

History of the rise, progress, and principles of the American eclectic practice of medicine / by W. Paine.

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HISTORY

OF THE

RISE, PROGRESS, AND PRINCIPLES

OF THE

American Eclectic Practice of Medicine.

BY W. PAINE, M. D.,

PROFESSOR OF THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE AND PATHOLOGY IN THE ECLECTIC MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PHILADELPHIA, PA., EDITOR OF THE ECLECTIC MEDICAL JOURNAL OF PHILADELPHIA,
AUTHOR OF THE EPITOME OF THE ECLECTIC PRACTICE OF MEDICINE, SUR-
GERY, OBSTETRICS, DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN,
MATERIA MEDICA, ETC., ETC.

Soon after the settlement of this country by Europeans, it was discovered that the aborigines were in the habit of using a large number of native remedies for the removal of disease.

The early white settlers not being well supplied with physicians, were induced to resort to the same means, and the beneficial influence of the medicines soon introduced them into general use.

The exposures and privations incident to the rapid settlement of the country induced many diseases, which were easily controlled by the use of the indigenous remedies. The increasing confidence in these medicines led many persons to devote themselves to the cure of diseases through their agency. This class of individuals were mostly ignorant of anatomy, physiology, pathology, chemistry, and surgery; and although in many instances remarkable cures were performed, at other times an amount of ignorance was displayed which was truly lamentable, often proving most disastrous to the health and lives of the people.

Notwithstanding these facts, the inefficiency of the Allopathic treatment increased the faith of the people in the efficacy of native remedies; so that, in many sections of the United States, no other class of physicians could get employment. And notwithstanding the most stringent laws were enacted, prohibiting all persons from practising as physicians or surgeons, except regular Al-

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lopathic graduates, the use of native remedies continued to increase; and at length many of these obnoxious laws were repealed by overwhelming majorities.

About the year 1810, a native of New Hampshire, Samuel Thomson, a strong-minded and sagacious man, observing the faith of the American people in the power of native remedies to remove disease, took advantage of the fact, and attempted to establish new botanic remedies of medicine. He compounded several of the most valuable of them, and arranged them in numbers from 1 to 6, for which he obtained a patent in 1813, thus monopolizing the exclusive right to prepare and prescribe the very remedies which had been so extensively used by the natives, as well as many practitioners among the whites. From the time that Dr. Thomson obtained his patent until 1820, he and his followers had almost the exclusive control of the Botanic practice. After taking the most extensive and impartial view of the subject, it is quite difficult to decide whether Dr. Thomson's labours were really of more value than detriment to the progress of American medicine; as, while he presented his claims with vigour, his entire ignorance of general medicine led him to reject many of the most valuable remedies which had formerly been used by the Botanics, and to recommend others as universal panaceas, which had only limited virtues. Dr. Thomson's entire practice, when stripped of the bold pretensions with which he advanced and defended it, will be found to be nothing more than the original Botanic system to which I have alluded, together with a few formularies, and the more extensive use of vapour baths. The system of Thomson was soon very materially modified, and rendered more rational and beneficial by Dr. Morton Howard, a native of North Carolina, who wrote and published a very much improved system of Botanic practice in Columbus, O., in 1833; and by Morris Mattson, who published in 1845 a very elegant and elaborate work upon the principles and practice of the Botanic system, which included not only what was known by Thomson, but nearly all the essential and reliable facts relative to the Botanic practice, of this country, up to the introduction of Thomson's system. It is also due to Dr. Alva Curtis, of Cincinnati, O., and Dr. W. J. Comfort, of Philadelphia, Pa., to say, that their writings have been essential improvements on the writings of Thomson, and have in no small degree contributed to the advancement of the American Eclectic practice. Before dismissing this portion of the subject, however, I will state that very many of the Botanic and Thomsonian practitioners had acquired a large amount of experience, and used the native vegetable remedies with decided skill in the management of many diseases; yet there were no systematic organizations, nor was the scattered and detached medical knowledge of physicians so arranged and presented by any of the writers, as to constitute a scientific system of medicine.

In 1825, Wooster Beach, M.D., a graduate of the University of New York, an Allopathic school, obtained from Dr. Jacob Tid, of New Jersey, a noted Botanic, a full knowledge of the virtues and curative powers of the native remedies, far as they were known at that time.

The information thus obtained enabled him to cure many cases and diseases which hitherto had baffled the skill of the Allopathic profession. In 1827, Dr. Beach, in connexion with some friends, established a large infirmary, for the purpose of more extensively testing the merits of the indigenous remedies of America in the cure of disease. In one year he treated about two thousand one hundred patients with such remarkable success, as to attract the attention of many of the leading minds of that time; and the subject of establishing schools in which the medical resources of our country might be studied in addition to the ordinary curriculum pursued in medical colleges, was contemplated.

Accordingly, in 1829, initiatory steps were taken, and in 1830 a permanent organization was effected by an amendment to the charter incorporating the Worthington Literary College of Ohio, thus connecting with it a medical department.

The first systematic course of lectures in this institution, was held in the winter and spring of 1830. The Faculty were composed of medical gentlemen of the first order of talent, all of them graduates of Allopathic colleges. The teachings embraced all the branches usually pursued in medical colleges; to wit, Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, Surgery, Theory and Practice of Medicine, Obstetrics, and Diseases of Women and Children, Materia Medica, Pharmacy, and Chemistry. In addition to which a full knowledge, as far as was known, of the curative powers of indigenous remedies, together with the medical resources of Homœopathy, Hydropathy, &c., was taught with a view of appropriating all that science and experience proved to be valuable in the treatment of disease. Hence they applied to their teachings and school the term ECLECTIC; which means, "to choose, to select."

The prosperity of the school was almost unparalleled. The graduates met with great encouragement, and their practice with remarkable success; so much so, that other schools in different sections of the country were subsequently organized.

The great prosperity of the school, and the success of its graduates, excited the jealousy of the Allopathic profession to such an extent, that they were determined upon its destruction. Accordingly, they began by circulating reports among the people that dissections were carried on to an unwarrantable degree, and depicted in the strongest language the direful results, should such proceedings not be arrested. Thus they eventually succeeded in arousing the prejudices of the community in such a manner, that in the spring of 1839 they headed a mob of nearly two thousand men, and de-

manded the unconditional abandonment of the school, threatening in the event of a refusal, to demolish the building with battering rams erected for the purpose. The faculty and friends of the school were only allowed a few moments in which to consider the matter. But seeing the determination of the infatuated mob, led on by jealous and infuriated Allopathic doctors, to carry their threats into execution of demolishing the building, and confiscating their property, should they refuse to abandon their school and the country, they agreed to give up the enterprise. Accordingly, Dr. T. V. Morrow, on behalf of the faculty, stepped upon the balcony of the college edifice, and announced their decision to yield, provided they could be allowed to take with them the movable college property. To this request the mob consented, and thus terminated the career of the medical department of the Worthington school, and the first Eclectic Medical institution possessing full collegiate powers, ever organized. The following gentlemen composed the Medical Faculty of the school:—

— Steel, M. D.,	J. R. Paddock, M. D.,
I. G. Jones, M. D.,	D. L. Terry, M. D.,
T. V. Morrow, M. D.,	T. E. Mason, M. D.,
W. Starrett, M. D.,	J. B. Day, M. D.,
J. L. Riddell, M. D.,	R. P. Catley, M. D.

Fortunately for the cause of humanity, the death of the Worthington school did not result in the destruction of the enterprise. Dr. Morrow immediately repaired to Cincinnati, O., where he commenced to lay the foundation of a new school. Accordingly, in 1842, he associated himself with Drs. Hill, Baldrige, and Jones, and in the fall of the same year they organized the Reformed Medical School of Cincinnati. This school held two courses of lectures in the year. It was not, however, a chartered institution; hence it could not confer the degree of Doctor of Medicine. But Dr. Morrow, nothing daunted by opposition or difficulties, never ceased his efforts until he had obtained from the legislature of the state of Ohio a full and complete charter for a Reformed Medical School. This was accomplished in the winter of 1845, incorporating the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, O.

No sooner was the charter obtained, and the Board of Trustees organized, than the following gentlemen were elected members of the Faculty:—

- B. L. Hill, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.
- T. V. Morrow, M. D., Professor of Physiology, Pathology, and Theory and Practice of Medicine.
- H. Cox, M. D., Professor of Surgery.
- L. E. Jones, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica, Therapeutics, and Medical Botany.
- A. H. Baldrige, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics, and Diseases of Women and Children.

J. Oliver, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence.

The first course of lectures was commenced in March, and continued until the 1st of July, 1845. An event in the progress of this school, which contributed very materially to its prosperity, was the appointment, in the spring of 1846, of Joseph R. Buchanan, M. D., of Louisville, Ky., to the chair of Physiology and Medical Jurisprudence. Dr. Buchanan entered upon his duties in the fall of 1846; and bringing his great philosophical power to the aid of Dr. Morrow's indefatigable zeal, energy, and perseverance, a more scientific arrangement was effected of the vast amount of practical medical knowledge previously accumulated. He also brought much weight and influence to bear in the successful defence of the cause against the attacks of a bigoted, sectarian foe. Drs. Morrow and Buchanan, aided by their colleagues, directed their efforts with remarkable success to a permanent establishment of the institution, and the American Eclectic Reformed Practice. The names of Morrow and Buchanan will ever be held in grateful remembrance by all true lovers of humanity, as pioneers in the cause of medical reform.

