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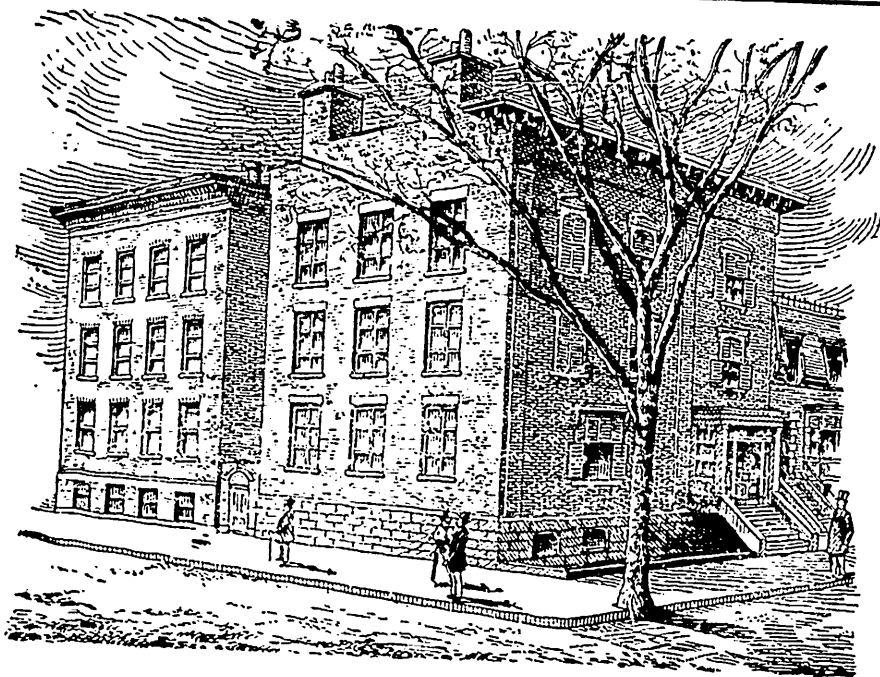
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HOMŒOPATHY
IN
WASHINGTON AND PARIS
IN 1900.

SUPPLEMENT
HOMŒOPATHIC RECORD.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF HOMŒOPATHY AND OF THE
MONTREAL HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL.



The Montreal Homœopathic Hospital,

44 McGill College Avenue.

HOMŒOPATHY IN WASHINGTON AND PARIS

This year, 1900, the last of the century, has witnessed two events, the most memorable that have occurred in the annals of Homœopathy since Hahnemann's announcement of its law. These were, the dedication of his monument in Washington, and the unveiling of his tombstone in Paris. The American Institute of Homœopathy, which is the most numerously constituted representative of the principle in the world, having a membership of over 2,000, each of whom receives a large volume of its transactions annually, held its annual session at Washington in June, 1900, and I transcribe the report of it from the London Homœopathic World. For the account of the Paris programme we are indebted to our own reporter.

DEDICATION OF THE HAHNEMANN MONUMENT AT WASHINGTON.

At just 5 o'clock the veil was dropped from the superb statue in the presence of the President of the United States, members of his cabinet, generals of the army and some three or four hundred members of the Institute of Homœopathy, and a vast crowd of people gave official recognition in the Capital of the nation to the memory of one who, though a foreigner and a sectarian practitioner of medicine, wielded an influence which will extend far beyond the appreciation of those who participated in the ceremony.

It was a great day for the Institute. It was a greater day for homœopathy, and marks an epoch in the history of our school, the influence of which will be world-wide.

In the evening the President threw open the White House, and, with Mrs. McKinley (who is somewhat of an invalid and is not often present on public occasions), received all the members of the Institute and their ladies. The White House was decorated with flowers, as it has rarely been, members of the cabinet, many of them accompanied by their wives, representatives from the army and navy, and the Surgeon-General in his official capacity, all welcomed us most cordially.

