

removed to Leipzig, and while engaged in translating Cullen's *Materia Medica* he struck upon the law, "*Similia similibus curantur.*" In 1792, the Duke of Saxe-Gotha, an ancestor of our present Prince-consort, appointed him director of the Asylum for the Insane at Georgenthal, and here Hahnemann was one of the first, if not the very first, to apply the principle of moral treatment of the insane. On this subject he writes:—"I never allow any insane person to be punished by blows, or other corporeal inflictions, since there can be no punishment where there can be no sense of responsibility; and since such patients cannot be improved, but must be rendered worse by such rough treatment." In the *Organon*, §210-230, full directions for the treatment of mental diseases are given.

In 1796, Hahnemann published in the journal of his friend Hufeland, "*An Essay on a New Principle for ascertaining the Remedial Powers of Medicinal Substances,*" which is his first public avowal of the homeopathic principle. While resident in Leipzig, in 1812, Hahnemann wished to organize a Medical School for the instruction of students of homeopathy; and, in order to obtain permission to do so, it was necessary to pay a sum of money, and defend a thesis before the Faculty of Medicine. Accordingly, he wrote the thesis "*Dissertatio historico Medica de Helleborismo veratrum,*" which has been republished in the "*Lesser Writings*;" and shortly after the school was opened.

In 1821, Hahnemann removed to Cæthen, the capital of the Principality of Anhalt-Cæthen, having been appointed councillor and physician to the reigning Prince. In 1835, Hahnemann removed to Paris, where he died July 2nd, 1843, aged 89 years.


In this hurried sketch we find that the friend of Hufeland was successively physician to the Governor of Transylvania, director of the Georgenthal Insane Asylum, and councillor and physician to the Prince of Anhalt-Cæthen; and the fact of his occupying these honorable posts is sufficient to show that homeopathy was *not* discovered by a Quack.


T. N.

LONDON, C.W.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

 *The British Journal of Homeopathy*. (Quarterly). Edited by Drs. Drysdale, Russell, and Dudgeon. Manchester, H. Turner, 41, Piccadilly: New York, William Radde, 322, Broadway. 12 mo, pp. 176.—This Journal should be received by every physician who desires to keep pace with the progress made in the development of homeopathy. The articles are well and carefully written—on scientific subjects, the development of new remedies, treatment and cures in epidemics, hospital reports, and the state of the progress of homeopathy in Great Britain and on the Continent.

 *The North American Journal of Homeopathy*. Edited by Drs. E. E. Marcy, J. C. Peters, and W. H. Holcombe. New York, W. Radde, 322, Broadway, pp. 144, (Quarterly). \$3 per year.—To the American reader this periodical is quite as valuable as the preceding. The articles are mostly original, being observations on the symptoms and treatment of epidemics incident to the country, reviews of foreign and American medical literature, pathology, and toxicology. The publication of a new *Materia Medica*, with re-provings of many of the drugs now in use, and many not before the profession, which is published as an appendix, is alone well worth the price of subscription.

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