But the progress of these co-labourers was not destined to be long unimpeded. In July, 1851, Dr. Morrow, care-worn and exhausted from a life of incessant labour and anxiety for the benefit of mankind, sank beneath the overwhelming pressure of duties involved upon him, aided by an attack of dysentery, and yielded up his great soul to the God who gave it. He sleeps beneath the mighty pyramids of benevolence and goodness, which, while living, he created, and that will ever stand a vast monument to his greatness.

After the death of Dr. Morrow, some of the lesser minds connected with the institution, for the purpose of obtaining positions which neither talent nor education qualified them to hold, made an attack upon Dr. Buchanan, which finally resulted in a division of the Faculty, and the organization of another school, called the Eclectic College of Medicine. The jealousies existing between the schools, together with the bickerings of those who occupied prominent positions in the reform movement, disgusted Prof. Buchanan, and caused him to retire to private life in Kentucky, where he now enjoys the quiet associations of the domestic circle, and the gratitude of all true lovers of medical progress for his gigantic efforts towards the establishment of true American Eclectic medicine. After several years of strife and contention between the medical schools of Cincinnati, they re-united in the winter of 1859 and '60, under the protection of the Eclectic Medical Institute. The best wishes of all true Eclectic medical reformers are with them; and for the good of the cause it is to be hoped that the future Faculty may emulate the characters of their illustrious predecessors, of whom we have spoken, and rising above all mercenary considera-

tions, devote their labours to the upbuilding of the cause, and the welfare of suffering humanity.

While medical reform was thus progressing in the West, its friends in other parts of the country were by no means idle; as in the mean time Eclectic medical colleges were chartered by the legislatures of New York, Virginia, Indiana, Tennessee, Kentucky, Georgia, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts. As early as 1848 a society was formed, called the Middle States Reform Medical Society, having for its object the permanent establishment of an Eclectic Medical College in Philadelphia. In 1850 they organized a school, but did not obtain a charter, and lectures were given to small classes by members of the Society. The following is the entire list of members up to 1851:—

MEMBERS' NAMES.

John Rose, M. D., Baltimore, Md.
 J. M. Williams, M. D., do., do.
 W. J. Williams, M. D., do., do.
 ——— Perkison, M. D., do., do.
 S. L. Swormstedt, M. D., Westminster, Md.
 John S. Prettyman, M. D., Milford, Del.
 Wm. Fields, Jr., M. D., Wilmington, Del.
 Charles R. Doran, M. D., do., do.
 W. G. Calver, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Palemon John, M. D., Millville, Pa.
 John M'Manus, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Wm. Armstrong, M. D., do., do.
 John S. Christine, M. D., do., do.
 Percius F. Sweet, M. D., do., do.
 S. S. K. Christine, M. D., do., do.
 Charles Greene, M. D., do., do.
 Newman Everett, M. D., do., do.
 F. H. Boardman, M. D., do., do.
 Thomas E. Giles, M. D., Westchester, Pa.
 Thomas Porter, M. D., North-East Erie, Pa.
 T. J. White, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Isaac Harris, M. D., Erie, Pa.
 H. Ehrhart, M. D., Shiremanstown, Pa.
 J. W. M'Mahon, M. D., Camden, N. J.
 J. T. X. M'Closkey, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.
 E. Larrabee, M. D.
 S. J. Watson, M. D., Virginia.
 J. L. Wallace, M. D., Maryland.
 L. J. Grove, M. D., do.
 D. F. Ewell, M. D., do.
 Joseph Hays, M. D., Moorestown, N. J.

Alfred C. Haines, M. D., Columbus, N. J.
 D. A. Warren, M. D., New Egypt, N. J.
 Lewis Reed, M. D., Millville, N. J.
 M. M. Cannon, M. D., Suffolk, Va.
 Wm. S. Snead, M. D., Norfolk, Va.
 Charles Souder, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.
 T. L. Clift, M. D., Md.
 T. L. Litch, M. D.
 D. S. Spear, M. D., Pa.
 T. Gunner, M. D.
 Jacob Markley, M. D., Pa.
 D. Barlow, M. D., Sheffield, England.
 J. D. Braynard, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Wm. Nash, M. D., Norfolk, Va.
 S. Ewell, M. D., Va.
 J. Mulberry, M. D., Pa.
 A. M. Trahearn, M. D., Va.

The following by-laws, indicating the principles of the Society, will be found on page 11 of their records:—

“ARTICLE III.

“Sec. 1. Any member of this Society, who shall advocate any other system of practice as superior to the Eclectic system of practice, or who shall employ in his family an Allopathic, or other practitioner, in preference to an Eclectic, shall be considered a traitor to the Society, and shall be liable to expulsion.

“Sec. 2. Any member absenting himself from the meetings of this Society for three nights in succession, unless he lives more than two miles from the corner of Market and Second streets, in the city of Philadelphia, shall be liable to expulsion after due notice be given to the absentee, unless he be absent from the city, or is sick, or some good reason be given for his absence.

“Sec. 3. Any member who shall wantonly persist in disturbing the peace and harmony of this Society, or refuse to obey the presiding officer, after being twice called to order, shall be liable to censure; and if persisted in, to expulsion.”

In 1853 this Society succeeded in obtaining a charter, granting all the rights and privileges of any Allopathic college in the United States. A full board of instructors was organized, and the school put into operation. The want of a suitable building, and a medium through which to bring the school and its principles before the people and profession, together with the unhappy appointment of ambitious, but incompetent men to the position of teachers, rendered the enterprise comparatively unsuccessful. Another circumstance which contributed much to the embarrassment of the Eclectic practice in Philadelphia, was the organization of an opposition school by a class of ignorant pretenders, who had taken up the steam and pepper system of Thomson as a more lucrative trade than shoe-

making, and like pursuits. The ignorance of these men, who claimed to be Eclectic physicians and teachers in an Eclectic Medical College, disgusted all intelligent people, and served much to cast odium upon the cause of medical reform. Such was the unpopularity of these men, that when I visited the city in 1854 for the purpose of ascertaining the progress of Eclecticism in this emporium of medical schools, all Eclectic physicians of skill were quietly practising their profession without announcing their proclivities to American Eclecticism.

At this time Prof. Morrow was deceased, Prof. Buchanan had retired from the field; and Prof. I. G. Jones, to whom the profession looked with much hope as successor to Dr. Morrow, was withheld from labour by declining health, which has since resulted in his death. In consideration of these facts, after consulting with the friends of the cause in this city and elsewhere, I concluded to assume the arduous task of re-organizing the Eclectic College, and engaging competent teachers. The hearty co-operation of all the educated Eclectic physicians of the city, as well as of all intelligent persons who were interested in medical reform, was freely granted me, and in 1856 I began my labours. In 1857 I commenced the publication of the Eclectic Medical Journal of Philadelphia, a monthly periodical of forty-eight octavo pages. Although at first it had only fifteen subscribers, its patronage has increased until at the present time its circulation is as extensive as that of any medical journal in America. In the summer of 1857 I prepared and published the Epitome of the Eclectic Practice of Medicine, which has since been much enlarged, and has already passed through several editions. During this period I succeeded in temporarily renting a building at the corner of Sixth and Callowhill streets, which served for college purposes until a suitable location could be procured. I also succeeded in obtaining some competent teachers. Meanwhile I was engaged in a large practice, writing extensively for the Journal, revising and enlarging my Epitome of Practice, delivering popular lectures to crowded audiences in this city, and elsewhere, and was making every possible exertion to counteract the baneful influence of the ignorant Thomsonians who had preceded me, and brought medical reform into disrepute. In the winter of 1859 and '60 the charter was so amended as to enable us to re-organize the school, freeing it from all ignorant medical pretenders. The large and commodious Literary College building, known as the Friends' Literary Institute, was permanently obtained, and at great expense fitted for a Medical College, so that at this time no Medical College in this city has a more commodious edifice than the Eclectic Medical College of Philadelphia.

In the re-organization of the Faculty the Trustees omitted such members as were considered incompetent, appointing James M. Clintoek, M. D., C. Stockton Gauntt, M. D., and B. F. Paine, M. D., to fill vacancies.

Prof. M'Clintock, as is well known, is a good surgeon and physician. Prof. Gauntt is a celebrated physician and chemist, also an able teacher. Prof. Paine, a ripe medical scholar and eloquent lecturer. As the result of these efforts, the Eclectic Medical College occupies a proud position, commanding as much respect as any medical college in this city, and the Eclectic practice is most favourably known, and receives a full share of patronage.

The triumphant success in the establishment of a first class Eclectic Medical College in this city, has given new impetus to the cause. Here the medical student can enjoy all the privileges of the regular collegiate and clinical teachings of the experienced professors in the Eclectic school, also the advantages of the vast hospitals of this great metropolis, contributing much to his qualifications as physician and surgeon, as well as to the general advancement of the cause.

The Faculty of this College are physicians of world-wide reputation as authors, teachers, and practitioners. Among its graduates are some of the most eminent physicians in our country, some of whom occupy prominent positions in the army and navy.

The PRINCIPLES which serve as a basis to the American Eclectic practice, may be enumerated as follows:—

1st. That it is the duty of physicians to ascertain the full effect and mortality of disease when left to the unaided efforts of nature, thereby determining the advantages of medication.

2d. A determined effort to fully ascertain the law or laws of Therapeutics, and to demonstrate the *modus operandi* of medicines upon healthy and diseased tissues.

3d. To prosecute a series of critical researches into the nature, properties, and curative power of all indigenous, as well as other remedies.

4th. To introduce into the profession a spirit of liberality and progress, to dispense with all creeds and cliques, to overcome party prejudice, recognising the right of all well-educated physicians to enjoy such opinions in medicine, as science, experience, and conscience may dictate.