A feature making the occasion most enjoyable, was that the monument was dedicated without a dollar of indebtedness. The money was all in the hands of the treasurer before the ceremony took place. Sixty thousand dollars, or £12,000 sterling, is a large sum to collect from our school, even in this great country. Words cannot describe the beauty of the monument itself. The pictures and photographs give a very inadequate idea of it.

When I first saw it I instinctively took off my hat, such was the impression it made upon me. The beautiful granite, with its superb carvings encircling the panels, and that massive statue, have been decreed by the greatest art connoisseurs in this country to be one of the finest specimens of monumental architecture in the city of Washington, if not in the United States.

All who had anything to do with it were justly proud of the effect it produced. Drs. McClelland and Smith, of the Monument Committee, who have devoted much time for the past eight years, together with those of us who have been more recently identified with the movement, felt more than paid for all the time and labour expended. It is worth a pilgrimage to America to see it.

The Washington Post (June 2nd) says:—

The monument was unveiled yesterday afternoon with impressive services and formally presented to the care and custody of the government of the United States. President McKinley was the guest of honour, and the decorations, the music, and speeches were intensely patriotic.

The monument stands at the east side of the circle, forming an alignment with the statues of Gen. Winfield Scott in the centre, and of Daniel Webster in the triangle at the west.

There was a large crowd at the unveiling and the arrangements were as nearly perfect as possible. Music was furnished by the Marine Band. Seats were reserved on the base of the monument for the members of the Institute and their invited guests.

Introduction by Dr. J. B. Gregg Custis, of Washington, who presided over the exercises. He said, in part:—

We are gathered together upon an occasion which in some of its aspects is solemn, in some glorious, in all momentous.

Solemn, because of the responsibility we have assumed. Glorious, because it represents a complete work, nurtured by the American Institute of Homoeopathy, and made possible by the liberality of the adherents and patrons of the school founded by him, in whose honor this great work of art and architecture is erected. Momentous, because it places in bold relief the fact that truth, represented by a thought, can, in so short a time, in a country whose motto is freedom, reach its highest development. This monument is erected in the hope that from it as a centre, truth may be spread, which will result in the lessening of suffering, and the increased usefulness of mankind.

The Rev. B. F. Bellinger then invoked the Divine blessing, and, after a selection by the band, the monument was formally presented to the American Institute of Homœopathy by Dr. J. H. McClelland, of Pittsburg who said:—

Your committee, after eight years of work, and many failures, finally secured a design which it feels sure will meet the approval of our parent body and all those who love the beautiful in art, as well as that which represents a great and noble idea. We are indebted to Mr. Charles Henry Nieuhaus, an American, for this beautiful sculpture, and for the exquisite architectural effects to Mr. Julius F. Harder, of New York. Mr. President, I take pleasure in transferring to you this monument, erected to the honour and glory of Samuel Hahnemann.

PRESENTED TO THE GOVERNMENT.

After the formal presentation of the monument to the Institute, an original ode to Hahnemann was read by Dr. Tod. Helmuth, of New York, in which his achievements were treated at length.

Presenting the monument to the government, Dr. C. E. Walton, President of the Institute, made an able address, paying the highest tribute to the life and work of Hahnemann. He then acknowledged the good work done by the monument committee, making possible its dedication free from debt. Then turning to Col. Bingham, he concluded, saying: "We give into your keeping this testimonial of our recognition of one of the world's most pronounced benefactors. Take it under the national protection. Guard it as the cherished object of millions of our people."

Col. Bingham briefly replied:—

It is with great pleasure that I have the honour, as the government officer in charge of public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia, to accept this monument on behalf of the government, and I assure you that every care will be taken for its preservation.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL GRIGGS WAS ELOQUENT.

