited the following details of the proposed plan of operations:

That Homœopathic physicians would be allowed to join in treating cholera patients, but could not be the choosers of the manner in which such treatment is to be conducted; that no change could or would be made in the organization already existing, but that we might come in under the same rules and regulations as other medical assistants; that an offer of part of the Five Points and Battery Hospitals had already been made to us through the medium of the public press; that we would have assigned to us, in certain wards in these hospitals, every alternate bed for the exhibition of our treatment, which beds would be filled in rotation by incoming sick. That a full and minute record should be kept in the

hospital books of the condition of the patient at the time of his reception and during the progress of his disease, which record should be always open for the inspection of any of the other attending physicians, who would also have the right to place upon the record any correction or criticism which the case might suggest. This privilege to be common to all the physicians of the hospital in order to ensure accuracy of detail and of diagnosis, but not to extend to any criticism upon the treatment. That all prescriptions must be written out in full, giving the dose and strength of the remedy—which prescriptions must be filled up by the apothecary, who would be supplied with all drugs and preparations which any physician might order or suggest. But no medicines to be administered from pocket-cases or in any other way than by means of a written prescription and the regular apothecary.

Dr. Stone also stated that this matter had been discussed in full by the Sanitary Committee, and that no exceptions could be made to these rules, and that all physicians would be compelled to observe them in the cholera hospitals; and that no distinctive practice would be allowed for a moment in a separate hospital. On this last point the Sanitary Committee had fully resolved and were immovable.

His reasons why such a separate hospital for the exhibition of homœopathic treatment could not be granted us, were briefly these:

First, because homœopathic physicians, as a class, were not so well educated and trained in the laws of diagnosis and pathology and, therefore, needed close watching and supervision, lest they should, through ignorance or otherwise, make false returns and, for instance, report cases as cured of cholera which never had been cholera.

And, second, because many of our number were in the habit of prescribing drugs and doses non-homœopathic, and any good results accruing therefrom would thus be falsely credited to Homœopathy.

To all which we answered, that no physician of our school possessed of any self-respect could for a moment accept an offer, which impugns our integrity and our intelligence at the very outset; that we had repeatedly proposed to take charge of a separate hospital, to be open at all hours of the day and night for the inspection of our records, of our patients and our treatment, by any person appointed by the Board of Health. That our proposal was not only perfectly fair, but free from all the objections and complications sure to arise in the practical workings of a plan, which had been tried repeatedly in European cities, and had always speedily failed, by reason of the jealousies and interferences and charges of unfairness which seem inevitable, when the competitors are brought into personal contact.

Such are the details of the offer of the Sanitary Committee of the Board of Health, as enunciated by its chairman. Though it is plausible in some points its spirit and intent are obvious. It cannot be entertained by us for a moment, because it denies our honesty and intelligence; and while it is hedged about with rules and restrictions to prevent us from deceiving, it fails to provide like safeguards against our being deceived. Why should we trust those who plainly say they cannot and will not trust us? What security have we, for instance, against partiality in the distribution of patients to the various beds, or against

our medicines being tampered with, or against our patients being demoralized by insinuations that they are the unhappy victims of experimentation, or against a thousand other annoyances which can so easily be inflicted by careless or malicious subordinates, to say nothing of the possibility that we might be associated with physicians of the same stamp perchance as that Inspector up-town, who not long ago was summoned to a reported case of cholera, and, on entering the house, cursed the homœopathic physician as a humbug and knave, and kicked over the medicine standing by the bedside of the patient!

If fair play should be guaranteed to either party, surely it ought to be to the minority, who are compelled to work in subordination and to trust all the general management to the honor and justice of the majority.

The experience of our European brethren will prove a useful guide. For instance, when the cholera ravaged Marseilles, in France, in the year 1848, Dr. Charge, a Homœopath, was so very successful in its treatment, that he was decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honor, and on the recurrence of the epidemic in 1854, was requested by the authorities to take charge of two wards in the public hospital. He did so, but in a few days resigned his appointment, and made a public statement of his reasons for so doing. Not only was there a great lack of flannels, clothing and other necessaries which had been promised him in abundance, but one attendant only was allowed him who fell sick on the first day and was not replaced; so that the homœopathic physicians themselves had to perform all the drudgery belonging to the nurses in addition to their medical duties. Nor was this all. The worst cases only, many of them moribund at the time, were placed in his beds; so that his rates of mortality were enormously and most unfairly increased, and in self-defense he was speedily compelled to resign. Twenty-one out of twenty-six cases died; not every one, as was publicly stated by Dr. Stone at a meeting of the Health Board—for we take it for granted it was to this Marseilles experiment he referred, when he spoke so disparagingly of the "trial at Naples."

