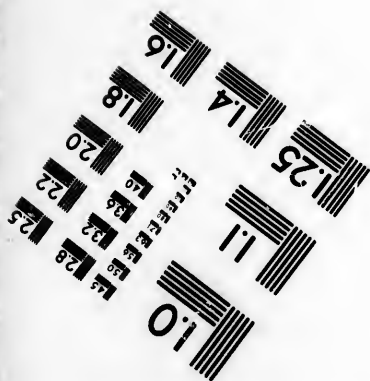
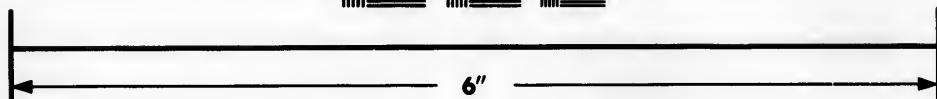
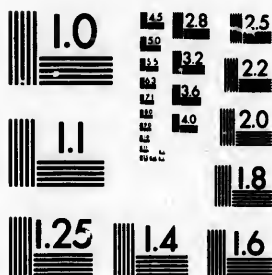


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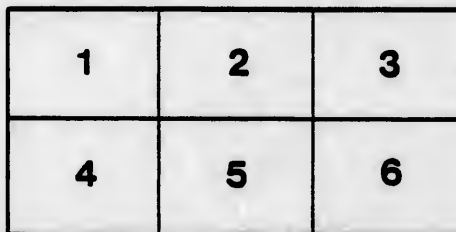
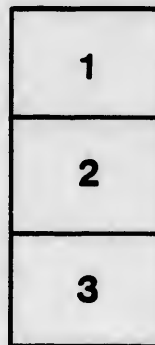
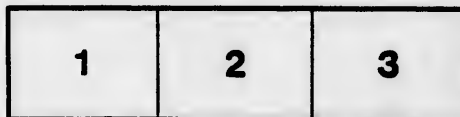
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PROGRESS
OF
HOMŒOPATHY.