He followed Col. Bingham and concluded the exercises with an address which created the greatest enthusiasm among his hearers. "There are triumphs," said he in part, "to be won in the peaceful walks of life, that bear equal glory to victories on the field of war. In this group stand the statues of three great men—a soldier, Gen. Winfield Scott; a statesman,

Daniel Webster; and that of a scientist, reformer and a good physician, Hahnemann. It was the merit of Dr. Hahnemann that he exposed fallacy that he found the truth, and showed things, not as they had been believed to be, but as they are. Hahnemann, like Darwin, believed that the truth was to be recognized and found by experimenting and observation, and in enunciating that belief he met with opposition and the persecution which he endured.

HIS WORK WAS FOR THE WORLD.

"It is but an added glory that the work he did, the fame that is now his, is recognized to belong not to Germany alone, but to the world. I congratulate the gentlemen of the Institute on placing in the National Capital this beautiful work of art. Generations of our people to come, will pause and view this statue: for here sits Right, enthroned before the eyes of the American people, from whom for ever and for evermore will be contributed its just meed of immortal fame.

DESCRIPTION OF THE STATUE.

The monument is in the form of the Greek exhedra and is elliptical in plan. Four steps in front lead up to the lesser axis, at the back of which rises the superstructure. The sitting statue of Hahnemann, heroic in size, and mounted on a granite pedestal, is placed in the central portion, which is composed of four columns supporting an entablature above which is an attica with the inscription "Hahnemann." On the base of the pedestal is the motto: "Similia Similibus Curentur."

Four commemorative bronze tablets are placed in two panels on either side of the statue, upon the curved walls representing in bas-relief the four epochs of Hahnemann's life.

EXPRESSION AND POSE.

The statue itself is the culmination of the plan of the monument. By the expression of the features, and the pose of the figure, it is designed to convey the characteristics of the philosopher, philanthropist, teacher, and above all, the leader of a great reformation in the medical practice of his day.

DIMENSIONS.

The extreme dimensions of the monument are forty-six feet broad by thirty feet deep at the base, and twenty-two feet in height.

SKETCH OF HAHNEMANN.

Christian Samuel Frédéric Hahnemann, son of Christian Gotfried Hahnemann, a porcelain painter, was born at Meissen, Saxony, April 11th, 1755. His elementary studies were made interesting under the guidance of his parents, and the foundation was early laid for more profound study. His father being opposed to his receiving a university education, his later studies were pursued under most discouraging conditions, but with extraordinary success. In his twelfth year he was instructor in the rudiments of Greek, and at twenty he was a thorough master of six languages, German, French, English, Italian, Latin and Greek, and supported himself at the University of Leipsic by giving instruction in some of them and translating therefrom into German. He subsequently became proficient in Arabic, Syriac, Chaldaic and Hebrew. His medical studies were pursued at the famous centres of learning in Europe. He graduated in medicine with special honors at Erlangen in 1779. He was a member of various scientific societies in Leipsic and other cities, and was highly honoured for his researches in chemistry. He was well versed, even in those branches of science unconnected with medicine. Of his industry, we may form some opinion from the fact that he wrote upward of seventy original treatises on chemistry and medicine, and translated from the English, French, Italian, and Latin, twenty-four works on chemistry, medicine, etc. besides attending to a large practice, of which he kept a careful record. He died in Paris July 2, 1843, in his eighty-ninth year. His remains now lie in the cemetery of *Père la Chaise*.

INTERNATIONAL HOMOEOPATHIC CONGRESS AT PARIS, 1900.

This, which is the most important gathering of its adherents existing, is held every five years in some one of the greatest cities of the world, and attended by representatives of our school from every quarter of the globe.

HOMOEOPATHY IN PARIS.

The deliberations began July 18th, shortly following on the dedication of the Hahnemann Monument, June 2nd, at Washington. The French followers of the great master have, in a more humble way, endeavored to show their appreciation of his value to the world by the erection of a beautiful and aptly designed tombstone in the cemetery of *Père la Chaise*, the unveiling of which was a prominent part of our programme.