This "trial at Naples" took place as long ago as 1829, and not during a cholera epidemic, but in the general hospital. It was made by the express order of the king, when the success of Homœopathy was first carrying confusion into the ranks of the old school. It was conducted in as impartial a manner as could be devised, the most vigorous rules being imposed on both parties to prevent the possibility of deception or complaints of unfairness. One of the regulations required that both parties should agree upon the admission of every patient, and that "patients afflicted with diseases which Allopathists consider incurable, should be admitted by preference." A detail of the trial and of all the reports which were set afloat in Naples during its continuance of 155 days, we need not here recount. Several attempts were made by the old school physicians to break up the trial, but failed. At its close, the official report, published from the books by order of the king, showed that out of sixty-eight patients under homœopathic treatment, fifty-two were cured, six were convalescent, and two had died. A state paper was then issued by the government, censuring in very severe terms the false reports and statements made by the old school physicians, and decreeing that "henceforth physicians should be free to follow any method of treatment they might choose." Nor was this all; Drs.

Marchessani and Alessi, two of the old school physicians appointed to watch this trial, were by it converted to Homœopathy, as was also Dr. des Guidi, who was a witness of the treatment.

This is an old story, but one which the Sanitary Committee seem to have forgotten. But now we stand on different ground; we claim our share of the public hospitals, not as a favor or as a test of the merits of our system, but as a right. Our success is an established fact, our practitioners in New York City and suburbs are numbered by hundreds and are rapidly increasing, and our clientage comprises nearly one-half of the entire wealth and intelligence of this metropolis. We maintain that the Sanitary Committee of the Board of Health can in no way be justified in allowing their professional prejudices to shut us out of all participation in the public hospitals. We demand, as a right, that so large a portion of our tax-payers should be fairly represented in our medical institutions. We have passed through an ordeal lasting nearly half a century, and in spite of all prejudices and every form of ridicule and opposition, have steadily increased in popular estimation, have founded and supported, by individual enterprise, colleges, hospitals and dispensaries; and have even materially modified and improved the old school practice itself. In no disease has the value of our treatment been more satisfactorily shown, than in epidemic cholera, the statistics of which have been frequently published. We court a fair trial of our treatment, and are willing to stand or fall by the practical result. But we cannot, in all proper self-respect, take positions under a committee which arrogates to its school all the science and honesty of the profession and leaves us none. They deny our powers of diagnosis in cholera, and yet this very last spring a dispute arose between some of their most eminent men, members of this very Sanitary Committee included, as to whether certain deaths on Ward's Island last fall were produced by cholera or Bright's disease (see the conflicting newspaper articles by Drs. Post, Cram, Parker, Guleke and Sayre). Which of these two parties then shall watch us, to correct our diagnosis?

Again, this Sanitary Committee insist upon having us under strict surveillance lest we should cure our patients with medicines non-homœopathic, or perchance even with their own drugs. Certainly they could not fear that we would attempt to beat them at their own weapons, to cure more by their own method than they could themselves. Who made them judges more than we, of what is homœopathic and what is not? As long as we could show them a better and more certain way, why should they hesitate to try it, even if it were not, in their estimation purely homœopathic. As to education, we yield not one whit. We claim to have superadded a practical knowledge of homœopathic therapeutics to the ordinary course of medical study. For the great bulk of our practitioners are graduates of allopathic colleges, and therefore not altogether uninformed in diagnosis and the science of medicine. At any rate, they themselves have endorsed our credentials, and recommended us to the public as competent and trustworthy physicians.

In a word, we claim for ourselves equal intelligence, education, honesty of purpose and sincerity of conviction. All we ask is a fair field for the exhibition of our method of cure and no favor. We can only repeat our offer, already thrice-made, to take charge of a hospital in any epidemic that may occur; said

hospital to be under our own administration and management, subject only to the supreme control of the Board of Health, and to be open at all hours for inspection of its records, its prescriptions or its patients, by any persons duly appointed for that purpose. From a fair competition we shrink not, but seek it in all sincerity, and by its results are content to abide.

