

well as its conditions characterising different temperaments. It results in part from that portion of the ingesta or aliments which is not adapted to the purposes of nutrition; and further, from the secretions of the abdominal viscera, as the liver, the stomach, the pancreas, and the bowels. These are the only two sources from which the *residue* can be derived. In the muscular and nervous temperament there is a less amount arising from these two sources than in the phlegmatic, and consequently a less tendency to the frequent action of the intestines. The general activity of the body is, as previously remarked, accompanied with a proportionate waste of nutritious materials, and the vital actions by which this expenditure is caused, not only draw the blood abundantly to the parts which are exercised, but maintain it there in vigorous circulation; and consequently there is a less amount left in the internal viscera to promote copious secretions forming largely the *residue* which has to be expelled, and facilitating its expulsion from their stimulating action on the bowels. In the phlegmatic temperament it is widely different. The blood is less rich or vitalized in its properties, as, in a given time, it is not subject to the same extensive changes in the lungs; these changes being in the ratio of the frequency with which the whole mass passes through these organs. It is scarcely necessary to observe that they are proportionate to the general activity of the body. Therefore, as a rule, in a constitution of this or of a kindred temperament, the abdominal viscera (not having any great demands made upon them by a restless or active disposition, and its consequences, excited muscular movements,) will be in a condition fitted to promote copious secretions, which will lead to the production of a large *residue* and its frequent evacuation.

Active exercise, on those not accustomed to it, may for once facilitate the action of the bowels, but it is afterwards followed by constipation, especially in those in whom the powers of life are finely balanced, or who have no surplus vital energy to spare, and the explana-

tion is to be found in the foregoing remarks on the muscular and nervous temperament.

...

Homeopathic Hospital for our Sick Troops engaged in the War.

THE "horrible and heart-rending" accounts of the sufferings of our troops in the East, the acknowledged insufficiency of the Military Medical Staff, the inefficacy of the method of treatment pursued in the hospitals already established, as shown by the long lists of mortality published, and the fact that many of those engaged in the campaign prefer the homeopathic method of treatment—all these circumstances led a number of the believers in homeopathy to wish that some method could be devised to provide our soldiers and sailors with an opportunity of availing themselves of homeopathic treatment in the East. Lord Robert Grosvenor, who is always warmly interested in everything relating to homeopathy, summoned a meeting of the principal practitioners and influential supporters of homeopathy at the end of February last, for the purpose of considering what steps should be taken in order to bring homeopathy within reach of our countrymen at the seat of war. It was determined to memorialize the Minister of War on the subject, and a committee was appointed to draw up a memorial and carry out the wishes of the meeting, while at the same time a deputation of noblemen and gentlemen was named to present the memorial to Lord Panmure when it should have received a sufficient number of important signatures.

In a few days the memorial was very extensively signed, and Thursday, the 29th March, was appointed by Lord Panmure for receiving the deputation.

The following is a copy of the memorial drawn up by the committee appointed for that purpose:—

To the Right Honorable Lord Panmure,
Her Majesty's Secretary of State for
the War Department, &c.

"MY LORD,—We, the undersigned peers, members of the House of Com-