5th. That it is the duty of the physician to fully investigate Allopathy, Homœopathy, Hydropathy, and all systems of medicine, appropriating all their valuable resources for the cure of disease.

6th. That recent pathological research, and extensive clinical experience, have demonstrated that blood-letting, mercury, arsenic, and the entire catalogue of mineral poisons, when introduced into the system, materially impair the integrity of the constitution, and act as exciting and predisposing causes of a most fearful catalogue of disastrous maladies; and that all diseases for which these remedies are administered, may be more successfully treated by the use of the concentrated, and other Eclectic remedies, prepared from our indigenous *materia medica*.

7th. That the pharmaceutical method of compounding a great va-

riety of medicines into syrups, pills, &c., not only prevents the relative curative power of the remedies from becoming known, but often their action is neutralized, and the object defeated for which they are administered.

8th. To discourage, by every honourable means, the baneful practice of constant drugging for every trifling disease.

9th. To investigate and adopt physiological and hygienic means of curing and preventing disease, by a proper regulation of the diet, temperature, and purity of the air, by bathing, friction, proper clothing, occupation, and mental and physical training, without which all systems of practice must be unsuccessful.

10th. That it is the duty of every physician, or student of medicine, before assuming the responsibilities of the profession, to acquaint himself most thoroughly with anatomy, physiology, surgery, materia medica, chemistry, obstetrics, pathology, therapeutics, principles and practice of medicine, and to pursue a regular curriculum of medical studies, in some well-organized medical college, and to devote much time to the study of clinical medicine in hospitals, and other institutions, and at the bed-side of the sick.

11th. That it shall be the object and aim of Eclectic physicians to fearlessly investigate all systems of medicine, not only to expose their errors, but to make their valuable resources available in the treatment of disease.

12th. To avoid adopting any set of dogmas as infallible, remembering that what men may suppose to be true to-day, may by future research be found erroneous.

13th. To prosecute their researches in every department of medical science, so long as premature death, and fearful mortality, demonstrate the imperfections of the healing art.

Besides the very liberal and progressive principles which the Eclectic profession have adopted, to guide and assist them in their labours, they hold very different views from those entertained by the Allopathic school relative to certain doctrines of pathology. They have discarded blood-letting, because ample experience has demonstrated the practice to be absolutely injurious—to augment, rather than diminish the fatality of disease.

Eclectics regard the pathology of inflammation as most positively counter-indicating the use of the lancet; while Allopathists entertain the opposite opinion, and consider bleeding especially demanded. Instead of inflammation being an accumulation of blood in the inflamed part, as the result of augmented vital action, as taught by Allopathists, the Eclectic profession assume that it is caused by a deficient vital power; that this exhaustion of the vital forces produces a dilatation of the capillaries, accumulation of blood, &c., &c.; that the essential changes which take place during the progress of inflammation, occur not as the result of vital transformation, but as the result of increased chemical forces, which always exist whenever the vital forces are diminished. Hence

the difference in treatment. The Allopathist, according to his notion of pathology, would bleed, blister, and employ other debilitating agents; while the Eclectic, taking an opposite view regarding the disease as the result of debility, would administer tonics, and such other remedies as would support the vital power. To remove the immediate effects, he would attempt to equalize the circulation by attracting the blood from the inflamed part to other portions of the body, thus relieving the local affection. The practical results of the two theories conclusively demonstrate the truth of the latter, were there no other proof of its correctness. But recent pathological research is conclusive on this point; so much so, that even the most obstinate of the Allopathic profession have in a measure abandoned their absurd pathological hypothesis, and the practice founded upon it. Not only have the Eclectic profession joined issue with the Old School upon the pathology of inflammation, but upon most other diseases. And the practical results are equally in favour of the Eclectic.

To pursue this matter farther, would be contrary to the design of this essay. Hence for a full consideration of the subject the reader is referred to my Medical Practice, now in course of preparation.

ECLECTIC MEDICAL LITERATURE.

American Eclectic Practice of Medicine, Materia Medica, and Surgery; three large royal octavo volumes, by Wooster Beach, M. D.

American Eclectic Materia Medica and Therapeutics. By Jones & Scudder.

Epitome of American Eclectic Practice of Medicine, Surgery, Materia Medica, Obstetrics, and Diseases of Women and Children. By W. Paine, M. D.

Eclectic Surgery. By B. L. Hill, M. D.

American Eclectic Dispensatory. By John King, M. D.

American Eclectic Practice of Medicine. 2 vols. By Jones and Sherwood.

American Family Practice. By John King, M. D.

Lectures on Theory and Practice. By Alva Curtis, M. D.

American Practice Abridged, or Family Physician. By W. Beach, M. D.

Domestic Physician. By Wm. Daily, M. D.

American Eclectic Obstetrics. By John King, M. D.

Woman and her Diseases. By John King, M. D.

Diseases of Women and Children. By John Scudder, M. D.

Obstetrics, and Diseases of Women. By A. Curtis, M. D.

Materia Medica. By John Kost, M. D.

Domestic Medicine. By John Kost, M. D.

Howard's Practice Revised. By John Kost, M. D.

Compend of American Practice. By S. H. Potter, M. D.

Botánico Medical Practice. By E. G. Wilkinson, M. D.

Thoracic Diseases. By Calvin Newton, M. D.

Human Temperaments. By W. Byrd Powell, M. D.
 Physiological Botany. By W. G. L. Bickley, M. D.
 Microscopist's Companion. By John King, M. D.
 Symes' Surgery. By R. S. Newton, M. D.
 Anthropology. By J. R. Buchanan, M. D.
 Physiology. By Wooster Beach, M. D.
 Obstetrics, and Diseases of Women and Children. By Wooster Beach, M. D.
 Botanic Practice. By M. Mattson, M. D.
 Thomson's Practice. By W. J. Comfort, M. D.
 Southern Eclectic Practice. By C. M. Massie, M. D.
 Physician's Pocket Memorandum, for 1861. By C. H. Cleveland, M. D.
 Pronouncing Medical Lexicon. By C. H. Cleveland, M. D.

In addition to the above, a number of important works are in the course of preparation. Among which may be named:—

The Principles and Practice of Eclectic Surgery. By James M'Clintock, M. D.

A Complete Treatise on American Eclectic Practice of Medicine. Two royal octavo volumes. By W. Paine, M. D.

A New and Complete Treatise on the Medical Properties and Uses of Concentrated Eclectic Remedies. One octavo volume. By W. Paine, M. D.

Bennett's Physiology, with Notes, by W. Paine, M. D.

ECLECTIC MEDICINES.

In addition to the claims of the Eclectic profession relative to the improvement in the theoretical and practical departments, they have analyzed and prepared the following concentrated medicines, mostly from the indigenous remedies of America, all of which were unknown to the medical profession previous to their introduction by American Eclectics.

Remedies.

Aconitin,	Aconitum Napellus,	Helonin,	Helonias Dioica,
Ampelopsin,	Ampelopsis Quinque.,	Hydrastin,	Hydrastis Canadensis,
Alnuin,	Alnus Serulata,	Hyoscyamin,	Hyoscyamus Niger,
Apocynin,	Apocynum Cannabinum,	Irisin,	Iris Versicolor,
Atropin,	Atropa Belladonna,	Jalapin,	Ipomœa Jalapa,
Asclepin,	Asclepias Tuberosa,	Juglandin,	Juglans Cinerea,
Baptisin,	Baptisia Tinctoria,	Leptandrin,	Leptandria Virginica,
Barosmin,	Barosma Crenata,	Lupulin,	Humulus Lupulus,
Caulophyllin,	Caulophyllum Thalic.,	Lycopin,	Lycopus Virginica,
Cerasein,	Cerasus Virginiana,	Macrotin,	Macrotis Racemosa,
Chelonin,	Chelone Glabra,	Menispermin	Menispermum Canad.,
Chimaphilin,	Chimaphila Umbellata,	Myricin,	Myrica Cerifera,
Collinsonin,	Collinsonia Canadensis,	Phytolacin,	Phytolacca Decandra,
Colocynthin,	Cucumis Colocynthis,	Podophyllin,	Podophyllum Peltatum,
Cornin,	Cornus Florida,	Populin,	Populus Tremuloides,
Corydalin,	Corydalis Formosa,	Prunin,	Prunus Virginiana,
Cypripedin	Cypripedium Pubescens,	Rhein,	Rheum Palmatum,

Digitalin,	Digitalis Purpurea,	Rhusin,	Rhus Glabrum,
Dioscorein,	Dioscorea Villosa,	Rumin,	Rumex Crispus,
Euonymin,	Euonymus Americanus,	Sanguinarin,	Sanguinaria Canadensis,
Euphorbin,	Euphorbia Corolata,	Scutellarin,	Scutellaria Lateriflora,
Eupatorin, {	Eupatorium Perfoliat,	Senecin,	Senecio Gracilis,
(Perf.) }		Smilacin,	Smilax Sarsaparilla,
Eupatorin, {	Eupatorium Purpureum,	Stillingin,	Stillingia Sylvatica,
(Purpu.) }		Strychnia,	Strychnos Nux Vomica,
Frazerin,	Frazeria Carolinensis,	Trilliin,	Trillium Pendulum,
Gelsemin,	Gelseminum Semperv.,	Veratrin,	Veratrum Viride,
Geranin,	Geranium Maculatum,	Viburnia,	Viburnum Oxyccoccus,
Gossypin,	Gossypium Herbaceum,	Xanthoxylin,	Xanthoxylum Frax.,
Hamamelin,	Hamamelis Virginica,		
	Leontodin, Pyracin, Betin, Centurin.		