B. F. BOWERS, CARROLL DUNHAM, E. M. KELLOGG, HENRY M. SMITH, T. F. ALLEN,	} <i>Special Committee on Cholera, of the New York Co. Homœopathic Medical Society.</i>
A. COOKE HULL, P. P. WELLS, S. CULLEN HANFORD, ALBERT WRIGHT, E. T. RICHARDSON,	
L. W. FLAGG, T. C. FANNING, H. C. JONES,	} <i>Special Committee on Cholera, of the Westchester Co., Homœopathic Medical Society.</i>

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF HOMŒOPATHY.—*Report of the Nineteenth Annual Meeting*, held at Pittsburgh, Pa., June 6th and 7th, 1866.

Preliminary Meeting.—The usual preliminary meeting was held at the house of Dr. M. Cote, 284 Penn Street, on Tuesday evening, June 5th. A large number of the members were present from various parts of the Union.

Departing somewhat from the usual custom which makes this meeting merely an informal session or caucus, to discuss the business of the following day, Dr. Cote, with the assent of the Committee of Arrangements, tendered to the members and their ladies a social levee. Many pleasant greetings were exchanged by those who had not met since the last session; and the cordial welcome of the host and hostess, the delightful music, and the abundant feast, at once established a social and friendly feeling, which continued unabated throughout the entire sessions of the Institute.

FIRST DAY.

Morning Session, Wednesday, June 6th.—The Institute assembled at Masonic Hall, and was called to order at ten o'clock by the President, Dr. S. S. Guy, of Brooklyn, N. Y., when Rev. Herrick Johnson invoked the Divine blessing upon its deliberations.

The President welcomed the members of the Institute to their annual meeting, and expressed his gratification at the fact that so large a number of delegates were present.

Dr. J. C. Burgher, of Pittsburgh, from the Committee of Arrangements, welcomed the members in few cordial remarks, and tendered them the hospitalities of the city.

The roll was then called and corrected, when the following members answered to their names:

Annin, J. D., Newark, N. J.	James, Bushrod W., Philadelphia, Pa.
Beakley, J., New York.	Kellogg, E. M., New York.
Beckwith, S. R., Cleveland, Ohio.	McClatchey, R. J., Philadelphia, Pa.
Beckwith, D. H., Cleveland, Ohio.	McManus, F. R., Baltimore, Md.
Beebe, G. D., Chicago, Ill.	Morrill, Alpheus, Concord, N. H.,
Belcher, George E., New York.	Paine, Henry D., New York.
Burgher, J. C., Pittsburgh, Pa.	Paine, Horace M., Albany, N. Y.
Cate, S. M., Salem, Mass.	Payne, James A., Boston, Mass.
Childs, W. R., Pittsburgh, Pa.	Piper, J. R., Washington, D. C.
Clarke, Henry B., New Bedford, Mass.	Pulte, J. H., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Cooke, N. F., Chicago, Ill.	Rankin, J. S., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Cote, M., Pittsburgh, Pa.	Robinson, Horatio, Auburn, N. Y.
Cowley, D., Pittsburgh, Pa.	Rush, R. B., Salem, Ohio.
Dake, C. M., Pittsburgh, Pa.	Smith, Henry M., New York.
Dake, J. P., Salem, Ohio.	Talbot, I. T., Boston, Mass.
Douglas, J. S., Milwaukee, Wis.	Turrill, M. Y., Cleveland, Ohio.
Frost, J. H. P., Philadelphia, Pa.	Taudte, Frederick, Birmingham, Pa.
Guy, S. S., Brooklyn, N. Y.	Verdi, Tullio S., Washington, D. C.
Herron, J. A., Pittsburgh, Pa.	Wallace, M. W., Allegheny City, Pa.
Helmuth, W. T., St. Louis, Mo.	Wesselhoft, C., Dorchester, Mass.
Hewitt, T., Allegheny City, Pa.	Witherill, E. C., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Hoffman, H. H., Pittsburgh, Pa.	Wood, J. B., West Chester, Pa.