A PAPER READ BEFORE THE
Canadian Institute of Homœopathy

IN JUNE, 1884,

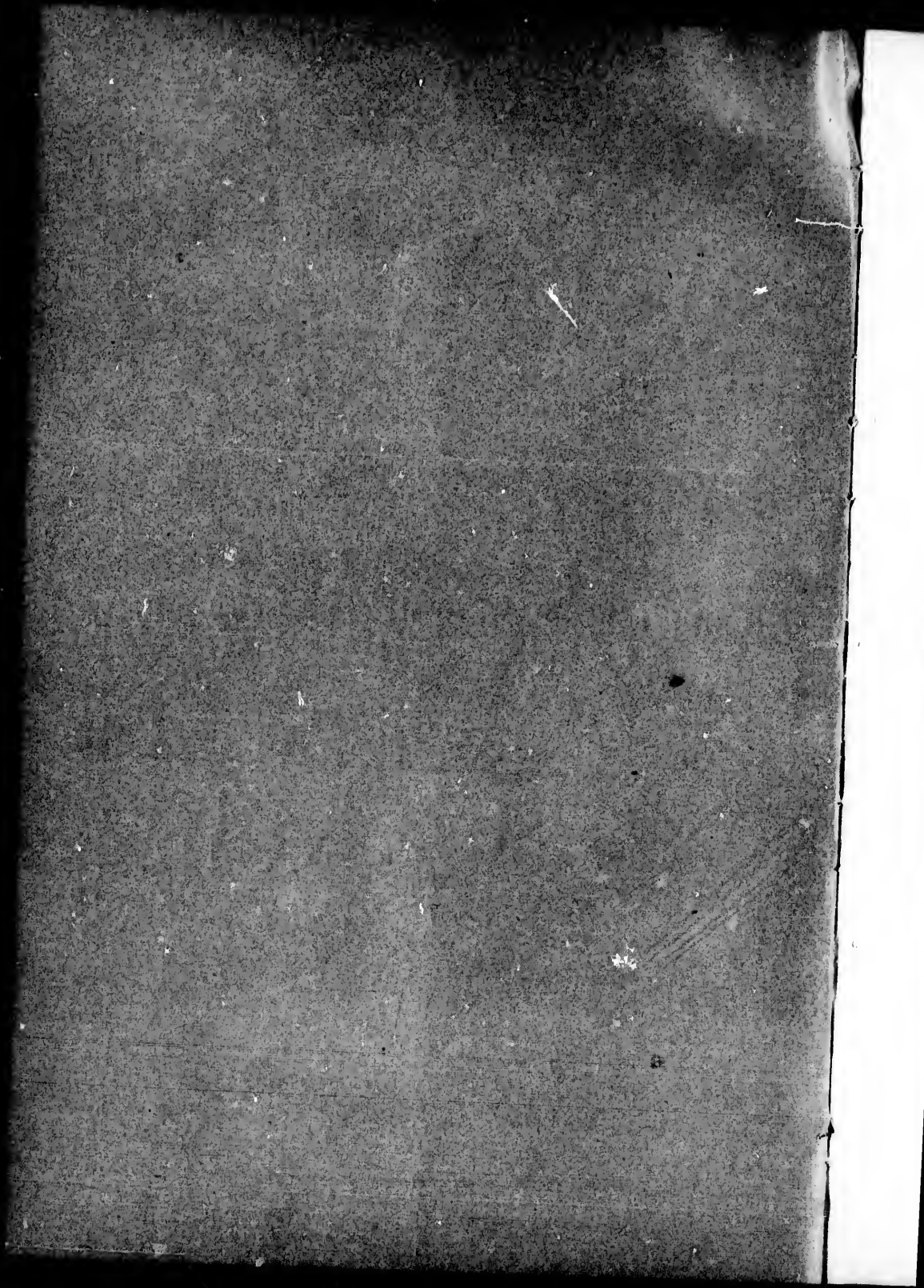
BY

GEORGE LOGAN, M.D.

*And 1,000 copies ordered to be printed for the benefit
of its Members.*

OTTAWA,
Printed at the "Free Press" Office Elgin Street.

1884.



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PROGRESS OF HOMŒOPATHY.

Gentlemen of the Canadian Institute of Homœopathy:

We often hear that Homœopathy is going down, it is going down in England, and everywhere else. This piece of information we get from those whose wish is father to the thought, and in some cases, from ignorance of the real progress of Homœopathy. About the year 1830, a celebrated member of the medical faculty in London, while addressing a numerous and attentive audience, made the following allusion to Homœopathy, then beginning to spread in England:—"Gentlemen," he exclaimed! "a new error has appeared on the horizon, this, like all the rest, will have its season of fashion and enthusiasm, but it will end by falling some day into oblivion, and fifty years hence you will hear not a word of Homœopathy or Homœopaths." This time having more than expired, let us see how this prophecy has been fulfilled. Homœopathy was introduced into England in 1827, 57 years ago, by Dr. Quin, who was attached to the Court of Prince Leopold of Sax Cobourg.

There are now upwards of 200 Homœopathic physicians, a hospital with over 200 beds, and doing fine work. A few years ago a school of Homœopathy was established in connection with the hospital, where lectures on the theory and practice of the new system are given to students and others who may wish to take advantage of them. The mortality at the above hospital being $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and much less than in any similar institution in the metropolis. There is also a Homœopathic Hospital at Birmingham and another at Bath; both are in a more flourishing condition than at any former time. In addition to these is the Hahnemann Convalescent Home at Bournemouth, and the Sanatorium for sick children at Southport. Besides the above, the following Societies are in a flourishing condition:—The British Homœopathic Society and the Medico-Chirurgical Society, whose proceedings are published half-yearly.

The Hahnemann Publishing Society is also doing good work in the way of issuing standard works on various subjects ; they have now in contemplation a revision of our *Materia Medica*. Also, there is the Homœopathic Pharmaceutical Society, which is of great value to the cause.

They possess three excellent Journals:—*The British Journal of Homœopathy*, *The Homœopathic World*, and *The Review*, these Journals have a wide circulation in various parts of the world.

The clientèle of our men in Great Britain can be numbered by the thousands, and this too among the highest classes of Society. Some of them are foremost men, if not the foremost of this age. This will be conceded when I mention such names as:—Beaconsfield, Archbishop Whately, Earl Cairns, John Bright and Sir W. Siemens, than whose, no more intelligent or prominent can be mentioned in any part of the world.