PILLS.

Xanthoxylin in pills,

Comp. Podophyllin pills.

CONCENTRATED TINCTURES.

Con. Tinc. Apocynum Cannabinum,	Con. Tinc. Hydrastis Canadensis,
" Aconitum Napellus,	" Hyoscyamus Niger,
" Atropa Belladonna,	" Rhus Glabrum,
" Barosma Crenata,	" Gossypium Herb.,
" Cannabis Indica,	" Scutellaria Lateriflora,
" Chelone Glabra,	" Senecio Gracilis,
" Collinsonia Canadensis,	" Smilax Sarsaparilla,
" Digitalis Purp.,	" Strychnos Nux Vomica,
" Euonymus Americanus,	" Xanthoxylum Frax.,
" Eupatorium Purpu.,	

Concentrated Compound Stillingia Alterative.

" Tincture Gelseminum Semp.

" " Veratrum Viride.

Wine Tincture Lobelia Inflata.

OILS.

Oil of Capsicum,	Oil of Solidago,
" Erigeron,	" Xanthoxylum,
" Populus,	" Lobelia,
" Stillingia,	Oleo-Resin of Lobelia.

All the above, with several other remedies recently introduced, are the active concentrated medicines prepared from the indigenous remedies of America, obtained by a chemical process peculiar to Eclectic pharmacy.

The medical properties of these remedies have been most thoroughly tested, and they are found to cure a large number of diseases, which have hitherto been considered incurable. Nearly every form of disease is found to be more readily removed by their use, than by former medical resources.

In addition to the above a great variety of crude medicines and compounds have been introduced into the materia medica, which are of immense value in the treatment of disease. Besides these resources which Eclectics claim as peculiar to themselves, they make use of every well-attested curative means of all the other schools of physic.

STATISTICS OF PRACTICE BY ECLECTIC PHYSICIANS.

Dr. J. Davis, of Ohio, reports 63 cases of dysentery, with a loss of only two cases.

Dr. P. W. Sampsell, 100 cases of scarlatina, and 5 deaths. Also 50 cases of cholera morbus, no deaths.

Dr. Murray treated 150 cases of cholera. From 10 to 15 were in the spasmodic stage. He lost three, all of which were in the collapsed stage when he was called in.

Dr. D. P. Wooster, of Wisconsin, treated 50 cases of dysentery successfully. Dr. W. said there were only eight cases of cholera in town. Five received Allopathic treatment, and died. The other three were prescribed for by Dr. W., and relieved.

Dr. Robinson treated 45 cases of cholera, with but one death; and 65 cases of dysentery, with two deaths.

Dr. Cowden, of Indiana, made report of 95 cases of cholera, and three deaths.

Dr. Webster, of Ohio, states that from the 1st of May to the 13th of October, he had treated 300 cases of all diseases, with a loss of four cases; one of phrenitis, one of congestive fever, one cholera infantum, and one delirium tremens.

Dr. Childs, of Indiana, reports 150 cases of cholera, with only 5 deaths. He had treated 44 cases of consumption, and diseases of the lungs, with a loss of 3 only.

Dr. Augustus Eckert reports 365 cases of disease treated during the last five months, with a loss of 11 only.

Dr. Vansandt had treated 700 cases during the past year, and had but 4 deaths in his practice.

Dr. Hill reports 89 cases of cholera, and 1 death.

Drs. G. S. and J. P. Ball treated 244 cases of different diseases, with only 4 deaths.

Dr. James G. Hunt treated 300 cases of disease during the last three months, with a loss of only 5. Nearly one-half were dysentery and diarrhoea, all treated successfully.

Under the treatment of Allopathic physicians of Europe, as recorded in hospitals, more than one-tenth of all the patients die.

Under the treatment of the Faculty of the Ohio Medical College, (Allopathic,) in the Commercial Hospital of Cincinnati, during the year 1848, more than one-sixth of the patients died, according to their own report.

In the Eclectic practice, so far as statistics have been obtained, it is believed that the average mortality does not exceed one per cent.

In Cincinnati, nine Eclectic physicians, in the month of May, 1849, treated 330 cases of cholera, and upwards of 200 of choleroïd disease of a milder form, with the loss of but five patients;

while the cholera reports of the other physicians, during the same period, exhibit 432 cases of cholera, and 116 deaths.

In the month of June the disease having reached its maximum intensity, and many cases being reached by the physician only when in a collapsed stage, the mortality was necessarily greater. Hence the reports of the Eclectic physicians in Cincinnati for the two months, present an aggregate of 939 cases of cholera, and a large number of choleroïd cases, with a fatality of only 34 cases. A number of cases are included in this report, in which the physician's orders were disregarded, or in which he was called in too late to have any reasonable hope. Even thus the aggregate appears to be less than four per cent.; while the mortality of cholera patients under Old School treatment throughout Europe has been from 40 to 60 per cent..

Dr. H. Jordan, attending physician to the Cholera Hospital of Cincinnati, O., from the 6th of June to the 18th of August, 1849, reports a mortality of 23 1-3 per cent. He states that a large number were actually in a dying condition when they arrived. He is convinced that under ordinary favourable circumstances the mortality would not have exceeded 10 per cent., probably much less. The cholera mortality of the Parisian hospitals, according to their reports in May of the same year, was 62 per cent.

The number of cholera patients, not including hospital cases, treated in Cincinnati, O., by Eclectic physicians, during the month of May, was 330, and 5 deaths. During the month of June, 664 cases, and 29 deaths; making an aggregate of 994 patients treated and 34 deaths, or an average mortality of 3 1/4 per cent.

NO. CASES TREATED IN THE ECLECTIC COLLEGE CLINIC, PHILADELPHIA, FROM OCTOBER 1, 1860, TO FEBRUARY 1, 1861.

MEDICAL.			MEDICAL.		
	No. treated.	No. cured.		No. treated.	No. improved.
Ascites,	7	7	0	Brought forward,	60 53 7
Amenorrhœa,	11	10	1	Debility,	3 2 1
Anæmia,	7	5	2	Dysmenorrhœa,	4 4 0
Asthma,	6	6	0	Diarrhœa,	6 6 0
Bronchitis,	4	3	1	Dyspepsia,	10 10 0
Bronchocele,	2	2	0	Dropsy,	2 1 1
Colica Pictorum,	1	1	0	Diabetes Mellitus,	2 1 1
Chronic Diarrhœa,	5	3	2	Dysentery,	2 2 0
Constipation,	6	6	0	Epilepsy,	3 2 1
Catarrh,	2	2	0	Enlargement of Liver,	1 1 0
Chorea,	3	2	1	Empyema,	1 1 0
Chlorosis,	6	6	0	Erysipelas,	1 1 0
Carried forward,	60	53	7	Carried forward,	95 84 11

MEDICAL.			MEDICAL.				
	No. treated.	No. improved.		No. treated.	No. improved.		
Brought forward, . . .	95	84	11	Brought forward, . . .	134	110	24
Hæmoptysis, . . .	1	1	0	Paraplegia, . . .	1	1	0
Fever, Intermittent, . . .	6	6	0	Palpitation of Heart, . . .	3	2	1
Gastric Irritation, . . .	1	1	0	Pleurisy, . . .	5	3	2
Hemorrhoids, . . .	1	1	0	Pneumonia, . . .	4	4	0
Jaundice, . . .	1	1	0	Pharyngitis, . . .	3	2	1
Leucorrhœa, . . .	3	2	1	Rheumatism, Chronic, . . .	6	4	2
Lumbricoid Worms, . . .	1	1	0	“ of Heart, . . .	5	4	1
Meningitis, Tubercular, . . .	2	1	1	Salt Rheum, . . .	3	3	0
Neuralgia, . . .	4	4	0	Spermatorrhœa, . . .	2	2	0
Otorrhœa, . . .	4	1	3	Scrofula, . . .	3	2	1
Phthisis Pulmonalis, . . .	10	5	5	Ulceration of Os Uteri, . . .	1	1	0
Paralysis, . . .	5	2	3				
Carried forward, . . .	134	110	24	Total, . . .	170	138	32

SURGICAL.			SURGICAL.				
	No. treated.	No. improved.		No. treated.	No. improved.		
Amaurosis, . . .	2	1	1	Brought forward, . . .	18	8	10
Conjunctivitis, . . .	2	1	1	Hydrocele, . . .	3	2	1
Ophthalmia, . . .	2	1	1	Injury of Spine, . . .	1	0	1
Ulceration of Cornea, . . .	1	1	0	Orchitis, . . .	2	1	1
Strabismus, . . .	1	0	1	Periostitis, . . .	1	0	1
Debility, . . .	3	2	1	Paralysis of Arm, . . .	1	1	0
Eczema, . . .	2	1	1	Scorbutus, . . .	1	0	1
Encysted Tumour of Scalp, . . .	1	0	1	Scrofula, . . .	3	2	1
Fistula in Ano, . . .	2	0	2	Ulcer of Leg, . . .	1	1	0
Hemorrhoids, . . .	2	1	1				
Carried forward, . . .	18	8	10	Total, . . .	31	15	16

ILLUSTRATIONS OF ECLECTIC PRACTICE.

EXTRACTS FROM CORRESPONDENCE, REPORTS, ETC.

In compliance with a resolution of the last National Eclectic Medical Convention, I submit the following report, which embraces the cases treated in my practice since July 15th, 1848, up to the present time, May 15th, 1849, a period of ten months.