The election for officers of the Institute was then entered into, and resulted as follows:

President.—Dr. J. S. Douglas, of Milwaukee, Wis.

Vice-President.—Dr. S. R. Beckwith, of Cleveland, Ohio.

General Secretary.—Dr. I. T. Talbot, of Boston, Mass.

Provisional Secretary.—Dr. H. B. Clarke, of New Bedford, Mass.

Treasurer.—Dr. E. M. Kellogg, of New York City.

Board of Censors.—Drs. J. P. Dake, of Salem, Ohio; H. M. Paine, of Albany, N. Y.; H. M. Smith, of New York City; M. Cote, of Pittsburgh, Pa.; and J. B. Wood, of West Chester, Pa.

Auditing Committee.—Drs. S. R. Beckwith, of Cleveland, Ohio; George E. Belcher, of New York City; N. F. Cooke, of Chicago, Ill.; David Cowley, of Pittsburgh, Pa.; T. S. Verdi, of Washington, D. C.

On motion of Dr. Beakley, the thanks of the Institute were given to the retiring officers for their efficient services during the past year.

The President was then installed into office, and made a suitable acknowledgment. The Institute adjourned until three o'clock, p.m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Institute re-assembled at three o'clock, and was called to order by the President.

The Board of Censors reported favorably upon the application of the following gentlemen for membership of the Institute:

Allen, T. F., New York.	Lee, C. H., Etna, Pa.
Baner, W. J., New York.	Lodge, E. A., Detroit, Mich.
Barnaby, J. E., Allegheny City, Pa.	Logee, H. M., Linesville, Pa.
Biggar, H. F., Cleveland, Ohio.	Marsden, J. H., York Springs, Pa.
Billings, G. W., Brooklyn, Conn.	McClelland, R. C., Glade Mills, Pa.
Boyce, C. W., Auburn, N. Y.	McMurray, R., New York.
Borland, W. C., Pittsburgh, Pa.	Mitchell, J. S., Chicago, Ill.
Chandler, G. E., Wauseon, Ohio.	Mitchell, J. J., New York.

Cogswell, C. H., Moline, Ill.
 Comstock, T. G., St. Louis, Mo.
 Cook, W. H., Carlisle, Pa.
 Cooper, F., Allegheny City, Pa.
 Cooper, J. F., Allegheny City, Pa.
 Dake, B. F., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Duncan, G. C., Chicago, Ill.
 Earhart, J. R., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Friese, M., Mechanicsburg, Pa.
 Foster, G. S., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Faulkner, R., Erie, Pa.
 Graham, W. G., Ravenna, Ohio.
 Homer, H., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Hartmann, J., St. Louis, Mo.
 Horwitz, W., New York.
 James, J. E., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Keyes, A. E., Ravenna, Ohio.

Morrill, S. C., Concord, N. H.
 Neville, W. H. H., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Preston, C., Chester, Pa.
 Richards, J. C., Lock Haven, Pa.
 Robinson, H., Jr., Auburn, N. Y.
 Robinson, S. A., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Rousseau, L. M., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Schneider, N., Cleveland, Ohio.
 Sheffield, H., Nashville, Tenn.
 Smedley, R. C., West Chester, Pa.
 Smith, D. D., New York.
 Stewart, J., Sharpsburg, Pa.
 Townsend, E. W., Greensburg, Pa.
 Wetmore, J., Mc E., New York.
 Werder, J., Johnstown, Pa.
 Verdi, C. S., Georgetown, D. C.

The report was accepted, and on motion the gentlemen named were elected members of the Institute.

The application for membership of Mrs. Mercy B. Jackson, M.D., of Boston, Mass., was laid on the table.

Dr. John Tift, of Norwalk, Ohio, was excused from membership, at his own request.

A statement of expenses incurred by the Secretary of the Institute for the past year was read, and referred to the Auditing Committee.

Reports of Bureaus.

Materia Medica.—The only report of this Bureau was a letter from Dr. E. M. Hale, of Chicago, announcing, that, owing to the pressure of business, he had been unable to prepare a report.

Clinical Medicine and Zymoses.—A partial report was offered by the Chairman, Dr. H. D. Paine, of New York, which was accepted.