One of the most interesting features of the Exposition was the *Palais de Congrès*, a splendid large building on the right bank of the Seine, close to the *Pont de l'Alma*. I could not help, every time I entered, regretting that it, as well as the numerous other costly erections, should be sacrificed when no longer needed for their present purposes.

Entering, the visitor was greeted with the view of two magnificent staircases, right and left, which led up to the different *salons* where the discussions were held. Anyone having an "ism" or "ology" of any kind which he wanted to dilate on, had only to apply to the Government and get a *salon* free of expense for his purpose, and this was a privilege by no means ignored. In the *salon* we had, the only fault was its redundancy of size, being so large that the sound of the voices passed over the heads of the audience and were partially lost in the distance.

The sixth of the series of International Congresses was opened under the presidency of the venerable Dr. Pierre Jousset, whose speech of welcome was listened to with the deepest attention by a crowd of medical representatives from all parts of the civilized world. The French were of course largely in the majority, the English and Americans were about equal in numbers, while Canada was represented by Dr. Arthur Fisher alone, who however did not fail to make up in zeal what his country lacked in numbers. The morning session was principally taken up by the reading of Dr. Jousset's paper on Doctrine in Therapeutics, which was marked by that learning, thought and eloquence which characterises all of his writings. Papers were then read by medical men from different countries and discussed, after which an adjournment was had for luncheon.

*The first paper read at the afternoon session was one on Bacteriology and Homœopathy, by the venerable Dr. Dudgeon of London, the oldest medical man practicing homœopathy in Great Britain, author and translator of numerous valuable works, the last of which, on the Prolongation of Life, will be read with great interest, not only by the profession, but also by the laity, who are more immediately interested in the subject. The Doctor began his paper with a summary of its heads, the scope of which will, I think, interest many readers: (1) The influence of bacteriology on medicine; (2) What is bacteriology?; (3) The ubiquity of microbes; (4) Pathogenic microbes; (5) Specific microbes; (6) The small number of microbial diseases, and the large number of microbists; (7) The honours accorded to microbists; (8) The technique of bacteriology demands a special education; (9) Specific microbes bear the names of their discoverers; (10) Diverse

*Those desiring it, can obtain a very interesting and complete report, *Comptes Rendus*, of all the proceedings.

forms of pathogenetic microbes. (11) Hahnemann in 1831 attributed the cause of cholera to a micro-organism; (12) His disciples have no prejudice against the doctrine of microbial disease; (13) The bacillus of tuberculosis, (14) Is phthisis a contagious, or a hereditary malady, or is it acquired in unhealthy surroundings; (15) Evidence against the contagious origin of phthisis; (16) The microbe of enteric fever. Dr. Dudgeon maintained that treatment of patients on the theory that microbes were the sole active cause of disease, was entirely fallacious.

Dr. Jousset vacated the presidential chair, to make a vigorous reply to Dr. Dudgeon. He proclaimed himself a bacteriologist and stated that he had found his bacteriology of great use in homœopathy and used dilutions of cultures of bacilli.

Dr. Anton Nebel, of Switzerland, said that far from rejecting the gifts of bacteriology, it ought to be cultivated, because homœopathy is sure to come out victorious in the fight. He then adduced sundry data in support of his statement.

Dr. Clarke, of London, editor of the *Homœopathic World*, and author of a treatise on the symptoms of Thyroidine, one of the animal products used in allopathic practice, (the virtue of which we believe to depend on its homœopathicity), followed with an account of cases he had cured with homœopathic dilutions of those same nosodes.

The morning of Thursday was spent in visiting the homœopathic hospitals of Paris, among others that of *St. Jacques in Rue des Volontaires* and *L'hôpital Hahnemann, Rue de Chézy, Neuilly*. The afternoon sitting was occupied with the reading of papers and their discussion, and the discussion of standard books in which most of general readers would be little interested.