T. V. MORROW, M. D.

NAME OF DISEASE.	NO. OF CASES.	MEDIUM DURATION OF TREATMENT.	CURED.	BENE- FITED.	DIED.
Worms,	8	6 days.	6		
Cancer,	4	30 "	4		
Cancer and Induration of Uterus,	12	60 "	10	2	
Aneurosia,	8	25 "	8		
Acute Rheumatism,	15	10 "	15		
Catarrhal Fever,	30	3 "	30		
Intermittent Fever,	48	4 "	48		
Inflammation of the Lungs,	20	5 "	20		
Dyspepsia,	26	30 "	22	4	
Labour,	12	4 hours.	12		
Cynanche Tonsillaris,	22	3 days.	21		1
Cholera Morbus,	19	2 "	19		
Hemorrhoids,	20	30 "	18		
Constipation,	10	10 "	10		
Puerperal Fever,	7	4 "	7	2	
Acute Ophthalmia,	14	5 "	14		
Chronic Hepatitis,	23	36 "	23		
Spinal Irritation,	6	20 "	6		
Ulceration of the Legs,	10	60 "	9	1	
Inflammation of Brain,	4	6 "	4		
Fungus Hematodes,	2	12 "	2		
Leucorrhœa,	25	28 "	20		
Furunculus,	6	2 "	6		
Chronic Diarrhœa,	12	40 "	10	1	1
Consumption,	12	50 "	8	2	2
Measles,	20	5 "	20		
Epidemic Influenza,	25	3 "	25		
Diarrhœa,	30	6 "	30		
Pleuritis,	7	3 "	7		
Neuralgia,	8	30 "	6	2	
Acute Bronchitis,	15	4 "	15		
Chronic do.,	5	30 "	5		
Wounds,	6	5 "	6		
Remitting Fever,	24	4 "	24		
Croup,	6	3 "	6		
Dysentery,	16	3 "	16		
Threatened Abortion,	3	1 "	3		
Apoplexy,	2	7 "	2		
Cholera Infantum,	12	10 "	12		
Marasmus,	7	30 "	6		1
Asthma,	7	35 "	5	2	
Scrofula,	18	60 "	14	4	
Nephritis,	7	5 "	7		
Variola,	5	12 "	5		
Varioloid,	6	4 "	6		
Important Surgical Operations,	3	"	3		
Scarlet Fever,	15	4 "	14		1
Poison by Arsenic and Opium,	1	2 "	1		
Tumour of Rectum and Colon,	1	30 "	1		
Anasarca,	2	10 "	2		
Hydrothorax,	3	20 "	3		
Ascites,	2	35 "	3		
Carried forward,	631		599	20	6

NAME OF DISEASE.	NO. OF CASES.	MEDIUM DURATION OF TREATMENT.	CURED.	BENE- FITED.	DIED.
Brought forward,	631		599	20	6
Abscess,	12	6 days.	12		
Erysipelas,	10	4 "	10		
Hysteria,	6	14 "	6		
Ship Fever,	8	10 "	7		1
Masked Ague,	15	6 "	15		
Curved Spine,	5	37 "	3	2	
Pertussis,	5	15 "	5		
Delirium Tremens,	3	18 "	2		1
Hydrops Articuli,	5	28 "	5		
Fistula in Ano,	8	50 "	8		
Gonorrhœa,	8	5 "	8		
Sore Nipples,	5	6 "	5		
Hæmoptysis,	8	36 "	6	2	
Bilious Colic,	4	2 "	4		
Erethismus Mercurialis,	10	15 "	10		
Acute Cystitis,	3	3 "	3		
Chronic do.,	6	17 "	6		
Congestive Fever,	10	6 "	10		
Herpes,	27		20	7	
Otitis,	3	2 "	3		
Paralysis,	8	3 "	8		
Typhoid Fever,	8	7 "	8		
Inflammation of Uterus,	4	10 "	4		
Flatulent Colic,	10	1 "	10		
Cholera, Spasmodic,	69	2 "	60		1
Amaurosis,	6	20 "	4	2	
Cataract,	5	60 "	3	2	
Odontalgia,	12	1 "	12		
Syphilis,	5	20 "	5		
Cystorrhœa,	4	15 "	4		
Stricture of Rectum,	2	18 "	2		
Necrosis,	4	20 "	4		
Uterine Hemorrhage,	3	2 "	3		
Angina Pectoris,	3	25 "	2	1	
Hæmaturia,	5	10 "	4	1	
Varicose Veins,	4	20 "	4		
Ague in the Breast,	4	5 "	4		
Diabetes,	3	15 "	2	2	
Hectic Fever,	3	15 "	2	1	
Coryza,	3	20 "	2	1	
Polypus,	3	22 "	2	1	
Splenitis,	2	18 "	1	1	
Jaundice,	3	14 "	3		
Epilepsy,	4	60 "	2	2	
Chorea,	2	60 "	2		
Functional Derangement of Liver,	24	24 "	24		
	995		928	45	9

Dr. T. V. Morrow makes the following report of cases treated by him during the past five and a half months:

	Cases.	Av. Dura'n of Treat.	Deaths.
Inflammation of Lungs,	8	4 days.	0
Masked Ague,	20	5 "	0
Inflammation of Bowels,	5	6 "	0
Intermittent Fever,	28	3 "	0
Diarrhœa,	250	2 "	0
Constipation,	6	3 "	0
Remitting Fever,	30	5 "	0
Rheumatism, Acute,	8	10 "	0
Cynanche Tonsillaris,	10	2 "	0
Chronic Diarrhœa,	17	20 "	0
Rubeola,	15	4 "	0
Phthisis Pulmonalis,	8	30 "	2
Dyspepsia,	34	25 "	0
Hemorrhoids,	30	25 "	0
Colic, Flatulent,	4	4 hours.	0
Dysentery,	280	3 days.	0
Chronic Rheumatism,	12	30 "	0
Hæmoptysis,	17	20 "	0
Cancer and Induration of Womb,	20	40 "	0
Chronic Hepatitis,	34	29 "	0
Worms,	18	7 "	0
Leucorrhœa,	18	30 "	0
Congestion of Brain, and Spasms,	1	2 "	0
Colic, Bilious,	2	5 hours.	1
Typhoid Fever,	9	20 days.	0
Puerperal Fever,	2	4 "	0

Cholera cases omitted, having been previously reported.

STATISTICS OF CASES TREATED BY W. PAINE, M. D., PROF. OF THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE AND PATHOLOGY IN THE ECLECTIC MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PHILADELPHIA, FROM MARCH 1842, TO MARCH 1861.

	No. Cases Treated.	No. of Cured.	No. Died.	Benefited.		No. Cases Treated.	No. of Cured.	No. Died.	Benefited.
Irritative Fever.	380	379	1	0	Scarlet Fever, or Scarlatina,	1216	1190	26	0
Miasmatic or Bilious Fever,	3160	3149	11	0	Erysipelas,	360	359	1	0
Yellow Fever,	16	15	1	0	Milk sickness,	2	2	0	0
Enteric or Typhoid Fever,	2150	2146	4	0	Rheumatism,	570	550	20	0
Typhus Fever,	420	415	5	0	Gout,	190	188	2	0
Small Pox or Variola,	22	22	0	0	Inflammation of the mouth, or Stomatitis,	380	380	0	0
Chicken Pox or Vari-cella,	500	500	0	0	Inflammation of the tongue, or Glossitis,	95	95	0	0
Measles or Rubeola,	475	474	1	0	Morbid Dentition,	1900	1894	6	0

	No. Cases Treated.	No. of Cured.	No. Died.	Benefited.		No. Cases Treated.	No. of Cured.	No. Died.	Benefited.
Inflammation of the Fauces or Angina, Pseudo-Membranous	513	512	1	0	Inflammation of Larynx or Laryngitis:				
Inflammation of the Fauces, or Diphtheritis,	1600	1599	1	0	Acute " "	350	350	0	0
Inflammation of the Tonsils, or Tonsillitis,	300	300	0	0	Chronic,	240	195		45
Inflammation of the Pharynx, or Pharyngitis,	500	500	0	0	Bronchitis,	580	375	10	195
Inflammation of the Oesophagus, or Oesophagitis,	10	10	0	0	Croup, Catarrhal,	1340	1340		
Stricture of the Oesophagus,	2	2	0	0	Pseudo membranous,	473	467	6	
Inflammation of the Stomach, or Stomatitis or Gastritis,	133	133	0	0	Whooping - Cough or Pertussis,	1150	1149	1	
Cancer of the Stomach,	2	1	1	0	Asthma,	398	318		80
Cardialgia,	200	200	0	0	Pneumonia,	855	852	3	
Gastralgia,	570	570	0	0	Pleurisy,	1273	1271	2	
Sea-Sickness,	100	50			Phthisis,	660	545	95	20
Sick-Headache,	1000	800	0	200	Inflammation of the Pericardium, or Pericarditis,	149	147	2	
Indigestion or Dyspepsia,	1076	850		226	" Endocardium, or Endocarditis,	27	27		
Inflammation of the Duodenum,	161	160	1	0	Chronic Valvular disease of Heart,				
Inflammation of small Intestines, Enteritis,	275	274	1	0	Hypertrophy and Dilatation,	64	25	1	38
Dysentery,	1387	1374	13		Atrophy of Heart,	74	21		53
Cancer of the Bowels,	1	1			Fatty degeneration of the heart,	21	17	1	3
Diarrhoea,	2575	2574	1		Polypous concretions of Heart,	1		1	
Colic-Bilious,	47	46	1	0	Cyanosis,	84	73	11	
Lead Colic,	105	105	0	0	Neuralgia, or Angina Pectoris,	280	280		
Constipation,	2587	1860	0	727	Inflammation of the Arteries, or Arteritis,	27	27		
Obstruction of the Bowels,	6	5	1		Ossification of the Arteries,	41	2		39
Worms in the Alimentary Canal:—					Aneurism of the arteries,	11	7	1	3
Round Worm,	1750	1700	0	50	Arterial Palpitation,	54	54		
Thread Worm,	1272	1078	0	194	Inflammation of the veins, or Phlebitis,	317	285		32
Tape Worm,	11	11	0		Anemia,	654	652	2	
Stricture of the Rectum	22	19	0	3	Leucocythemia,	275	230		45
Hæmorrhoids or Piles,	750	648	0	102	Scurvy or Scorbutus,	1150	1110	1	39
Prolapsus Ani,	44	31	0	13	Hæmatemesis,	160	144		16
Cholera Morbus,	1064	1064	0	0	Melæna,	75	62		13
Epidemic Cholera,	195	192	3		Bleeding Piles,	490	484		6
Cholera Infantum,	1779	1760	19	0	Menorrhagia,	754	754		
Peritoneal Inflammation, or Peritonitis,	480	479	1		Anasarca,	58	56	2	
Scrofulous Inflammation of the absorbent Glands, or External Scrofula,	679	550		129	Dropsy of the Brain, or Hydrocephalus,	105	102	3	
Ozæna,	163	160		3	Dropsy of the Chest, or Hydrothorax,	65	57		8
					Pleural Dropsy,	244	221		23
					Dropsy of Heart,	92	73		19
					Abdominal Dropsy,	211	201		10
					Dropsy of Ovaries,	47	34		13
					Lichen,	340	331		9
					Herpes,	700	645		55
					Ecthyma,	269	256		13
					Pemphigus,	28	28		