Surgery.—The Chairman, Dr. William T. Helmuth, desired to have the reading of his report postponed until the next day. The request was granted.

Homœopathic Organization, Registration, and Statistics.—Dr. I. T. Talbot, of Boston, Chairman of the Bureau, presented a report, which was read, accepted and laid on the table for future consideration.

Medical Communications.

Dr. Cate, of Salem, Mass., communicated a paper on Lachesis, in a certain form of uterine inflammation, which was received and placed on file.

Dr. J. P. Dake, of Salem, Ohio, read cases reported by W. J. Blakely, of Benzinger, Elk County, treated by Mercurius protiodid. The paper was accepted. Dr. Pulte, of Cincinnati, made some remarks in regard to the use of this medicine in cases of diphtheria attended by debility.

The President stated that he had used the deutoiodide of mercury locally in cases of goitre. It was used successfully, in the form of ointment, in the first decimal trituration. Dr. Helmuth, of St. Louis, spoke on the same subject. He said that he had used the deutoiodide of Mercury in cases of goitre, and he thought it a valuable remedy. In the East Indies, where goitres attain an immense size, cures are performed by the application of this medicine to the

tumor in the form of ointment, prepared one drachm to one ounce of lard. He had used the same ointment still more reduced and in small quantity, with great benefit.

Dr. Beebe, of Chicago, spoke of treating goitre successfully with the thirtieth attenuation of Iodine internally, in some cases relieving when the crude form of Iodine had failed.

Dr. S. R. Beckwith, from the Auditing Committee, reported that the annual expenses of the Institute exceeded its receipts, and recommended an increase of initiation and annual fees. The report was accepted, and the consideration of the suggestion, together with the report of the Bureau of Organization, were referred to a Committee of the Whole.

On motion, adjourned to eight, p.m.

EVENING SESSION.

The Institute assembled at eight o'clock. There was also an additional attendance of about fifteen hundred ladies and gentlemen.

The President, on calling the Institute to order, introduced Dr. William Tod Helmuth, St. Louis, Mo., who delivered the Annual Address.

The general subject of the lecture was Homœopathy, and the doctor at the outset announced that he would endeavor, as much as possible, to strip the subject of the unintelligible technicalities and dry details of a professional address. He divided his lecture into the consideration of the points, "The proofs that Homœopathy is true," "Is Homœopathy a humbug?" "The increase of belief in homœopathic principles," and "The changes that have been and are to be accomplished by the aid of Homœopathy." Each of these points was considered with skill and acumen, and strengthened by instances and allusions, facts and figures, that must have gone far towards convincing whoever among the audience may have been sceptical as to the soundness of the principles held by the homœopathic school of medicine. The lecture was listened to throughout with attention and interest, and was several times interrupted by hearty applause.

On motion of Dr. H. M. Smith, of New York, the thanks of the Institute were tendered to William Tod Helmuth, M.D., for his able and valuable address, and a copy of it was requested for publication.

Adjourned to Wednesday, nine o'clock, p.m.

The Banquet.

At ten o'clock, the members of the Institute repaired to City Hall, and partook of a splendid banquet, which had been prepared by the Homœopathic Medical Society of the County. About three hundred ladies and gentlemen were present as invited guests of the society. Upon the conclusion of the banquet, Dr. M. Cote, Chairman of the Executive Committee, called the meeting to order, when the following regular toasts were read:

1. To the memory of Hahnemann. In silence, standing.
2. The American Institute of Homœopathy. Responded to by Dr. McManus, of Baltimore.
3. The Ladies. Responded to by Dr. Talbot, of Boston.

4. Our Sister Societies. Response by Dr. Cooke, of Chicago.
 5. Our Colleges—equal to any. Response by Dr. S. R. Beckwith, of Cleveland,
 6. Our Journals. Responded to by Dr. Frost, of Philadelphia.
 7. Our Hospitals. Response by Dr. J. P. Dake, of Salem, Ohio.
 8. The efficacy of Homœopathic Medicines. Responded to by Dr. Helmuth, of St. Louis.
 9. Our Southern Brethren. Response by Dr. Verdi, of Washington, D. C.
- A number of volunteer toasts were then read, and responded to. The proceedings were of an exceedingly interesting character and the society may well be proud of the success of their entertainment.