Among the papers read at the morning session on Friday was one by Dr. S. C. Ghosh, of Midnapore, India, on the Plague, which excited a good deal of lively discussion. Dr. James Johnstone, of Richmond, made some remarks, referring to the action of *Naja*, (one of the deadly snake poisons), in different diseases, particularly those of a microbial origin, such as the Bubonic Plague or "*La Peste*." Surgeon-Major Deane had been treating it in India and at the last meeting of the British Homœopathic Society reported the results of his labours. The usual mortality in the Plague under ordinary allopathic treatment was 70 to 80 per cent. Dr. Deane, by using *Naja* homœopathically, had obtained improved results, reducing the mortality to 50 and 60 per cent. Proceeding further, under the impression

that the absorptive faculties of the digestive organs become much impaired and often entirely arrested in serious cases, Dr. Deane began to administer *Naja* subcutaneously, with the astonishing result that the mortality, over a large number of cases, was reduced to 30 per cent. on an average.

At the afternoon session the specialists had their innings. Among others Dr. Norton, of New York, had a paper on diseases of the eyes; Dr. Parenteau, (Paris) on circulatory diseases of the eye. Dr. Selden H. Talcott (one of the first authorities on the subject in America) on the Homœopathic treatment of the insane.

Saturday, was in a sense, the culminating day of the international gathering. In the morning a great concourse assembled at the cemetery of *Père la Chaise*, to witness the unveiling of Hahnemann's monument. From the far Western States of America, from Brazil, from South Africa, from Russia, Germany, Spain, Italy, Belgium, the British Isles and Colonies: disciples of Hahnemann came to do him honor. His tomb is of international interest and it is only fitting that all nations should join in subscribing to raise a suitable memorial over his grave.

At the ceremony was Dr. J. H. McClelland, fresh from the dedication of the Hahnemann monument in Washington. He expressed with emphasis, that meant much, his complete satisfaction when a comparison between the two had been suggested. In the course of his remarks he said: "Hahnemann is nobly honored, the inscription is right, the mottoes are most fitly chosen." We were also honored by the presence of the venerable Dr. Nancy Williams, the most generous donor to the Washington monument, who, in spite of her three score years and ten, travelled from her home in Maine to be present at the great Parisian event.

The Paris *Figaro* of Sunday, July 22nd, thus briefly describes the ceremony. "The inauguration of the Hahnemann monument at the cemetery of *Père la Chaise*, took place yesterday morning in the presence of a numerous assembly. Dr. Cartier, secretary of the International Committee, opened the ceremonies by giving a detailed report of all the committee's operations. Then the president, Dr. Bresol of St. Petersburg, honored the memory of Hahnemann in a warm and eloquent discourse and formally handed over the monument to the keeping of *La Société Française d'Homœopathie*. Dr. Leon Simon accepted the care of the monument on behalf of the society, the veil was dropped amid the applause of the assembly and the proceedings came to an end."

The monument itself is plain, solid and good, Hahnemann speaks from it in his bust and in the well chosen inscription, and will speak from it to future ages. The great master lies surrounded by the last resting places of men famed world over in art, literature and science. In close proximity are the graves of Racine, La Fontaine, Gall, and Moliere, to name only a few. The committee who have wrought so nobly deserve the warmest thanks of the subscribers.

The banquet in the evening formed a fitting termination to a most successful and enjoyable world's congress. At the Restaurant Ledoyen in the Champs Elysées. Upwards of eighty members, many with their wives and daughters, dined together, the guests of the *Société Française de l'Homœopathie* and the *Société de Propagation de l'Homœopathie*. Dr. Simon had the chief share of the arrangements and we can say without fear of contradiction, that, as a banquet, it was an entire success. It certainly was the finest example of culinary art that we have experienced at any similar gathering, and the wines were perfectly matched with the viands. The toasts were eloquently given, and duly honoured, and the sentiment of international good fellowship flowed with a force and harmony which none who experienced it will ever forget. Although the speeches were interesting, and some of them humorous, we have only room for that of our friend, Dr. Arthur Fisher, of Montreal