	No. Cases Treated.	No. of Cured.	No. Died.	Benefited.		No. Cases Treated.	No. of Cured.	No. Died.	Benefited.
Rupia,	81	74	7		Chronic Enlargement of Prostate,	211	194	17	
Ecthyma,	47	41	6		Calculous concretions in the Prostate,	4	3	1	
Impetigo,	93	74	19		Neuralgia of Urinary Organs,	11	11		
Psoriasis,	121	117	4		Spasm of the Ureters,	3	3		
Elephantiasis,	2	1	1		Spasm of the Bladder,	19	17	2	
Lupus,	31	31			Irritable Bladder,	104	91	13	
Maculae or discolora- tions,	113	94	19		Sirangury "	39	39		
Scabies,	650	650			Paralysis "	2	1	1	
Mumps,	280	280			Diuresis,	114	105	9	
Inflammation of the Liver, or Hepatitis,	553	534	19		Diabetes,	83	41	3	39
Hypertrophy of Liver,	29	22	7		Meningitis,	82	78	1	3
Induration, "	91	63	28		Cerebritis,	216	201	4	11
Cirrhosis, "	71	69	2		Tuberculous Menin- gitis,	3	1	2	
Tubercles of Liver,	23	17	6		Apoplexy,	26	23	3	
Serous cysts and Hy- datids of Liver,	1		1		Sun-Stroke,	64	64		
Biliary Calculi or Gall Stones,	7	7			Hypochondriasis,	211	194	17	
Jaundice,	341	339	2		Delirium Tremens,	394	392	2	
Splenitis,	174	174			Epilepsy,	184	64	3	117
Inflammation of the kidneys, or Nephritis,	17	172			Chorea,	191	190	1	
Bright's Disease, or Renal Cachexia,	22	17	2	3	Myelitis,	31	32	1	
Acute Cystitis, or In- flammation of the Bladder,	72	72			Tetanus,	33	1	2	
Acute Inflammation of the Prostate,	74	74			Hydrophobia,				
					Neuralgia,	1460	1414	64	
					Palsy or Paralysis,	111	78	33	
					Hysteria,	317	294	23	

SURGICAL CASES.

1 Pott's Gangrene,	3	1	2		20 Stricture of the Ure- thra,	473	410	63	
2 Gun-shot wounds,	27	26	1		21 Hydrocele,	38	38		
3 Hydrophobia,	3	1	2		22 Stone in the Bladder,	131	36	95	
4 Ulcers,	694	690	4		23 Fistula in Anus,	84	79	5	
5 Anthrax,	10	10			24 Psoas or Lumbar Ab- scess,	5	5		
6 Mammary Abscess,	310	310			25 Curvature of the Spine	11	6	5	
7 Concussion of the head,	55	54	1		26 Morbus Coxæ,	15	9	6	
8 Fractures of the cra- nium,	48	47	1		27 White swelling,	42	40	2	
9 Hair Lip,	17	17			28 Fractures,	179	179		
10 Polypus,	20	20			29 Gonorrhœa,	689	689		
11 Wounds of Abdomen	34	29	5		30 Syphilis,	493	493		
12 Wounds of Tendons,	31	31			31 Amputation of the thigh,	12	10		
13 Hernia,	118	71	47		" of the hip joint,	1	1	2	
14 Cancer,	381	301	21	59	" below the knee,	17	15		
15 Fungus Hæmatodes,	2	1	1		" fingers and toes,	36	36		
16 Lipoma of the Testi- cle,	4	4			32 Nævus or Mother's Mark,	34	29	14	
17 Atrophy of the Testi- cle,	19	11	8		33 Necrosis,	64	52	11	
18 Scirrhous Testicle,	2	2			34 Ophthalmia, Catarrh, " Gonorrhœal,	362	362		
19 Castration,	2	2				17	17		

* Three of the thirty-six cases were cured by Lithotomy; the balance were relieved by medicine.

		No. Cases Treated.	No. of Cured.	No. Died.	No. Benefited.			No. Cases Treated.	No. of Cured.	No. Died.	No. Benefited.
34	Ophthalmia Purulent,	117	94	23	38	38	Phymosis,	47	47		
	" Scrofulous,	54	51	3	39	39	Paraphymosis,	72	72		
	" Orchitis,	72	64	8	40	40	Burns and Scalds,	211	210	1	
35	Osteosarcoma,	7	2	2	3	41	Strabismus cured by operation,	19			8
36	Otorrhœa,	315	275	40		42	Tumours including all the varieties of non-malignant,				
37	Paracentesis Abdominis,*	34				43	Tumours of every variety operated on,	179	168	2	9
						44	For various Surg. Dis.	217			

OBSTETRICS AND DISEASES OF FEMALES.

Amenorrhœa,	751	701	50	Hypertrophy of the cervix uteri,	144	130	14
Anteflexion of the uterus,	104	100	4	Retroflexion of Uterus,	150	150	
Antroversion of the Uterus,	93	93		Laceration Perineum,	5	4	
Cauliflower Excrescence of the cervix uteri,	7	6	1	Hysteria,	375	300	75
Dysmenorrhœa,	802	794		Puerperal Fever,	480	472	8
Uterine Polypi,	8	8		Minor female diseases, including diseases of the vagina, uterus, bladder, Fallopian tubes or ovaries,	1004	970	34
False Conception,	141	141					
Recto-Vaginal Fistu'l,	3	2	1				

Obstetrical Cases, 1750; Death of mothers, 3; Still Born, 29; Shoulder Presentations, 17; Instrumental labor, 140. One Triplet and seven twins.

SUMMARY OF MEDICAL CASES.

NO. OF PATIENTS TREATED.	NO. CURED.	NO. DIED.	NO. BENEFITED.
54,769	51,560	295	2917

SUMMARY OF SURGICAL CASES.

NO. CASES TREATED.	NO. CURED.	NO. DIED.	NO. BENEFITED.
5,291	4,938	47	306

SUMMARY OF OBSTETRIC CASES AND DISEASES OF FEMALES.

NO. PATIENTS TREATED.	NO. CURED.	NO. DIED.	NO. BENEFITED.
5,971	5,773	11	187

H. E. Bowles, M. D., formerly of Canada West, now of Philadelphia, writes that he has treated between eight and ten thousand cases of every variety of disease, and that not more than one case in every hundred proved fatal. A large per cent. of the cases treated were fevers, pneumonia, dysentery, &c.

B. F. Paine, M. D., of Ohio, reports between fourteen and fifteen thousand cases of every form of disease, with a mortality of less than one per cent.

* Relief followed the operations in each case. Permanent cure in nine.

H. Watson, M. D., reports six thousand cases of acute and chronic diseases, with a loss of only one per cent.

The average mortality of disease under Eclectic treatment, so far as statistics enable us to judge, is less than one per cent.; while under Allopathic treatment the average mortality is from fourteen to sixteen per cent.; or from fourteen to sixteen cases in every one hundred cases treated.

These facts inspire the Eclectic profession to prosecute their philanthropic enterprise with renewed zeal, and enable them to appeal to the public for assistance, by furnishing young men to be educated for the practice; thus facilitating the advancement of a reform which we believe will contribute more to the amelioration of suffering humanity than any other reform of the age.

NUMBER OF ECLECTIC PHYSICIANS.

It is believed, from reliable information, that at the present time there are upwards of eight thousand regularly educated Eclectic physicians practising the profession. That between two and three thousand are graduates of Eclectic colleges. That the remainder are graduates of Allopathic or Homœopathic colleges, mostly of the former. It is also supposed that there are about one thousand Botanics, Thomsonians, and Hydropathists, who have assumed the common name Eclectic, but not being systematically educated in the Eclectic system, practise it with limited success. It is farther estimated that there are from five to six thousand Allopathic physicians, who make a limited use of the resources of the Eclectic profession. But they, like the Botanics, Thomsonians, &c., not being acquainted with the essential features of the system, meet with but moderate success in their practice. It is not my design, in the preparation of this article, to enter into a full discussion of the merits of the American Eclectic practice, or its claims upon the public, but simply to make such statements as shall suffice to solicit investigation. Statistics show that the success of the practice far surpasses any other system of medicine ever offered to suffering humanity; and we most confidently believe that the time is not far distant, when both the people and the profession will, with an honest purpose, rigidly scrutinize our claims, and that the advocates and cultivators of medical reform will be gratified with the assurance that their labours are justly appreciated.