The Colonies ! Homœopathy was introduced into Sydney, Australia, about 34 years ago. A hospital has been in existence in Melbourne since 1869 ; more recently, a new one has been built, the site for which was given by the Government. In Adelaide, Homœopathy has flourished for a long time ; Hon. Dr. Campbell, a member of the Upper House of the Legislature, is founder of the Children's Hospital, in which three of the medicalmen are homœopaths, and 3 allopaths, resulting in a tone of good feeling between men holding different views on medical subjects. Dr. Campbell is also one of the board of management of the General Allopathic Hospital. It will thus be seen that the position of Homœopathy in Adelaide is most favourable. Bathurst also presented a good front. Dr. Fawcett, at a personal cost of £2000, has erected a hospital held by trustees, two of whom are members of the Legislature. The system is also finding its way in Hobart Town, Tasmania, being ably represented by Dr. Benjafield, formerly of Manchester, England. At Brisbane, the capital of Queensland, Dr. Waugh, formerly of London, England, is doing a large practice.

In New Zealand, Dr. Moore, and two others, are energetically at work at Auckland, and Dr. Irvine is in charge of the Southern part of the Island, with his residence at Nelson. Through the efforts of these men

Homœopathy has permeated more or less all grades of Society in that Colony. It has also found its way to South Africa. Dr. Kitchin was the first to unfurl our banner at Capetown, from whence all over the country, an extensive influence has radiated. Much of this good work is due to missionaries who have gone there.

India! In this grand old land of literature and ancient civilization, the date of the introduction of Homœopathy, says Dr. Sircar, is unknown, but it was probably brought by missionaries from Europe. In 1852, Dr. Honigberger, late physician to the Court of Lahore, wrote a book entitled "30 Years in the East," from which we learn that two hospitals were established by the Rajahs of Tanjore and Pudukuta; and also a hospital in Calcutta, under the patronage of Sir John Hunter Sittler, President of the Council of India. This hospital had the support of many eminent Europeans and natives, and was the means of extending a knowledge of the new system in this far off land. Babu Rajender, gained many converts by his zeal and success in the treatment of cases among the upper classes; subsequently, Dr. Thiennette, of Calcutta, carried on the good work. Dr. Salzer, also added greatly to its success. In 1868, the *Calcutta Journal of Medicine* made its appearance in favour of Homœopathy. In 1869 a Homœopathic Dispensary was established at Allahabad; in 1870 another dispensary was opened at Arga. From 1870 up to this time, the cause of Homœopathy has been a smooth one. Dr. Sircar, already a member of the Senate, and a man of high social culture and great intelligence, fought a good fight, and though overcome for a time, will succeed in the end. There are seven Homœopathic practitioners in Calcutta, five in the suburbs, one in Baraset, one in Serampore, three in Hughli, one in Baruipore, and one in Allahabad in all 19, one also in Bombay. The number of lay practitioners in India is very great, so that the system is very generally known among the people of all classes. At least, 9 or 10 Homœopathic pharmacies are doing a lucrative business in Calcutta alone. Thus, in the face of misrepresentation, malice and falsehoods, on the part of our opponents, Homœopathy has made gradual progress in India from the date of its introduction.

We will now retrace our steps and see what is being done in France. Here Hahnemann spent several of his declining years; here surrounded

by a large circle of admirers and friends, his personal influence contributed largely in spreading Homœopathy in Paris, and the surrounding country. We find that there are now upwards of 300 Homœopathic Physicians in France; they possess three hospitals, two in Paris, Hospital St. Jacques, and the Hospital Hahnemann; the third at Lyons, the Hospital St. Luc; These hospitals are in active operation, the physicians in charge are full of zeal and hopeful of the future; this will be understood, when I mention the names of Drs. Jousset, Frédault, Gonnard, Claude and Leon Simon.