The doctor, being called upon by the president, spoke as follows, which I translate:—

“I have the honor to represent the Dominion of Canada, which, up to the time of Queen Victoria's Jubilee in the year 1897, when Sir Wilfrid Laurier, our first Minister of State, represented us in London, and was the most prominent figure in the ceremonies; at the same time visiting this country, where he was received with open arms, and probably seen by some of you now within the sound of my voice. I repeat, up to that time the Dominion had been known only as a British colony, but since then, it has greatly risen in dignity and is now known as a nation—*La Nation Canadienne*—and verily it possesses all the qualities which constitute a nation. It has a greater extent of territory than any other country in the world not counting colonies or dependencies; thus, it is larger than the United States without Alaska. Its latitude extends from the American line to the North Pole, and its longitude from the broad Pacific to the turbulent Atlantic, forming the great high-road between Europe and Asia. It has the longest railroad (the

Canadian Pacific) in the world under one direction, and this is prolonged by a fleet of magnificent steamers, carrying mails and passengers between Vancouver and Hong Kong, giving it the sole control of a line over 20,000 miles in length. We have thousands of square miles of well watered and fertile land, so far unappropriated; our supply of forest timber is nearly inexhaustible; our Klondike gold mines are probably the richest in the world; other metals, including nickel, (of which we shall soon be the world's purveyor), exist in phenomenal quantities. Our water power, including half of Niagara, surpasses that of all the rest of the world together. Thus, you see Canada has all the elements of an unbounded prosperity, and I may add, there is no country elsewhere that offers a better chance of success to the industrious, enterprising and productive emigrant or capitalist. I shall not, however, detain you with further description of our *physique* and productions, as you will find them well illustrated in the Canadian department of the Exposition, but shall now turn to our homœopathic relations. Living, as we do, next to the United States of America, where homœopathy is more rife, *repandu*, than in all the rest of the world combined, having more practitioners, patients, hospitals, colleges, and journals, than are to be found elsewhere, we do not fail to profit by our propinquity. We also cultivate reciprocity, receiving their patients and sending ours to them. We read their medical journals and hospital reports, as they do ours, and we get our medical supplies from them, their facilities for manufacture being so perfect that it is advantageous to do so.

I was the first to mention the name of Homeopathy in Montreal (where I live): its growth at first was painfully slow, as that of truth always is. For many years I labored alone, now we have ten practising physicians, and a small but well appointed hospital, where we strive to demonstrate the superior advantages of our treatment. We have also, what I do not know of elsewhere, a Homœopathic Medical Board, authorized by the Government to grant licenses to practice homœopathy, without which no one is allowed to practice it in the Province of Quebec. In Toronto, our next largest city, there is also a homœopathic hospital and some eighteen or twenty physicians. We have in most of the smaller towns, our representatives. The names and addresses of the practitioners of our school in Canada (as well as those in the rest of the British Empire and even in many foreign countries) may be found in the Homœopathic Directory, published in London, which is well worth its low price, 50 cents.

The intellect of the world may be divided into three great orders. First, that which enables its possessor to invent or discover. To this order belonged Kepler, Copernicus, Galileo, Newton, Harvey, Hahnemann, and last but not least, Liernur, who although of too recent date to have acquired that celebrity which posterity will surely accord to him; will be regarded as the apostle of Preventive Medicine, as Hahnemann was of curative; and as all will recognize the truth of the old saw, that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure; he may justly be allowed to share with Hahnemann the gratitude of mankind. While Hahnemann, by his discovery of the law of *Similia Similibus Curantur*, which we all recognise, raised medicine from its condition of uncertainty to the rank of an exact science, to which it had never before pretended; Liernur has solved a problem with the details of which I shall not now detain you, but will be pleased to give a *résumé* of his discovery and invention to any one of you who may do me the honor to apply at the close of this festive occasion. The individuals comprising this order could easily be numbered in hundreds. Second order—That which, though it may not enable its possessor to invent or discover, will fit him to recognize truth when met with. We, homœopaths, generally, belong to this order, without whose aid the efforts of the first order would never have borne fruit. The individuals comprising this second order may be counted by thousands. The third order includes all the rest of the world, who by their apathy or interested opposition, clog the wheels of progress and stay the advance of truth. And now, Ladies and Gentlemen, thanking you for your patient attention, I shall resume my seat.