SECOND DAY.

Morning Session, Thursday, June 8th.—The Institute assembled at nine o'clock, at Masonic Hall, and was called to order by the President.

The minutes of Wednesday were read and approved.

On motion of Dr. Talbot, it was voted that the Bureau of Clinical Medicine be instructed to prepare for general circulation a concise circular, with directions, in relation to the subject of cholera, and that the General Secretary be directed to furnish twenty copies to each member of the Institute.

The Institute then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, for the consideration of various subjects referred to it.

Dr. E. M. Kellogg, of New York, was elected chairman.

The report of the Committee on Organization was called up.

Dr. McManus, of Baltimore, said, if he understood the proposition, it was now purposed to so alter the character of the Institute that old members could have no voice in the proceedings. For his part he objected to any change, as he did not see the necessity of it.

Dr. Talbot explained that the proposition made by the Committee on Organization was not designed to change the present character of the Institute or to take away the rights of old members, but to so alter the constitution that societies may send delegates to represent them; so that the Institute shall have at its sessions, aside from individual members, representatives from every homœopathic society, association and institution in the country. This plan, if carried out, would unite all the various associations in one central body to act together in all questions of national interest.

At the request of the Institute, the Secretary then read the entire report of the Bureau on Organization.

The first recommendation was that the Bureau on Statistics prepare and publish a triennial catalogue containing the constitution, by-laws, rules and regulations of the Institute, a full list of its members, past and present, together with a list of the homœopathic practitioners of America; and statistics of the various societies and institutions connected with Homœopathy.

After considerable discussion on the part of the members, it was voted, that the Bureau be instructed to prepare such a list, and report at the next meeting of the Institute.

Dr. J. P. Dake explained to the Institute, that Dr. John B. Hall had a Direc-

tory prepared, which would be shortly published. He desired the assistance of the members of the Institute in every way possible.

The second subject of the report was summed up in the following resolution:

Resolved, That the American Institute of Homœopathy invites all bodies of homœopathic physicians to send delegates to its meetings; and, for the sake of uniformity, would recommend the following proposition:

1st. From every association composed of more than fifty members, from different States, two delegates;

2d. From every State society, two delegates; additional, for every twenty members, one delegate.

3d. From every county or local society, one delegate.

4th. From every college, hospital, or dispensary actually established, each one delegate.

5th. For every medical journal published, one delegate.

Dr. Guy, of Brooklyn, presented the following amendment, which was accepted. It shall be the duty of these delegates to present to this Institute, through its proper bureaus, a clear synopsis of the doings of their respective associations or societies. The resolution was then adopted.

On motion of Dr. H. M. Smith, the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That members who are three years in arrears, and who do not pay within one year after being so notified by the Treasurer, shall be considered as having forfeited membership, and their names shall be stricken from the list.

The report of the Auditing Committee was then considered.

Dr. Talbot offered the following resolution as a substitute for the report of the Auditing Committee:

Resolved, That the members of the Institute be required to pay the annual sum of three dollars towards defraying the expenses of the Institute.

After considerable discussion, the resolution was adopted.

The Committee of the Whole then arose, and the Institute resumed its session. Dr. Beckwith, Vice-President, in the chair.

The Secretary read the proceedings of the committee, and the resolutions reported by them were, on motion of Dr. H. D. Paine, of New York, adopted.

Statistical Reports.

Reports from the following auxilliary and corresponding bodies were then presented and read:

State Societies.

Dr. J. P. Dake, the Western Institute of Homœopathy.

Dr. A. Morrill, the New Hampshire Society.

Dr. S. M. Cate, the Massachusetts Society.

Dr. H. M. Paine, the New York Society.

Dr. B. W. James, the Pennsylvania Society.

Dr. D. H. Beckwith, the Ohio Society.

Dr. G. W. Beebe, the Illinois Society.

County or Local Societies.

Dr. I. T. Talbot, the Boston Academy of Homœopathic Medicine.

Dr. H. M. Smith, the New York County Society.