Homœopathic physicians are to be found in all the large towns, and the demand for more is steadily on the increase, showing a rapid appreciation of the new system by all classes of the people. The Society Medical Homœopathique de France, a few years ago, established a school where our art is taught to students and medical men who may desire a knowledge of it; at this school, as many as thirty Allopaths have attended at one time. A large number of dispensaries are to be found in Paris and in the Provinces. "Besides these dispensaries," writes Dr. Claude "we have several scattered about the different parts of Paris, and situated in close proximity to our pharmacies. I at one time reckoned 90,000 as reached by our gratuitous consultations in this city. Some of my colleagues estimated it at 100,000." A number of works have been published and translated into French. Dr. Simon has lately translated a German work. Dr. Chauvest of Tours, has recently published in French Dr. Guernsey's "Obstetrics," and Drs. Claude and Dorion, (the latter, I am proud to say was a student of my own), have issued a translation of Ludlam's lectures. Thus the work is going bravely on, the people are beginning to understand the value of the little globule.

M. M. Pasteur and Dardine have made the scientific world understand the utility of the dilutions by their attenuated *virus cultures*. This substitutive method is nothing but a counterfeit of the law of similizing and therefore a contribution to Homœopathy. Even in despotic Russia, with its still more despotic medical profession, we have in St. Petersburg and the provinces 168 Homœopathic physicians who are waging a brave contest against error and prejudice. Through the ability and energy of these men, we can hope for better days for Russia. Good news comes from

Spain, where Homœopathy was introduced in 1829 by a Spanish merchant. It has steadily progressed up to this time ; and a powerful impetus was given to it by that talented and humane man, the Marquis of Nunez, who took for his motto : "That the Government ought either to forbid the practice of Homœopathy in Spain, or it ought to make the study of it compulsory." Thanks to his efforts, there actually exists in Madrid a chair of Homœopathy founded and endowed by the Spanish Government; but owing to the malice and opposition of the Allopathic faculty, this could not be carried out at that time, subsequently, a Hospital and Institute was established by private means, with a staff of professors and examiners ; these lectures were and are, well attended by students. At Madrid a Homœopathic Society, exists where monthly meetings are held, and papers read and discussed. Three medical Journals are published regularly. The Madrid Hospital, (Homœopathic) has already rendered immense services, from a scientific as well as from a practical point of view. For the month of February, 1878, 155 admissions, give a mortality of only 6 per cent., in 1880, with admissions of 332, the deaths were only 5 per cent., while in the other Hospitals at Madrid, the mortality even rose to 20 per cent.

There are over 300 Homœopathic Physicians in Spain, all enjoying a great reputation, and possessing a numerous and select clientèle among the best classes of Society. Thus, in *Old Spain*, though in many respects, moss-grown, Homœopathy is in a most flourishing condition. From *Mexico*, we also hear good tidings. A few years ago, two wards of the Hospital at Onizabd, one male and one female, have been taken from the Allopaths of the town, and made over with much rejoicing to the Homœopathic Physicians practising there.

We regret to find that in Germany, the fatherland of Hahnemann such progress has not been made as we could wish. Dr. Dudgeon, in his report writes that some degree of lethargy appears to effect our German colleagues. The death of several most prominent men, may have some thing to do with it.

Dr. Hausmann, one of the professors of Homœopathy in the University of Buda Pest ; Dr. Granvogel in 1877, Clotar Muller in 1878, Dr.

Schnider in 1880, are four of their most distinguished representatives, whose deaths have cast a gloom over the Homœopathic profession. This can only be of a temporary nature, and ere long we hope the German will be aroused to increased action, and take his proper place in this great field of labour. We come now to the land of Washington. We find from Dr. Talbot's report that Homœopathy was introduced into the United States in 1825 by Dr. Gram, and his first convert in 1828 was Dr. Gray, of New York. The extraordinary progress of Homœopathy in the United States is a matter of too much notoriety to need a special notice at this time, suffice it to say, that there are about 8,000 Homœopathic Physicians in the United States; fifty-four Hospitals, twelve fully equipped Colleges, 40 Dispensaries. Medical departments in State Universities, Insane Asylums and Hospitals, under State and city patronage speak for themselves; besides which there are 17 Journals, and 100 Local Societies, and 26 organized State Societies. These forces are supported by a clientèle of perhaps millions, among whom are many of the most intelligent, as well as the most influential people of the nation. All this has been accomplished in fifty-four years.

Besides the countries above mentioned, Homœopathy is gaining ground in China, Turkey, Italy, and other places throughout the world.