The allopathic fraternity also held a congress, which was of course much more numerously attended and lasted a good deal longer than ours. Our Canadian doctors were there in force, among whom we noticed Sir Wm. Hingston, Drs. Lachapelle, Mercier, Decarie and Lajoie, of Montreal, and Dr. Lecavilier, of Quebec. They also concluded their labors with a magnificent banquet, to which the representatives of medicine from all over the world were invited, and to each was given an opportunity of asserting the claims of his country to its share of honor in the field of medical research. Sir Wm. Hingston distinguished himself in an eloquent speech and received an overwhelming ovation, which we may safely say was unequalled by that to the representative of any other country.

There was one other fête, to which we were invited, without the mention of which our account would be incomplete. This was a visit to

Noisiel, the *chateau* and factory of M. Menier, the great chocolate king and owner of our island of Anticosti. He owns, or holds the country all around, and dominates everybody and everything. Noisiel is situated about thirty miles from Paris, on the river Marne. We assembled at the great *Gare de l'Est*, where we found a train of first-class coaches awaiting us and were each presented with a copy of the circular of the *Chocolat Menier* (which reads like a novel), and a *menu* of the dinner we were to eat, followed by a *Programme itinéraire*, enumerating all the different buildings, containing all sorts of machinery, steam, electric, etc., with enormous quantities of material, such as thousands of bags of cacao, sugar, etc. The sugar is made from beets grown at *Roye, Département de la Somme*, where M. Menier has an enormous farm and factory, all the processes being conducted on the most scientific and economical methods. Some idea of the extent of this adjuvant to the Noisiel establishment may be formed by the fact that thirty-eight thousand sacks of sugar are annually produced. A most interesting description of these processes is given in the Menier circular, which also notices vast cacao plantations known as *Valle Menier et San Emilio* in Nicaragua. These two haciendas, as they are called, have an extent of 7,500 hectares (about 17,000 acres) of ground. These plantations have been in the hands of M. Menier since 1865, and are constantly increasing in productiveness. A tree is unproductive till its fourth year, and bears to its twenty-fifth or thirtieth.

We were most courteously conducted through our programme which was, with French officialism and precision, catalogued and timed, each department, building, machine and process having its appointed number and time allotted to it. Having done the first main division, we came next to that docketed *La Cité Ouvrière*, where we inspected the square, streets, avenues, monument, schools, workmen's dwellings, etc., after which at 5 p.m. we had a most *recherche* lunch, with all the delicacies of the season and wines, including champagne. The luncheon was presided over by Dr. Brouardel, *doyen de la faculté de médecine de Paris*. At the conclusion of the feasting we returned to Paris. There is only one desideratum lacking at Noisiel, to make it as nearly as can be, at the present stage of the world's history, an example of Bellamy's ideal of a perfect social success, and that is the adoption of the pneumatic system of sewerage. This system has within the last two years extended from Holland into France, and is established in full force at Trouville, where it has proved an unqualified success. The doctors will always hold in grateful remembrance their

visit to the great establishment of M. Menier, and the courteous kindness of their reception, forming as it did a splendid *finale* to their pleasant sojourn in Paris.

MR. EDITOR :

I regret exceedingly that my illness prevented the publication of my report in 1900, when it would have been more highly appreciated than at present. Better, however, late than never.

I have the honor to be,

Your most obedient,

FRANCOISE,

*Official Canadian reporter to
L'Exposition Universelle.*

PARIS, 1900.