

The opening of the Institute was characterized by receptions from the Mayor of Detroit and the Governor of Michigan, and brilliant affairs they were.

To avoid details we may say that almost every paper and essay was from the pen of a master hand fully up to all the latest discoveries and practical advances of modern research. The number of lady doctors present was a surprise to us.

To estimate the attendance roughly I should say that not less than 1000 delegates and guests were present.

In the halls below various firms from all over America showed about everything in the way of medicine and surgical appliances. Even the Röntgen rays apparatus caused to attract. This latter has a long way to go yet to advance from its present crude condition to that state where the profession will find use for its powers.

It was a real pleasure to again listen to the masterly talking of men such as Leavitt, Grosvenor, Allen, Wood, Lullam, Van Lennep, Lee, Green, Pratt, Fisher and Runnels. Wood, of Cleveland, struck me particularly as having an amazing amount of knowledge and common sense.

In the sphere of entertainment the Detroit profession surpassed anything yet attempted. Receptions, concerts, dinners, lake excursions, etc., etc., made the session pass all too quickly.

Detroit is a paradise of cyclists. No taxes, and miles of vitrified brick and asphalt. It is a recollection to be dreamed of.

We spent an afternoon at the sulphur baths of Mt. Clements, which are strong enough to almost discolor hair of auburn hue. From experience I should not recommend anyone to drink the water except by degrees.

Viewing the session as a whole we learned more, and had a pleasanter time at Detroit than at any previous session.

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REMINISCENT HOMŒOPATHY.

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The next adherent of the system was Dr. Morrin, whom Dr. Fargue enlightened, and whom I well know, though not as a homœopath, till after my establishment in Montreal. He, like Dr. Fargue, never figured openly as a practitioner of homœopathy. He had an extensive practice in the city of Quebec.

I afterwards met a Dr. Lancaster who practiced in London, Ont., and died at an advanced age.

After some years sojourn in Montreal I was joined by a German, Dr. Rosenstein, who though a very learned man and a very good homœopath, possessed qualities antagonistic to a successful medical career. He gave some public lectures, conspicuously advising his hearers to avoid the grog and the drop-shops. He was principally known for an experiment instituted by the late Dr. Hall in the Montreal General Hospital, to test the value of homœopathy *abusum morbis*, of the real merits of which I never could get reliable information, Dr. Hall's and Dr. Rosenstein's accounts materially differing. Dr. Rosenstein married here and left for England where he tried practice in different places, and might have succeeded but for his personal peculiarities. He finally returned here and died in the General Hospital, into which I got him admitted.

Since writing the above I have fallen on a large book published by Dr. Rosenstein in Louisville, Ky., in the year 1840, in which he handles the subject of homœopathy in all its bearings, both theoretical and practical, and showing an amount of industry and acumen for which I had not given him credit. Although written at so early a stage of our great discovery, it might be perused even now with great profit, not only by the lay, but even by the medical reader. It convinces me that the writer was, on first coming to Montreal, affected with incipient symptoms of the mental disease under which he finally succumbed.

After Dr. Rosenstein's demise we were visited at intervals by Drs. Smith and Peterson, whose stay was of ephemeral duration and left no impression on me worth recounting.

The next representative of our system in Montreal was Dr. Barber, a man of the highest attainments in literature, and a well-known and wonderfully eloquent lecturer on phrenology, elocution and other subjects. He became convinced of the truth of homœopathy through necessity. He was father-in-law of the late Judge Dunkin, also a