Dr. H. M. Paine, Albany County Society, N. Y.
 Dr. H. Robinson, Cayuga County Society, N. Y.
 Dr. S. S. Guy, Kings County (N. Y.) Society.
 Dr. R. J. McClatchey, the Philadelphia County Society.
 Dr. J. H. Marsden, Homœopathic Med. Society of the Cumberland Valley, Pa.
 Dr. D. Cowley, Allegheny County Medical Society, Pa.
 Dr. D. H. Beckwith, the Cuyahogo Medical Society, Ohio.
 Dr. N. H. Cooke, the Chicago County Medical Society.
 Dr. J. Hartmann, the St. Louis Society.

Colleges.

Dr. J. Beakley, New York Homœopathic College.
 Dr. J. H. P. Frost, Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania.
 Dr. N. F. Cooke, Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago.
 Dr. D. H. Beckwith, Cleveland Medical College.
 Dr. W. T. Helmuth, St. Louis Medical College.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.

Dr. J. C. Burgher, Medical and Surgical Hospital of Pittsburgh.
 Dr. W. T. Helmuth, Good Samaritan Hospital, St. Louis.
 Dr. I. T. Talbot, Homœopathic Medical Dispensary, Boston.
 Dr. H. M. Smith, Central New York Homœopathic Dispensary
 Dr. S. S. Guy, Homœopathic Dispensary of Brooklyn.
 Dr. B. W. James, the Homœopathic Infirmary of Philadelphia.
 Dr. C. M. Dake, Dispensary in Pittsburgh.
 Dr. Beckwith, the Cleveland Dispensary.
 Dr. Helmuth, St. Louis Medical Dispensary.
 Dr. Helmuth, Freedmen's Colored Orphans' Home.

Medical Journals.

Dr. H. M. Smith, the American Homœopathic Review.
 Dr. Talbot, New England Medical Gazette.
 Dr. Beebe, United States Medical and Surgical Journal.
 Dr. Lodge, American Homœopathic Observer.
 Dr. Helmuth, Western Homœopathic Medical Observer.
 Dr. Frost, the Hahnemannian Monthly.

Notices were also received from Dr. J. P. Dake, of the establishment of the Hahnemannian Insurance Company, at Cleveland, Ohio, and from Dr. H. M. Paine, of the Atlantic Mutual Company, at Albany; having for their object the insurance of homœopathic patients at a reduced premium.

The following resolution was offered by Dr. Beebe, and, after some discussion, adopted:

Resolved, That, while we approve the establishment of Life Insurance Companies which make a distinction in favor of the patrons of Homœopathy, and while we desire to encourage such organizations, nevertheless, with a view to impartiality, we hereby forbid the use of the name of the American Institute of Homœopathy in any manner calculated to advertise or promote the interests of one such company in preference to another.

The Convention then adjourned to three o'clock, p.m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention met at three o'clock, and was called to order by Vice-President, Dr. S. R. Beckwith, of Cleveland.

The reports which had been considered during the morning session were ordered to be filed.

Report of the Bureau of Surgery.

Dr. W. T. Helmuth, of St. Louis, read a report in which the different improvements introduced into Surgery since the last session of the Institute were fully discussed.

Dr. J. Beakley, of New York, promised to furnish the Secretary a report on Surgery.

Dr. S. R. Beckwith, of Cleveland, read a paper entitled "Ovarian Tumors." On motion, the several reports of the Bureau on Surgery were accepted.

Dr. B. W. James, of Philadelphia, presented a paper on Aural Surgery, which was accepted.

Dr. J. H. Pulte, of Cincinnati, presented a report on "The Spectroscope, and the law Similia Similibus Curantur." Accepted.

Mr. Henry Turner, of London, by invitation, addressed the Convention. He stated that the system of Homœopathy in England was meeting with the most determined opposition from the allopathic practitioners, who have control of the Medical Colleges and Schools, bias the minds of students against the homœopathic system. An English Directory had just been published, and an effort was being made to add to it an American Directory.

He said the number of homœopathic practitioners in London was ninety-three; and in England, two hundred and seventy-six. There are several associations which hold frequent and profitable meetings. There are hospitals in several of the large towns, and dispensaries in most places of considerable size. There are four or five journals, which are well sustained.

Dr. Thomas Hewitt, of Allegheny City, read an essay, entitled "What is the Cause of Collapse in Cholera," which was accepted.

Dr. H. M. Paine, of Albany, presented a paper on cholera, which was accepted.