OPPOSITION TO REFORMS.

When Christ appeared and inculcated precepts superior to those of the Jewish teachers, he was persecuted for blasphemy. What the Jews could not overthrow by the learning of their priests, they thought to subdue by the power of the secular arm. The treacherous sword of injustice was unsheathed; Jesus was wrongfully accused, condemned, and crucified. His enemies believed their system of worship permanent and immutable, and persecuted what was better as a Heaven-daring innovation—a blasphemous imposture.

Abelard, for maintaining the rights of free inquiry, was condemned in solemn council. Farel, Lefevre, Hutton, Melancthon, Luther, Zwingle, Calvin, and a host of others, for lifting up the standard of independence, rejecting the infallibility of Papacy, and condemning the unmeaning ceremony and legalized licentiousness of the church, were hunted down by the mercenaries of the Pope, and menaced by the horrors of the Vatican. It was wrong for the human mind to assert its independence, and attempt to break loose from the restraints which had held the church and the world in darkness and degradation for centuries!

Socrates taught the Athenians the existence of a Supreme Being, the source of all good, and the only true object of adoration. For this he incurred the vengeance of those who should have rendered him gratitude, and was condemned to drink the juice of hemlock.

When Descartes taught the doctrine of innate ideas, he was declared an atheist. The University of Paris became alarmed for the being of a God and the purity of philosophy, and with all laudable zeal valiantly ordered the pestiferous works of the infidel author to be burned. It was but a short time, however, till this same infallible University adopted the very doctrine it had combated so lustily; and when Locke and Condillac attacked it, the cry of materialism and fatalism was turned against them. The teachings of Aristotle were held for many ages to be as permanent as the rock of truth itself. Francis I. passed a decree against Peter Raums, interdicting him under pain of corporeal punishment from uttering any more slanderous invectives against Aristotle, and other ancient authors, received and approved. About a century after the Parliament of Paris passed a decree, prohibiting any person, under pain of death, from holding or teaching any maxim at variance with the ancient and approved authors, especially the infallible Aristotle. More than a century after this the medical faculty in Paris became alarmed for the safety of genuine medical science, and the Royal Academy of Medicine condemned inoculation as "murderous, criminal, and *magical*!" Jenner was threatened with disgrace, if he did not cease annoying the quietude and self-complacency of his friends with the silly, visionary subject of vaccination. Harvey, for discovering the circulation of the blood, and announcing the heretical fact, was treated with scorn by his medical brethren, deprived of his practice, and driven into exile. It is a fact containing an instructive moral, that not one of his contemporaries at the age of forty years, when Harvey made known his discovery, ever conceded its correctness. They were stable-minded men, and despised to be led astray, like boys, by the glare of novelties. When Columbus made application to the sovereigns of Europe for assistance in his project of Western discovery, he met with cold neglect and repeated repulse. The earth was as flat as a board, and how could he get to the East Indies by sailing west?

And as to finding land, that was only the day-dream of a visionary madman. All the philosophy of the past was not to be capsized, to suit the fantasy of an adventurer. When the persevering Fulton proposed to make steam a mighty agent in the propulsion of vessels, his capacious-minded, far-seeing countrymen, laughed at him. Steam had never propelled vessels; therefore, it never could. The conclusion was as natural as to look to the past for all wisdom, and Fulton was nonplussed, ridiculed, and neglected, and at last died in indigence. Galileo followed and espoused the views of Copernicus. He was reported to his holiness the Pope, who called him to an account. The theological censors condemned the system "as absurd in itself, false in philosophy, and formally heretical, because opposed to the sacred Scriptures." Galileo was commanded to renounce his heretical opinions, and thenceforth to refrain from teaching or defending them in any way. But the philosopher transgressed, and was again brought before the same faithful repositories and infallible judges of truth. He was declared to be "vehemently suspected of heresy," for holding an opinion declared and defined as contrary to sacred Scripture. "Good Galileo" recanted, and thereby proved himself a worthy Christian, and a sound philosopher. All popedom rejoiced that a heretic had been reclaimed, and the heavens set right again.

"The man is thought a knave or fool,
Or bigot plotting crime,
Who for the advancement of his kind,
Is wiser than his time.

For him the hemlock shall distil,
For him the axe be bared,
For him the gibbet shall be built,
For him the stake prepared.

Him shall the scorn and wrath of man,
Pursue with deadly aim."

But the Reformer,

"Proudly careering his course of joy,
Firm in his mountain vigour relying,
Breasting the dark storm, the red bolt defying,
His wing on the wind, and his eye on the sun,
He swerves not a hair, but bears onward, right on."

He receives *no doctrine or opinion* upon the mere authority of others. He feels himself a man, and relies upon himself as one made in the image of his Maker.

"Slave to no sect, he takes no private road,
But looks through nature up to nature's God."

He adopts his views, regardless of praise or censure. He never sets his sails to catch the gale of popular opinion; but

"Malice, envy, spite, and lies,
Shall desecrate his name;

But truth shall conquer at the last,
For round and round we run,
And ever the right comes uppermost,
And ever is justice done."

Let the reformer, then, rely upon the truthfulness of his cause, persevere under all discouragements, keep his temper as far as human frailty permits, and all will be well.

"Stand like an anvil, when the sparks
Fly far and wide, a fairy shower;
Virtue and truth must still be marks,
Where malice proves its want of power."

The living reformer may be disgraced in the eyes of an ungenerous world, but a glorious future awaits him; glorious, whether we follow him into the next sphere of existence, where there is a crown laid up for him, or amongst the future generations of men, when his worth will be appreciated, and his name associated with all that is daring, noble, good, and lovely.

"When thy virtue shall *truth* proclaim,
Shake from the dust thy forgotten name,
Place thee on high in her sacred book,
Where for ages the world shall look."

"In spite of fashion, perseveres in good;
In spite of wealth or poverty, upright;
Who does as reason, not as fancy bids."

ALLOPATHIC OPPOSITION TO ECLECTIC MEDICAL REFORM.

From the very commencement of the reformation in medicine, until the present time, the Allopathists have been lavish and unscrupulous in bestowing upon us the most loathsome and vilest vituperations—impostors, knaves, fools, quacks, and every degrading epithet, which jealousy, ignorance, and blind, fanatical superstition could invent. When by superior skill, learning, and triumphant success in the treatment of disease, the superiority of Eclecticism has been demonstrated, they, like

"A base pack of yelping hounds,
Who wish their betters to annoy,
If a stray cur transgress their bounds,
Will bruise, and mangle, and destroy;
So they will on some plan unite,
By which to vex him and to spite:
His very virtues they will use
As pretexts for their foul abuse."

Notwithstanding this opposition, those engaged in the enterprise have calmly pursued their labours, most cautiously investigating the various systems of medicine, culling from each all that science and experience proved to be valuable. We have so instructed the

people relative to their destructive system of mercurialization, and blood-letting, and other injurious and poisonous agencies, that Allopathists have been compelled to very essentially modify their treatment. Formerly both water and fresh air were denied their patients. Now they are compelled to acknowledge them as indispensable agents. Formerly they bled and blistered for every trifling disease. Now the people will not tolerate the practice, and they are compelled to abandon it. Formerly they gave large doses of mercury, producing salivation, ulceration, and destruction of the tissues of the mouth, liver, stomach, lungs, &c., &c. Now, by the superior intelligence of the people, they are compelled to use less of the poison.

Thus, while they refuse to acknowledge our claims, and adopt our improvements, they have been compelled to abandon many of the most destructive features of their practice, as the result of our labours and influence; and we have the most sanguine hope that the time is not far distant when all the evils of their system will be supplanted by the more rational practice of American Eclectic medicine.

We are satisfied that by a cautious and scientific selection from the present systems of medicine, with industrious research in the yet hidden medical resources of the vegetable, animal, and mineral kingdoms, together with the vast amount of new and practical contributions of the Eclectic profession, one grand system of medical practice may be established and perfected.

"All are but parts of one stupendous whole,
Whose body nature is, and God the soul;
That, changed through all, and yet in all the same,
Great in the earth, as in th' ethereal frame,
Warms in the sun, refreshes in the breeze,
Glow in the stars, and blossoms in the trees;
Lives through all life, extends through all extent,
Spreads undivided, operates unspent;
Breathes in our soul, informs our mortal part,
As full, as perfect, in a hair as heart;
As full, as perfect, in vile Man that mourns,
As the rapt Seraph that adores and burns;
To Him, no high, no low, no great, no small;
He fills, He bounds, connects, and equals all."

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

The Corporation of the Eclectic Medical College of Philadelphia, in compliance with the provisions of the Act of the General Assembly, passed on the 22nd of March, 1862, relative to the incorporation of colleges, and in obedience to the resolution of the Board of Trustees, passed on the 10th of April, 1862, relative to the publication of an annual report, have the honor to submit to the General Assembly, and to the public, the following report of the Board of Trustees, for the year ending on the 31st of December, 1862.

POSTAGE STAMPS.

When our subscribers send us stamps, we wish they would send us one cent stamps, as we can use them to a better advantage than others.

