

Imaginative writer since Shakespeare," the gifted author of the "Scarlet Letter," "Marble Faun," "Tanglewood Tales," Nathaniel Hawthorne was a Homœopathist, and likewise his daughter, Rose Hawthorne Lathrop, and other members of his family.

Henry W. Longfellow, the greatest of all American poets, "the laureate of the common human heart," the former eminent professor of Belles Lettres in Harvard University, and who is to Boston what Dickens is to London, was a Homœopathist. He contributed to "The Pellet," an organ issued on the occasion of the fair for the Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital in 1872. We find also in this publication a note which says, "Among the celebrities who visited the fair on Tuesday were H. W. Longfellow, John G. Whittier and Wendell Phillips."

Wendell Phillips, the renowned anti-slavery orator and writer, was also a Homœopath. He lectured in aid of the fair for the hospital, and was always interested in the cause.

Julia Ward Howe, the celebrated author of the "Battle Hymn of the Republic," and other works, who addressed the Institute at the Newport meeting, and Elizabeth Stuart Phelps-Ward, the author of "Gates Ajar," "Beyond the Gates," and other books, are both supporters of Homœopathy. The latter contributed an article to "The Pellet."

Thomas Bailey Aldrich, the author of "Margerie Daw," the "Cloth of Gold," and numerous works, is a homœopathic adherent. He was editor of "The Pellet," the publication before mentioned.

Theodore Parker, the "Martin Luther of the latest Protestantism," the famous abolitionist, the grandson of Captain John Parker, whose statue adorns Lexington Green, was a Homœopathist.

Amos Bronson Alcott, the educator, the originator of the transcendental style of thought, the peripatetic philosopher and author of "Concord Days," and his daughter, Louise May Alcott, whose popularity as a writer for the young has scarcely been excelled by any other American author, were both patrons of Homœopathy.

Thomas Wentworth Higginson, the famous author and historian, is a homœopathic patron. There are many others whose names might be mentioned who were supporters of our system of medicine, for instance, Theophilus Parsons, the eminent legal writer and law professor of Harvard University. Henry L. Pierce, statesman, formerly mayor of Boston, of whom Wendell Phillips said "If Diogenes come to Boston in search of an honest man he would find him in the mayor's chair," and John M. Forbes, another eminent Massachusetts statesman, and so we might go on and add many others, but the foregoing list of our most eminent literati who were patrons of Homœopathy from one State may be taken as proof that many of the thinkers are with us.

We could furnish other lists from States like New York, and head the same with the names of the great poet, William Cullen Bryant, but we leave this for a future occasion.

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#### CHOLERA INFANTUM.

Age has a marked influence; most of the cases occurring during the first two years of life, when the food and eruption of the teeth is of much consequence. Children suffering from this disease are usually hand-fed, and are allowed to run about in the hot sun. Children who nurse at the breast are not liable to be attacked by it. The disease only occurs during the hot weather, especially during the last two weeks of July and the month of August. Many children suffering from acute indigestion during this period are thought to have cholera infantum by the laity, and it is surprising how often physicians diagnose these cases by the same name.

At first the child will be found slightly feverish, restless, and with some abdominal discomfort, then vomiting begins, and as a rule it is a very intractable symptom. Diarrhoea follows, and this may be very profuse. After the stomach and intestines are emptied of the food contained in them, the movements become of a serious nature; and it is this water consistency of the discharges which is especially characteristic of this disease. As a rule this