Dr. B. W. James offered a resolution recommending that each member of the medical profession should keep a statistical record of all cases of Asiatic Cholera treated by himself, in case that disease should visit our country, together with the result of the treatment, and report the same for publication, which was adopted.

Dr. H. M. Smith offered a resolution authorizing the President to appoint delegates to the International Homœopathic Congress, to be held in Paris in 1867. Adopted.

Dr. T. S. Verdi proposed that a committee be appointed for the purpose of preparing an address to the homœopathic physicians in European countries, urging upon them the necessity of organizing national societies. Adopted; and the General Secretary was appointed to prepare the address, and enter into a correspondence with the various societies.

Dr. S. S. Guy, presented a resolution returning the thanks of the Institute to the Homœopathic Medical Society of Allegheny County for the handsome

manner in which they had entertained the delegates during their sojourn in Pittsburgh. Also, to the newspapers of Pittsburgh, for so faithfully reporting the proceedings of this session of the Institute. Unanimously adopted.

Dr. J. A. Herrick, on behalf of the Board of Trustees of the Homœopathic Dispensary, on Fourth Street, extended an invitation to the members of the Institute to visit that institution at eight o'clock in the evening. The invitation was accepted, and a vote of thanks tendered.

The President then announced the following appointments for the ensuing year
Bureau of Materia Medica.—Conrad Wesselhœft, M.D., Dorchester, Mass.; Walter Williamson, M.D., of Philadelphia, Pa.; William E. Payne, M.D., of Bath, Me.; E. M. Hale, M.D., of Chicago, Ill.; H. L. Chase, M.D., of Cambridge, Mass.

Bureau of Clinical Medicine and Zymoses.—H. D. Paine, M.D., of New York City; D. H. Beckwith, M.D., of Cleveland, Ohio; R. Ludlam, M.D., of Chicago, Ill.; E. C. Witherill, M.D., of Cincinnati, Ohio; S. M. Cate, M.D., of Salem, Mass.

Bureau of Surgery.—J. Beakley, M.D., of New York City; William T. Helmut, M.D., of St. Louis, Mo.; G. D. Beebe, M.D., of Chicago, Ill.; S. R. Beckwith, M.D., of Cleveland, Ohio; Geo. F. Foote, M.D., of Philadelphia, Pa.

Bureau of Organization, Registration, and Statistics.—H. M. Smith, M.D., of New York City; H. M. Paine, M.D., of Albany, N. Y.; E. A. Lodge, M.D., of Detroit, Mich.; B. W. James, M.D., of Philadelphia, Pa.; T. G. Comstock, M.D., of St. Louis, Mo.

Committee of Arrangements.—G. E. Belcher, M.D., H. M. Smith, M.D., H. D. Paine, M.D., J. Beakley, M.D., E. M. Kellogg, M.D., of New York City.

Orator for 1867.—N. E. Cooke, M.D., of Chicago, Ill.; alternate, H. B. Clarke, M.D., of New Bedford, Mass.

On motion of Dr. I. T. Talbot, it was voted, that a committee of five be appointed to prepare a complete code of Medical Ethics, and to report at the next session of the American Institute.

The President appointed for this committee, Carroll Dunham, M.D., New York City; Walter Williamson, M.D., of Philadelphia, Pa.; E. M. Kellogg, M.D., of New York City; A. S. Ball, M.D., of New York City; G. W. Barnes, M.D., of Cleveland, Ohio.

On motion of Dr. S. R. Beckwith, the following amendment to Article X. of the by-laws was adopted:

Sec. 3.—There shall be a Bureau of Obstetrics, which shall collect facts and observations on subjects pertaining to Obstetrics.

The President appointed upon this Bureau, H. N. Guernsey, M.D., of Philadelphia, Pa.; J. C. Sanders, M.D., of Cleveland, Ohio; S. R. Kirby, M.D., of New York City; E. A. Guilbert, M.D., of Dubuque, Iowa; J. H. Woodbury, M.D., of East Boston.

On motion of Dr. H. M. Smith, the Secretaries and Treasurer were appointed the Publication Committee for the ensuing year.

On motion of Dr. J. P. Dake, the Institute adjourned to meet in New York City, on the first Wednesday in June, 1867.

I. T. TALBOT, *General Secretary.*

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