Lastly, we have accomplished something in this "Canada of ours," where 36 years ago, our system was represented by one man, Dr. Lancaster, now of London, Ont. We have now over 80 practitioners located in various parts of the country, we secured a legal status, and established a Medical Board in 1869, with power to grant licenses to Students of Homœopathy, and by virtue of public opinion brought to bear on our Government, we became an integral part of the Medical Council, with equal rights and privileges according to the provisions of the Medical Act. We have five representatives on the General Medical Council, two Examiners, one on Homœopathic subjects, and one on the General Subjects common to all Students; two of our men have occupied the chairs of President and Vice-President, showing a more or less amicable feeling as existing in the Council, thus composed of Homœopaths and Allopaths. We believe there is a common desire to work together for the purpose of regulating and controlling the

education of all Medical Students in Ont., without prejudice to either party. The general demand for our physicians from various parts of the country, is entirely beyond our ability to supply, and at least, 50 physicians could find excellent locations for the practice of Homœopathy in different sections of our great Dominion. This much, gentlemen, we have accomplished in 38 years, and though our numbers are not increasing as rapidly as we would wish, Homœopathy is more generally known and appreciated at this moment than at any previous period of our history. It is now seventy-four years since Hahnemann made his system known to the world through his *Organon*, and but 36 years since the death of this illustrious man, and yet the law of *Similia Similibus Curantur* has been made known to all civilized nations, where advocates and teachers are only too proud to acknowledge the name of Samuel Hahnemann.

The spread of Homœopathy is not confined to its immediate patrons it is permeating the *entire* medical profession. We see it in the teachings of several professors in the most advanced schools of the world. Prof. Sydney Ringer, in University College, London, Eng., then whom, no more scientific or advanced man can be found in Allopathic ranks, has gleaned largely from Homœopathic sources, for the facts contained in his hand book of Therapeutics; any one acquainted with Homœopathic literature will at once recognize from whence he has obtained his information. Aconite for *febrile* conditions, Hepar Sulph, for Suppuration, Belladonna for Congestions of Glands and otherwise, and Arsenicum for enfeebled conditions of the system. Then, we have the teaching of Dr. Jonathan Hutchieson, at the World's International Convention recently held in London, Eng., and of the address of Dr. John Tyer Bristow, President of the British Medical Association, advocating consultations with Homœopaths, the Allopathic Medical Society of the State of New York, have changed their code in favour of Homœopaths. Various other teachers of the day are in a crude way, it is true, teaching the law of *Similia*, first made known by the illustrious Hahnemann, Among these may be mentioned Bartholow, Wood, Pifford, A. A. Smith, and more recently Dr. Rosbach, of Jena, on the present position of therapeutics, who says,

"we can also point to an advance in therapeutics due to the large addition of active drugs, of potency and constancy far surpassing—where their activity resembles—all of our old Pharmacopœias ; and, in many instances, exercising effects heretofore unknown in therapeutic art, it is quite needless to cite illustrations." If citations were honestly made, it would be found that the teachings of the illustrious Hahnemann run like a golden thread through all their modern improvements in therapeutics. This species of theft is now fashionable among the advocates of orthodox medicine, so called, but "So mote it be," until the time shall come when they will learn to steal no more, and when the truths of science will be appreciated, and the glorious name of Hahnemann be acknowledged throughout the scientific world,

And now, what more need we say to the false prophets, who persistently indulge in calumny, malice and bitter hatred against this law which God has given to us, through his servant, for the purpose of relieving the sufferings of our fellow creatures. We ask not that the fate of Baal should overtake them, we ask them to investigate our law of cure, faithfully, persistently, and under the instructions of a competent teacher, and we venture the prediction that not many will ever return to worship the images of Baal. And now, gentlemen, I trust the above facts may give us fresh courage to do battle for scientific truth. These statements are reliable, as they are principally taken from the Report of the World's Homœopathic Convention, held in London, England, in 1881, and other equally truthful sources. As our position may not be known to all of you, I take the liberty of presenting you with this paper, trusting that you will make its contents as widely known as possible, that error may be confronted, and truth allowed to prevail.

I am Gentlemen,

Yours truly,

GEORGE LOGAN, M. D.

President of the Medical Council of Ontario.

Ottawa, June 1st, 1884.

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