SPRING SESSION OF LECTURES IN THE ECLECTIC COLLEGE.

The spring session of lectures will commence on the first Monday of February, 1862. The course will be full and complete. Dissecting will be done in the early part of the course, and students will find the spring session in every way as complete as the winter. For proof of the thoroughness of our instructions, and the extensive learning of the Faculty, we would refer to our highly intelligent class; among which are many able practitioners of medicine and surgery, doctors of divinity, graduates of the first literary colleges of our country, and those who have attended two and three courses of lectures in Allopathic colleges. For the practical character of our instructions, we would refer to the unparalleled success, in the treatment of medical and surgical diseases, of our graduates,—a full list of which will appear in our next annual catalogue.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE
ECLECTIC MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PHILADELPHIA,
PA., RACE STREET, BELOW FIFTH.

SPRING SESSION.

Organized, 1848. Chartered by the Legislature, February 23d, 1853.

Holds two full Sessions each year. The Winter Session commences on the 2d of October, and the Spring Session on the first Monday in February.

Each Session will continue sixteen full weeks. Tickets to each Session, \$60. Matriculation, \$5. Diploma Fee, \$30. Philadelphia Hospital Ticket free. Good board, lights, and fuel, can be had from \$2 to \$5 per week.

Requisites for Graduation are two full courses of lectures, and three years' study; or three full courses of lectures, and intermediate reading; or four years' practice, and one full course of lectures.

The above requisitions, together with a good moral character, and a satisfactory examination by each of the Professors, will entitle the candidate to a Diploma, upon the payment of \$30 to the Dean.

Graduates from Allopathic Colleges will be entitled to present themselves as candidates for graduation by attending one full course of lectures, and complying with the above conditions.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

The Corporators of the ECLECTIC MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PHILADELPHIA are happy to announce to the alumni and friends of the College, that they have succeeded, in a great measure, in carrying out those objects which have steadily engaged their minds since the foundation of the College. They have assumed the responsibility and laborious undertaking of establishing a great Medical Institution, adapted to the circumstances of the students of our country.

offering every facility for the acquisition of a thoroughly practical knowledge of medicine, and of doing every thing in their power to increase the standard of professional attainments. It is more particularly their object to give to the Eclectic College a thoroughly practical character, so that the young physician may pass into the busy haunts of men to the discharge of his professional duties with a well-grounded assurance of success. They have lost no opportunity of consulting with the Faculty on this important matter, and have good cause to flatter themselves with their success.

The CHARTER obtained from the Legislature of Pennsylvania, gives the College the fullest privileges of Medical Schools in the United States. It empowers the Faculty to deliver a Spring and Summer, as well as a Winter course, thereby increasing the facilities of medical instruction in a considerable degree, whilst this privilege also enables those students who are anxious to acquire a fuller knowledge of the profession than that afforded in the winter, to do so, without any increased expense.

In securing the services of the PROFESSORS, the Corporators deemed that they could not exercise too much circumspection. Keeping in mind the practical nature of the College, and circumscribed by no sectarian prejudices, they have attentively examined into the professional skill and experience of the candidate, as well as his reputation as a clear and forcible lecturer. They wish it to be distinctly understood, that their effort is to raise up a NATIONAL COLLEGE, open to every member of the profession, without distinction of sect or party. They have spared no pains in providing facilities for medical instruction; and in addition to the advantages of the College, students may attend the following clinical institutions:—Pennsylvania Hospital, Wills' Hospital, or the Philadelphia Hospital.

The Trustees would make an earnest appeal to the profession to co-operate with them in their efforts to render the medical students all the advantages which modern improvements have contributed towards the perfection of the science. Our profession must be aware that one of the principal barriers to the advancement of our cause consists in the want of properly educated practitioners. This has arisen from the fact that many of the so-called medical colleges have neither building, means of instruction, nor competent medical teachers. At this time there are ignorant men who are pretending to give medical instruction, and claiming to represent the Eclectic profession, who never received a medical education, and are most miserably ignorant of every principle of Eclectic medicine and surgery. Students who are so unfortunate as to be deceived by these impostors, if they attempt to practise medicine according to their instruction, prove a disgrace to themselves, and degrade the profession. To prevent this unhappy misrepresentation, and place our practice upon a scientific basis, the Board of Trustees of the Eclectic Medical College of Philadelphia, Pa., have, at large expense, obtained an elegant College building, provided extensive apparatus for teaching, and engaged a most thorough corps of medical instructors. Prof. William Paine, M. D., is too well known to the Eclectic profession to require any encomiums from this Board. What Professors I. G. Jones and T. V. Morrow were to the Eclectic profession in the West, Prof. Paine has been to the profession in the East. By his great learning, long experience, untiring energy, and unparalleled success in practice, he has rescued the Eclectic profession from the hands of the imbecile and ignorant pretenders, and established it upon that high-toned, learned, and scientific basis, which this school now occupies; and it is mainly due to his writings, teachings, and labours, that so many of the learned of the Old School have embraced the doctrines and practice of this young American Physic. Prof. Paine is unquestionably the most learned, bold, able, and successful advocate and defender of American Eclecticism that was ever identified with the practice; and it is his vast fund of scientific and practical knowledge in concentrated Eclectic therapeutics and clinical medicine, that contributes so largely to the success of the graduates of this College.

Prof. E. G. Dalton, A. M., M. D., who occupies the chair of Physiology, is now Professor of Greek and Hebrew in one of the first literary institutions of

our country. No more able lecturer and competent teacher is identified with modern medicine.

Prof. James M'Clintock, A. M., M. D., has taught medicine and surgery in thirteen different Allopathic medical colleges; was for a long time chief surgeon and physician to the Philadelphia Hospital, (the largest hospital in America,) and is acknowledged to be one of the best surgeons and anatomists now living.

Prof. C. Stockton Gauntt, A. M. M. D., is a most accomplished scholar and physician, having taught medicine in several Allopathic colleges, and natural philosophy and chemistry in two of the first literary universities in this country. He has ample experience, and is a most successful teacher.

Prof. Benjamin Franklin Paine, M. D., is a most thoroughly educated physician and surgeon. He has had large experience, and is an able lecturer.

W. B. Jones, M. D., the teacher of Practical Anatomy and Surgery, is a thorough medical scholar, and is indefatigable in his efforts to make the medical student acquainted with anatomy and surgery.

In addition to these advantages of the school, the Board have made such arrangements as to have the dissecting rooms amply provided with fresh material for anatomical and surgical purposes; and our profession may rest assured that no effort of the Board will be wanting to make this institution a perpetual ornament to the profession.

Trustees.

Joseph S. Fisher, Esq., office Sixth and Commerce streets, Philadelphia.

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WILLIAM PAINE, M. D., *Dean of the Faculty*, 931 Arch St., Philada., Pa.

A limited number of worthy young men, who have not the means to pay full fees, can obtain the benefit of the Beneficiary Fund, upon writing and stating full particulars to the Dean.

WM. PAINE, M.D.,

PROFESSOR OF THE

Theory and Practice of Medicine and Pathology

IN THE

ECLECTIC MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PHILADELPHIA,

PENNSYLVANIA:

OFFICE:

931 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE HOURS:

From 11 A. M. to 4 P. M. And from 8 to 9 in
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Patients visited at their residence at all hours not included in the office hours, except from 9 to 10 every morning, and from 5 to 6 P. M. on Tuesdays and Thursdays, which are lecture hours in the college.

All practice in the office, must be paid for at the time, and all out-door practice, unless in regular families where the bill is punctually paid when presented. All medicines compounded and furnished at the office, and must be paid for on delivery.

All letters requesting medicine or advice, must contain a fee of from three to five dollars to insure an answer.



ECLECTIC MEDICAL COLLEGE, Entrance on Race St., bet. Fifth.

PROSPECTUS OF THE ECLECTIC MEDICAL JOURNAL; OF PHILADELPHIA, FOR 1862.

THE ECLECTIC MEDICAL JOURNAL OF PHILADELPHIA, 36 pp., is devoted to the advancement and dissemination of the Principles and Practice of Eclectic Medicine, Surgery, Diseases of Women and Children, Anatomy, Physiology, Hygiene, and popular Education. A portion of each number will be devoted to Anatomy and Physiology, explaining all the essential facts connected with these important departments of education. To the Physician the Journal will furnish a vast fund of practical information, relative to the properties and uses of the new concentrated Eclectic remedies, together with a faithful record of all essential improvements in medicine. Allopathy, Homœopathy, Hydropathy, Thomsonianism, Botanicism, &c., &c., will be impartially reviewed, and all their important features presented. We shall also give our views relative to the treatment and management of children, including directions for bathing, diet, exercise, education, &c., &c.

The volume will contain a full domestic treatment for all diseases of common occurrence, and will be made to subserve, as nearly as may be, a family physician. In addition to the medical department, general literature, and the news of the day will be noticed. The Journal will be sent to such only as pay in advance, and will, in all cases, be discontinued when the term of subscription expires. To make the Journal accessible to all, we propose sending it at the following low rates:

Single Copy,.....	\$1 50	Fifteen Copies,.....	13 00
Five Copies,.....	6 25	Twenty Copies,.....	15 00
Ten Copies,.....	10 00		

If the friends of Eclectic Medical Reform will get up clubs, thereby increasing the circulation of the Journal, they will not only confer a favor upon us, but do an incalculable benefit to the cause.

The volume will commence on the first of January, and will consist of 12 No's., to be published on the tenth of every month during the year. The getter up of the club will be entitled to one volume of the Journal free of charge.

W. PAINE, M. D., Editor and Publisher, 931 Arch Street.